The columns of THE TRIBUNE Sunday gave evidence that

The Boom in "Wants"

Has already begun. More than three full pages of real-estate advertisements and 54 columns of "wants" of all kinds testify that THE TRIBUNE is now, as it always has been, the "Favorit Advertising Medium" of Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune.

The edition of THE TRIBUNE Sunday was

68,890

Copies. In quality and quantity of contents and in circulation there is no Sunday newspaper in Chicago that can compare with THE TRIBUNE.

VOLUM

C M Pepper
10 Copies

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AN EQUITABLE DECISION.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S FINDING SO CONSIDERED.

As All Parties to the Suit Are Fairly Well Satisfied, There Will Probably Be No Appeal to the Supreme Court—Just What the City Has Lost and Gained by the Decision—The Dearborn Park Bill Knocked on the Head.

The decision of Judge Harlan in the Lake-Front case, which was rendered in the United States Circuit Court Thursday, was the principal topic of conversation in legal and political circles, and the general consensus was that the eminent jurist had formulated an opinion which was founded upon broad principles of equity and did equal and substantial justice to all the parties interested. From the fact of the text of the decision being so exhaustively prepared, both in point of argument and number of authorities cited, it was the opinion of a large number of the members of the bar that more than one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court at Washington had been consulted, and that it was and should be considered to all intents and purposes as the verdict of the court of last resort.

Of course there were some disappointed people. They were mostly those who had worked hard and spent some money to secure a judgment of ouster against the Illinois Central Railroad in the matter of ownership of the made land north of Randolph street and east of the old shore line of 1851. Various attempts have been made to wrest from the Illinois Central Railroad the property just referred to. One of the most notorious of these was by means of Valentine scrip, and the late Willis Drummond, who had been the Land Commissioner of the Interior Department, was specially retained as counsel by the speculators, who had acquired a large amount of the uncanceled Valentine scrip. Secretary Schurz was appealed to and so was Secretary Teller, but both decided that the United States had no right, title, or interest in equity to the land, and hence it formed no part of the public domain.

"The city," said Corporation-Counsel Green, "gains the outer harbor and the title to the Lake Front between Randolph street and Park row. The Illinois Central Railway obtains a final title to all the land it has made and docks it has built out in the lake between Randolph street and the river. It also gets the Thirteenth street pier and all the land and improvements it has made between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. It also gets in perpetuity the right of way over the two triangular fillings between Madison and Randolph streets on the east side of its breakwater."

"Can the city sell the Lake-Front or any part of it by virtue of this decision?"

"No. The city is merely a trustee. The property was dedicated by the United States and the State as a public park, on which no buildings should be erected. The United States has now no title and no interest whatever in the property. If the city should desire to sell, before it could do so it would have to obtain an enabling act from the Legislature. It would in addition have to settle with the abutting property-owners or condemn their interest."

"Will the city now sell for the $800,000?"

"That is a question for the City Council to determine."

"Will the city accept the judgment of Justice Harlan as a finality?"

"That also is a matter for the Council to determine in the course of time."

The Corporation Counsel stated that the suit on behalf of the city was prepared before he went into office, and he had but a superficial knowledge of the case. He had secured a copy of Judge Harlan's opinion, and would study it and the briefs in the case, so as to familiarize himself with all the legal points involved, with a view to furnishing the Council with any information it might ask for.

MR. WINSTON OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Ex-Corporation-Counsel F. S. Winston, now of counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad, was called upon for his views:

"The Illinois Central Railway," said he, "has succeeded in getting a warranty deed to all the property which it now possesses. It is made secure in its title to the piers and docks north of Randolph street and to the improvements it has constructed south of Park row. Between Randolph street and Park row its right of way is declared a perpetual easement."

"What has the company lost?"

"It has lost the right to go into the wharfing business on the outer harbor."

"What is the money value of the loss?"

"In my judgment the company has always considered it of doubtful value, for the reason that the receipts from the piers and docks north of Randolph street have never paid the interest on the money invested."

"What does the city win?"

"It wins in two directions. First, it becomes the owner of the Lake-Front, and by implication, because it was dedicated at the time the Fort Dearborn Addition was platted, of the Dearborn Park. This knocks in the head all the schemes to get possession of the property in the interest of the Public Library, the Academy of Design, the Memorial Hall, all of which are now pending in Congress. The United States has not the slightest interest in either Dearborn Park or the Lake-Front, and has nothing to convey. By implication Judge Harlan has decided that Uncle Sam owns no property in Chicago except the Post-Office, the barge house, and the lot for the Appraiser's warehouse."

"Is the city the absolute owner of the Lake-Front—that is, can it convey the property should it desire to do so?"

"No; the city's ownership is the ownership of a trust. The city is simply the custodian of the property, and cannot allow thereon the erection of any buildings for private uses without the consent of the abutting property-owners and the Legislature of the State."

"Can the city sell?"

"Not without the concurrent act of the State Legislature. Should the abutting property-owners object the city can condemn their interest. The Legislature is the finality."

"In what other respect does the city win?"

"The city becomes the owner of the riparian rights inhering to the Lake-Front and under its charter powers can build docks and wharves in the outer harbor. If it has the money in the Treasury and desires to so build nothing can stop it. It can lease the privilege to others to build should it be prevented from doing so itself through want of money. Of course, you understand that the 5 per cent limitation prohibits the municipality from issuing any more bonds or increasing the present bonded debt."

"Are there any private syndicates who will lease from the city and put up docks and wharves?"

"Some time ago, about the time the litigation was begun, the Lumbermen's Association talked some about effecting a compromise with that object in view, but nothing ever came of it. All parties to the suits wanted a legal determination of the interests involved."

"Do you regard Judge Harlan's decision as a finality?"

"My understanding is that all the parties are fairly well satisfied, and that no further legal proceedings will be instituted."

"Will the railroads purchase the three blocks from Randolph street to Monroe now that the way has been opened for a sale?"

"I question if the city would sell for $800,000. While some people might regard that as a fair price for the property, others might look upon it as worth five times that amount. Some of the newspapers might favor the sale; others might not. The aid of the Legislature is necessary. Without it no sale can be made. So far as the Michigan Central Railroad is concerned, I do not believe it will be a party to any proposition to purchase. I have advised the President that it would be a vexatious job to secure a title. When the Council was ready the Legislature might not be, and so it would go. Take it all in all, it is better for the roads not to buy it. Of course, I do not know what the intentions of the Illinois Central Company are or may be in the matter."

MR. AYER OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

B. F. Ayer, the General Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railway, was called upon at his office for an expression of his views.

"In the first place," said Mr. Ayer, "the decision sustains the contention which, as solicitor for the railway company, I have always made, and that is the United States had not a particle of interest in or title to the Dearborn Park or the two blocks north of Randolph street. The War Department platted the Fort Dearborn addition and sold all the property except the two pieces I have mentioned. Even if the dedication of them was not made in exact compliance with the State statute, it made no difference. The Government dedicated the property to the public and abandoned it. All the surrounding property which had been owned by it was sold, and the General Government then no longer was possessed of any interest. In this respect the city wins."

"What else does it win?"

"The decision gives it the title to the outer harbor, between Randolph street and Park row, but at the same time it confirms what the company has done north of Randolph and south of Twelfth street."

"The court decides the company has no fee in its right of way between Park row and Randolph street."

"Yes. It simply gives the company an easement in perpetuity. That was not one of the questions in the pleadings, and is simply an obiter dictum, in which Judge Blodgett does not concur."

"What is your opinion of the decision in relation to the outer harbor, between Randolph street and Park row?"

"I do not believe it will be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. The grant of 1869 compelled the company to pay 7 per cent of the gross earnings realized by whatever docks and wharves it built. The company proceeded to build and finish the slips and docks north of Randolph street, which was a portion of the entire plan, as based upon the possession of the Lake-Front harbor. The grant was accepted in good faith; the company began work as it contemplated, and is now paying to the State 7 per cent of its earnings. In 1873 the State Legislature passed an act canceling the grant, and now the United States Circuit Court affirms the legislative action. I do not believe the Supreme Court will affirm the decision."

"Will you take an appeal?"

"I have not yet consulted with my associate counsel. The directors may not care to push the matter any further. What they will do I cannot say."

"Is there any indication that the company will renew its attempt to buy the three blocks of the Lake Front for depot purposes?"

"That is a question for the directors of the company to determine. I have heard nothing about it for a long time. In my judgment, whatever rights the company acquired by the act of 1869 cannot be taken away from it now, and my opinion is, the Supreme Court will not concur in the opinion of the Circuit Court announced yesterday."

INSTALLATION OF "SCHERIFS."

Thirty-two of Them Don the Vestments and Eat Queer Dishes.

There were grand installation ceremonies at the Medinah Temple last night. There were a Scherif Sultani, a Scherif al Ajzaji, a Ras el Mathem, a Sahib al Diafat, and many another installed. They probably know what their offices are.

The ceremonies were elaborate and were attended by a crowd that filled the little hall. The officers occupied the stage and were in full regalia. They looked like Indian Princes—not American Indians, but Indian Indian. The "Medinah March" was played by Prof. Henry B. Roney, and then came vocal selections by Mrs. Abbie Carrington, Miss Sara Phillips, C. M. Smith, C. C. Phillips, E. C. Hale, and John M. Hubbard. Then the banquet. And what a banquet! Think of eating Dik Himdi Mushwi, Salata min Farruj, Mukhallal and Angliz, and Munjamid Madeiria Khamr!

The menu finished, there were toasts and songs. Mayor Roche responded to "Our Guests, the Ladies," and John M. Hubbard sang "Never Take the Horseshoe from the Door." R. G. Carver responded to "The Banquet," and M. J. Steffens gave a zither solo. E. R. Bliss spoke to "The Orient," and C. M. Smith sang "Beautiful Isle of the Sea." William J. Calhoun responded to "Fraternity," and the Medinah Quartet sang a serenade. Dr. Walter A. Stevens finished the toast-list with a response to "Our Boys," and then every one joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." The officers installed are:

Martin Howard, Grand Potentate, Scherif Sultani; John A. May, Chief Rabban, Scherif al Emeer; William A. Stiles, Assistant Rabban, Scherif al Sahib; Lloyd D. Richardson, High Priest and Prophet, Scherif al Iman; Thomas H. Currier, Oriental Guide, Scherif al Ayn; James S. Carter, Treasurer, Scherif al Miri; Frank M. Luce, Recorder, Scherif al Katib; William M. Knight, First Ceremonial Master, Scherif al Alam; John H. Huyck, Second Ceremonial Master, Scherif al Wakil; James P. Sherwin, Marshal, Scherif al Amal; John E. Norton, Captain of Guard, Scherif al Rays; Archibald McLellan, Outer Guard, Scherif al Hafiz; Robert M. Johnson, Scherif al Azra; H. G. Purington, Ras el Mathem; Leonard W. Campbell, Scherif al Sayyaf; George Catlin, Scherif al Mubariz; John W. Cushing, Sahib al Diafat; Robert J. Walshe, Sahib al Lahn; Thomas C. Penington, Director, Scherif al Muhayyi; Daniel Shelby, Assistant Director, Scherif al Muagwin; George L. Ayers, Assistant Director, Scherif al Amaym; Leonard W. Campbell, Assistant Director, Scherif al Mubashir; Walter P. Marsh, Scherif al Muhalim; William H. Mortimer, Scherif al Alkimia; Horace M. Keenan, Scherif al Sahia; Daniel J. Chamberlain, Scherif al Ajzaji; Stephen Athy, Scherif al Spoghn; Henry B. Roney, Scherif al Geena; Charles C. Phillips, Scherif al Kanum; Charles M. Smith, Scherif al Mafhun; Edward C. Hale, Scherif al Agwan; John M. Hubbard, Scherif al Saghad.

HARVEST FOR PATENT-RIGHT SHARKS.

Gullible Countrymen Near Newark, O., Beaten Out of $10,000.

NEWARK, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A most remarkable case of swindling, whereby several persons in Johnstown, Monroe Township, this county, have been euchred out of nearly $10,000 has just come to light. Six weeks ago a well-appearing young fellow put in an appearance in the village. He was selling a patent web halter. For $1,800 he sold the right of the State to the firm of McGrue Brothers & Bradwick to sell the halters. In a few days another man came along selling a patent hinge for a gate. This was bought by O'Connor & Sceurman, who paid $250 for Licking County. Then another man came selling a wonderful fanning mill. This man made a stake. George Clark owned a small store in Johnstown and carried about $1,000 worth of goods. He also had a creamery which cost him $2,200. He traded his store and creamery for the right to sell the fanning mill in thirty counties. Others bit at this and swelled the amount paid out to the fanning-mill shark to $7,000. Only a few days passed when a washing-machine agent put in an appearance. He readily sold eleven counties, Licking County bringing $150. The next patent-right fiend had what he called a cyclone fence-making machine. He sold his right to Cushman & Myers in consideration of a $690 hydraulic cider press, seventy barrels of cider vinegar, worth $6 a barrel, and $150 in money, making in all nearly $1,000. The people hardly realized how they had been robbed until they saw the robbers carrying off their booty on freight-trains. It required one car to haul Clark's creamery away, another to carry off the hydraulic cider-press, another the seventy barrels of vinegar, and still another to remove hardware, lumber, and whatever was traded for a patent right.

SUSPENDED IN MID-AIR.

Thrilling Incident in St. Louis by Which a Man Will Probably Lose His Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A thrilling incident occurred tonight at Broadway and Pine streets that was witnessed by a crowd of several thousand people. While Robert Archibald, a lineman, was repairing a wire at the top of a ninety-foot telegraph-pole, he received a shock from an electric wire. He fell headlong down through the meshes of wires, and after falling forty feet his feet caught in the wires and he hung suspended in mid-air. The fire department was summoned and after a minute Archibald was rescued. There was a loud cheer when he was taken down. It is feared the electric shock will prove fatal.

Killed by the Explosion of an Oil-Tank.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A still at the Atlas Oil Refinery in this city, containing 6,500 barrels of oil, exploded about 10 o'clock this morning, doing damage to the extent of $2,500 and instantly killing an employé named Charles Swanson. Superintendent McGrady was severely injured by the shock.

IT WAS NOT INTENDED.

THAT SLIGHT THE MAYOR'S FRIENDS TALK ABOUT.

Explanations by Acting-President Head and Mr. A. M. Pence—They Say He Was Given Platform Tickets for the Music-Hall and the Head of the Second Table at the Banquet—Gov. Oglesby Said to Feel Irritated.

THE TRIBUNE stated yesterday that the friends of Mayor Roche felt aggrieved at what they considered the indifferent way in which the Union League Club management had treated him at the Central Music-Hall and at the evening banquet. F. H. Head, as Acting President, and A. M. Pence, as Chairman of the Committee on Political Action of the club, are indignant at what they consider irresponsible statements reflecting on their treatment of the Mayor at the banquet and regret their publication. This is the status of the controversy arising out of the Mayor's non-attendance at the banquet for the reason alleged—that the head of the Chicago City Government must either get a front seat among the honored guests or decline to take second place.

The Mayor, appreciating the proprieties, maintains strict silence, and his only response to a question put to him yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter as to whether in his official capacity he was entitled to a seat of honor was: "That is for the club to decide." There is much depth to this assertion, and it is the key to the situation. The Mayor, it is said by some of his friends, holds that as a member of the club—its most prominent member in his official position as Mayor—it was imperative that the managers of the banquet should have extended him the courtesy due him as such. But, instead of this, they say he is convinced that he was simply accorded the same privileges as any other member of the club. He was the recipient of two tickets—not as Mayor—but as an ordinary member, and to have them exchanged for seats he had to send a boy to Central Music-Hall and have him wait his turn at the box-office. He was invited to go on the platform of Central Music-Hall, it is alleged, as a private citizen, but not as Mayor.

At the banquet, it is urged by the club management, he was given first place of honor at the second table instead of second place of honor at the first table, and that is exactly what his Honor is said to feel chagrined about. As Mayor he maintains, or rather his friends do for him, that he should have been located at the first table, but Mr. Pence argues that the chair at the head of the second table, with Attorney-General Hunt, Judge Starr of Peoria, and Col. Clark E. Carr in his immediate vicinity, was more honorable than second place at the first table. When it was found that Judge Drummond was not in his seat at the first table Mayor Roche was sought to fill the vacancy, and it was then for the first time that his absence was discovered. This was not attributed by Mr. Pence to any lack of etiquet on his part, but had the Mayor been there his friends say he would not have changed places.

"Is it true that the Mayor was discourteously treated?"

"No, sir," said Mr. Pence, "and I would like to know who inspired that article in THE TRIBUNE. If he is a member of the club we will discipline him. The Mayor was treated with all due courtesy, and he has no reason to think otherwise. That article makes us appear as a lot of boors. We did not want him to make a speech, but we gave him the seat of honor at the second table. As for the statement that he was not invited to go on to the platform in Central Music-Hall, all I have to say is that I gave him a platform ticket, and Eugene Cary saw me do so. E. F. Cragin also asked him to go on the platform and he declined."

The following official statement was made in behalf of the club through Acting-President F. H. Head: "The article in THE TRIBUNE gives an entirely erroneous idea as to any slight intended on Mayor Roche, who has no better friends than the officers and members of the Union League Club. As I understand the situation there are three charges made: First, that he was not provided with a ticket to the platform at Central Music-Hall. Mayor Roche was sent two tickets to the platform in order that he might take with him any friend he chose. Just before the exercises began we noticed that he was not on the platform, but was seated in the parquet. We sent a messenger down to him, asking him to take a seat on the platform. He replied that he preferred to sit where he was, as he was with his wife and could hear better there than from the platform.

"The second charge seems to be that he was not invited to a lunch given by the club to its distinguished guests at noon of the 22d inst. No such lunch was given by the club. One of the members of the club invited the speakers to a lunch and also invited a few of his friends to meet them. It was, however, purely a private affair of his own, given at his own expense, and the club had nothing whatever to do with it.

"The third charge is that he was not given a proper seat at the banquet. There were two tables provided at the banquet for the invited guests. The President was at the head of one of these and at the head of the other was the seat provided for the Mayor. He did not come to the banquet, and we have understood the reason to be that he had an engagement to be present at some army reunion, or something of that kind. The officers of the club all feel that the article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE must have been inspired by some too-previous friend of the Mayor, and without his sanction."

Nothwithstanding all this the Mayor's friends are still angry. "I do not care for their conduct towards John A. Roche as a business-man," said one of them, "but as Mayor he was insulted. That club had John M. Clark, Eugene Cary, and John A. Roche as candidates for Mayor, and the latter alone was elected, and the chances are that he may be the last of their members who will ever occupy that office."

GOV. OGLESBY SAID TO BE IRRITATED.

There is a new element in the controversy, the announcement having been made yesterday that Gov. Oglesby had been snubbed. The Governor has no cause to complain of his position in the banquet hall, as he was at the first table, but it is said that his irritation was due to the fact that Vice-President Head would not let him make a speech. When the Rev. S. J. McPherson had finished his address and the official exercises had been exhausted, there were calls for "Oglesby," "Oglesby." The Governor was about to respond to the compliment when Toastmaster Head declared all speech-making ended.

A TRIBUNE reporter asked Mr. Pence to explain this and he said: "A few reckless fellows called for a speech from the Governor and Mr. Head properly decided that there were no more speeches. We did not want the Governor to speak at that time, as the effect of the speeches of the evening might have been spoiled. We have heard the Governor and know how he speaks, and when he was called it was a violation of the program as arranged."

The Mayor and the Union League Club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mayor Roche is the official head of the City Government. He was elected by an unprecedented majority, a large number of the better class of Democrats and Labor party men voting for him. He has done more to remedy the evils resulting from previous maladministration of city affairs than was expected of him and has made the name of the city respected at home and abroad. When, therefore, the Union League Club, claiming to represent the respectability, good citizenship, and interests of Chicago, offer a slight to the Chief Magistrate of Chicago they affront the honor and manhood of the great body of citizens whose public representative he is. Mayor Roche is the representative of the common people. He sprang from them, and by honest toil and the right use of his muscle and brain carved out his fortune, and commanded the respect and good will of both workingmen and business-men—of mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, and the representatives of the largest business establishments of the country. He does not need the patronage of anybody to give him character or the confidence of sensible people who estimate men at their real worth.

With this expression of the club's official and personal estimate of Mayor Roche as a man, and as one of its own members, I do not now complain. But considering the occasion, the object of the meeting, and the courtesy due to the official head of this great municipality, I know I voice the indignant feeling of the great majority of our citizens outside the City-Hall at the indignity openly and conspicuously offered to the Mayor at the Union League Club meeting and banquet.

S. M. BOOTH.

THE CARPENTERS' TROUBLE.

War Declared by the Bosses Against the Union—The Stair-Builders.

The ultimatum of the Master Carpenters' Association was mailed yesterday to the various carpenter unions, including the Carpenters' Council, the Knights of Labor Carpenters' Council, the Stair-Builders' Union, and the Amalgamated Building Trade Council. The document was signed by Secretary James John, and set forth that working rules for the season of 1888 had been adopted, making eight hours' a days work with a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour. The unions were distinctly informed that no discrimination would be made between union and non-union men. This is equivalent to an open declaration of war against the Carpenters' Council, which represents fully 90 per cent of the organized carpenters of Cook County, and is the only organization worth consideration. Leading members of the council were interviwed yesterday and were all of the opinion that a strike would surely follow the opening of the season.

The situation is not so serious as it was last season and there is small probability of any serious trouble. The policy pursued by the Master Carpenters' Association is not indorsed by the other trades represented in the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, and the result will be that those carpenter contractors who are spoiling for another fight and consequent stagnation in the building trade will find themselves without contracts and powerless to raise trouble. There is a strong probability of the formation of a new Carpenters' Association, composed exclusively of employers engaged in regular contract work. With such an association there would be little difficulty in obtaining a settlement between employer and employé.

The Carpenters' Council met last night at No. 76 Fifth avenue and passed strong resolutions denouncing the Knights of Labor carpenters who withdrew from the Council as seceders and traitors to the cause of organized labor. These resolutions and others defining the position of the Council towards the Master Carpenters' Association and the general public will be presented for ratification at Monday night's mass-meeting at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall.

The Stair-Builders' Union at a recent meeting practically decided to send delegates to the Carpenters' Council and unite their fortunes with them during the coming season. The stair-builders number about 300 men, and during the building season do practically the same work as a journeyman carpenter.

GOV. HILL WILL WAIT.

He Is for Cleveland Now, but in 1892 Will Be a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Followers of Gov. Hill say he will go to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis June 5, and will lead the New York delegation there in the interest of Grover Cleveland, and that he will also make the nominating speech, after which Mr. Cleveland is expected to be renominated unanimously. Furthermore, the gossip goes that at the State Convention for the selection of National delegates, which will probably be held in Saratoga about the middle of May, the following will be chosen as the four delegates at large: David B. Hill, Edward Murphy Jr. of Troy, Richard Croker of this city, and Assemblyman William F. Sheehan of Buffalo. Also that under no circumstances will David B. Hill accept a renomination for Governor, but when his term expires, Dec. 31 next, he will retire to Elmira, where he will resume the practice of law. During the next four years he will quietly "lay pipes" and carefully groom himself for a Presidential nomination in 1892.

But friends of President Cleveland and his Administration think and talk differently. They concede that Hill may go to the National convention as a delegate at large, and that he may make the nominating speech in Cleveland's behalf. They also admit that Edward Murphy Jr. of Troy, the Chairman of the State Committee, may also be selected as a delegate at large in consideration of his position. But Cleveland's friends in the County Democracy smile derisively when the names of Croker and Sheehan are mentioned, and stoutly assert that Daniel Lockwood of Erie and ex-Mayor Edward Cooper of this city will make up the complement of delegates at large.

SOME KANSAS REFUGEES.

Plenty of Good Soil, but Not Enough Rain to Raise Crops.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Five Pennsylvania families, consisting of thirty persons, arrived here this evening from Kansas. They tell pitiable stories of destitution and suffering. One of them, Mr. Harshberg, said: "We are all from Mifflin and Lancaster Counties. We have had an experience that teaches us the lesson that Pennsylvania is the best place to make a living. Two years ago agents came among us and told us great stories of how we could grow rich if we went to Kansas. When we got there we located in Harvey County, a little south of the centre of the State. We tried hard to raise crops, but failed. The soil was rich, but there was scarcely ever any rainfall. Crops failed, the farmers had to buy hay and grain for their stock, and some were worse than penniless. All the colonists from the different parts of the country suffered. The agents said that the last two seasons were exceptionally dry, but colonists who had lived there for years said that they only get scarce crops and that a good year was a rarity. The people are all anxious to leave the place, but they haven't enough money. Many of them are on the verge of starvation. We are glad to get back where we can get enough to eat and wear." Another one of the party said the climate was unhealthy and altogether unsuited to Eastern people.

FLOATING THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS.

A Playhouse and Museum to Navigate the Mississippi and Its Tributaries.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Capt. Ed Howard, the Jeffersonville shipbuilder, has just closed a contract with Eugene Robinson, the theatrical manager of New Orleans, to build him two boats. One of them is to be a handsome theatre, with all the appointments necessary to present any play. It will not differ greatly from any other handsome frame structure used for the same purpose. The other will be a museum two stories high. The first story will contain the museum. On the second floor are twelve bed chambers, two bathrooms, drawing-room, parlors, two dining-rooms, and kitchen and pantry, for the use of the performers. The hulls for these two boats are to be 140 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 5 feet 3 inches deep. They will be towed by a steamboat, which will also have to supply the steam power for the electric lights to be used. The cost of the two boats will be between $75,000 and $100,000 when completed and fitted up. The two boats are to be ready within sixty days, when Mr. Robinson will take his company and museum and start in these floating palaces from the Creole City, ascending the Mississippi as far as Minneapolis and showing at every town on the way.

The Rebate on Canal Tolls.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 24.—The Board of Trade today adopted a resolution to the effect that the rebate on canal tolls paid on grain passing to Montreal, either in Canadian or American bottoms, from the great lakes during the last two navigation seasons was beneficial to the commercial interests of the Dominion and asking the Government for its continuance until such time as the St. Lawrence Canals are made available for vessels drawing fourteen feet of water.

WILL THERE BE A STRIKE?

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED ON THE BURLINGTON SYSTEM.

The Engineers and Firemen Have Asked for the Same System of Wage Reckoning That Is Employed on Other Roads, and Not Gaining Their Point Will Probably Go Out in a Body—What Chief Arthur and the Officers of the Road Say.

A general strike of the locomotive engineers and firemen employed on the entire system of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad is imminent. It will include the men of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington & Missouri River, Hannibal & St. Joe, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, and the Chicago & Iowa Railroads. The attempt of Chief Arthur to settle with the Burlington people the grievances of their engineers, and to agree upon the basis of wages prevailing on other roads, failed. Thursday the company returned its final answer that it could not accede to the request made.

The most important point made by the Committee of Engineers and Firemen to the company was that pay should be governed solely by the miles run. The schedule, as presented by Chairmen S. E. Hoge and J. H. Murphy, provided that passenger engineers running four-wheel connected engines should receive three and one-half cents per mile, and freight engineers running the same engines four cents per mile. Their firemen, respectively, were to receive two and one-tenth and two and fourth-tenths cents per mile. On freight runs which occupied more than ten hours to the 100 miles overtime was to be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour for engineers and 24 cents per hour for firemen.

Chief Arthur, who is still in the city, was seen yesterday. "Our conference with the General Managers of the Burlington system was not successful. What we asked these officials was that the engineers and firemen on their road system receive as much as neighboring roads are paying, and no less. Ninety per cent of the railroads in this country are paying their engineers what we now ask—three and a half cents a mile for passenger service and four cents a mile for freight service. A hundred-mile run is a fair day's work, so you see the men would receive about $3.50 and $4 a day. General Managers Stone, Merrell, Holredge, and Judson think it is too much, and they do not want to pay it. The Santa Fé, the Wabash, and the Alton are paying that; the Rock Island pays more for its freight service; the Northwestern Road pays more for its passenger service, as well as the Lake Shore Road. All we have asked is that the Burlington Road do the same, but they refuse."

"Will you order a strike, then?"

"It is for the men to say now. If they conclude to go out they will receive my full sanction. My conference with the Burlington people ended yesterday. The local assemblies will meet and a strike is likely at any moment. I told Mr. Stone so, and he understands my position perfectly."

"Will it include all engineers on the road?"

"Yes, but no train will be left standing on the track. We shall deal honorably with the Burlington people."

"Will the strike occur tomorrow?"

"I would rather not answer that question, but the strike will come soon."

The Burlington people decline to entertain any proposition whereby pay is to be governed by the miles run. They consider the trip basis as fully covering value received, and believe that a mileage basis disregards the value of the service rendered. They also object to the proposition entertaining the abolition of any classification based upon length of service, age, or experience. The answer given to Chief Arthur the company says is final, but when the reporter asked whether, in order to avoid the strike, the company would not prefer to accede to the demands, Mr. Stone answered that it would be premature to state. Subsequent events would dictate their future course of action.

This strike, which as far as can be ascertained now will become a certain fact, will involve between 12,000 and 15,000 men. At least 2,000 engineers and firemen will step out. It will be the most important strike of railroad engineers that has occurred since 1876, and the loss of capital and business inconvenience which it will involve are hard to calculate. The men still hope the Burlington will accede to their reasonable demands.

"This strike will surely take place," said J. H. Murphy, the Chairman of the Firemen's Committee, last evening. "Just how soon I cannot tell you. The delegates returned home today, and when they reach home they will make known to the men the results of our conference."

"Will the men quit then?"

"Yes, you can say positively that they will."

As some of the delegates have to return to Denver, it will take probably two more days before the entire Burlington system between Chicago and Denver is paralyzed.

"We are fighting this road honorably," said Chief Arthur. "They have brought this issue about; I wish it could have been settled in the conference. I wish the public to understand that all that our men ask is that they be paid by the Burlington system the same that their brethren are paid by the other roads. I shall remain in the city until the matter is settled one way or the other."

Conductors, brakemen, roundhouse workers, and other assistants on trains will be thrown out of work by the walking out of the engineers and firemen. It is a low estimate to say that 12,000 men will be involved in this trouble. The Burlington system has nearly 1,500 miles of track.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 24.—The engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy here were in a state of intense excitement all day. They announced that they expected to strike, and awaited the order for quitting work. Tonight it was reported in the yards that all engines arriving would be housed, and that the running of trains would be totally suspended tomorrow.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—All of the many Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engine men here have received an official circular showing the reasons why the demands of the engineers and firemen are unjust. The circular is being generally discussed by them, and is considered by many a flimsy argument. They say the circular is a bluff. They are not in favor of a strike—do not advocate it—but declare they will insist on the granting of their request, and think that the company will accede eventually.

Decisions by the Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today rendered an opinion in favor of the complainants in the case of Riddle, Dean & Co. against the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Company. The complainants in this case charge the railroad with refusing to furnish coal cars upon requisition, withdrawal of joint tariff, and advancing rates without legal notice. A decision was also rendered in the case of Riddle, Dean & Co., petitioners, against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The commission holds that the charge of unjust discrimination in the matter of cars made against the Baltimore & Ohio Company is not sustained and the petition is dismissed.

Belgian Draft-Horse Men.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—At the second meeting of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft-Horses today Harmon Wolf of this city was elected President; John T. Campbell of Forreston, Ill., Vice-President; James D. Connor Jr of Wabash, Secretary; and U. M. Engleman of Rich Valley, Ind., Treasurer. Nicholas Massion of Minonk, Ill., and John Bowman of Bunker Hill, Ind., were made members of the Executive Committee. It was decided to hold the next meeting at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show next fall, where a sweepstake prize will be offered by the association for the best Belgian stallion exhibited.

An Ohio Counterfeiter in Limbo.

IRONTON, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Tewson McKee was arrested near here this morning for counterfeiting. He had thrown a large number of nickels on the market, but had a die for casting counterfeit dollars in his house when United States Marshal Van Horn pounced down upon him. The dies were cut by a New York man, but his name could not be learned. McKee is in jail at Ironton. His children were used in distributing the bogus goods.

MERRY MEN OF CORNELL.

Their Eleventh Annual Banquet—What President Adams Told Them.

Cornell alumni, to the number of nearly one hundred, ate their eleventh annual banquet at the Hotel Richelieu last evening. At the head of the board sat Charles E. Nixon, and by his side sat Prof. Charles Kendall Adams, President of Cornell. What with the dinner and the wine, the songs and the speeches, the young and old college boys made a jolly time of it. President Adams, who began to talk after he had been greeted by the rousing college yell, said: "Sons of Cornell, I bring you the greeting of your mother. Five years ago there were 361 students. This year there are 1,023. There are now 108 instructors. According to the last financial statement Cornell's property was worth nearly $7,000,000. The New York *Nation*," he said "has been poking fun at our Chair of Journalism. Really, we have no department in journalism. It is better to learn how to think in college, and then in the newspaper office the young men will know what to write. The standing of the girls (we had 110 last year) is a trifle higher than the boys."

The toasts were: "Alma Mater," John C. Branner; "Cornell and Journalism," Roland B. Gelott, editor Kansas City *News*; "The Ladies," Hobart C. Taylor; "Army and Navy," Leon G. Bailey; "Cornellians and the West," Willard Gentleman; and "The Campus," W. H. French. President Adams exhibited a number of stereopticon views of the college buildings and grounds. The officers were: President, Thomas Worthington, '73; Vice-President, Frank S. Washburn, '83; Secretary, Hobart C. Taylor; Treasurer, Frank P. Wheeler, '83; Registrar, D. F. Flannery, '76.

PUBLISHING A PREACHER'S RECORD.

Grave Charges Against the Rev. Mr. Ellis of Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—This community is terribly stirred up over the charges against the Rev. Charles E. Ellis, pastor of the Unitarian church here, who is accused of all the crimes in the decalog by A. N. Brown, editor of the *Northwestern Tribune*, at Mount Pleasant, where Ellis formerly held a pastorate. Ellis claims that he is being persecuted because of his exposure of the alleged Indian land frauds in Isabella County. Brown has issued an extra edition of his paper devoted entirely to Ellis, in which Samuel Woodworth furnishes affidavit that he ejected Ellis from his house for grossly insulting Mrs. Woodworth. There is a sermon with vulgar passages in it; a copy of the bill for divorce, filed in 1881, against Ellis in Columbiana County, Ohio, charging that he had never supported his wife; a letter from ex-Gov. Jerome to the effect that Ellis' reputation in Mount Pleasant was unsavory; a letter from Dr. Sunderland of Ann Arbor, saying Ellis' reputation is that of a mean, low, coarse, unjust, malicious, and untruthful man; and a letter from Landlord Mallette of Mount Pleasant, saying that he put Ellis out of his hotel for repeatedly telling dirty stories.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE STORM.

Great Devastation Caused by Furious Elements in Gibson County, Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 24.—About 5 o'clock this evening a storm visited Haubstadt, about sixteen miles north of here, in Gibson County, on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, doing considerable damage to property. Barns were blown down and live stock killed; dwellings were uprooted and trees were blown across the railroad track. Telegraph wires are down, and the extent of the loss cannot be learned tonight. No person is killed or injured so far as known. At Milltown, a station on the Air Line between Louisville and Huntingburg, a waterspout burst and flooded the track, making it dangerous for the running of trains. Considerable damage is also reported. No news of a cyclone at Princeton has been received here. Trains are all delayed.

JOE MULHATTON IN GEORGIA.

A Sign Carried Off by the Mount Vernon Cyclone Drops 500 Miles Away.

COVINGTON, Ga., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A boot and shoe maker's sign dropped down at Newton Floyd's, six miles northwest of this place, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was discovered when about 200 yards high. The board is two feet square, and has a boot on one end and two shoes on the other, and bears this inscription: "W. T. Wilson, Maker." The above are the facts. It is supposed to have come from Mount Vernon.

MEANS AND DE CAMP INDICTED.

The Grand Jury in Cincinnati Reports Upon the Metropolitan Bank Case.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 24.—The United States grand jury reported tonight, and the report is locked up in the safe of Judge Sage's office. It has been admitted by the United States District Attorney that William Means, late President, and Mr. De Camp, late cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank, have been indicted. What the specific charges in the indictments are has not been made known.

Accused of Incendiarism.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Last night papers were issued and placed in Sheriff Snyder's hands for the arrest of W. A. Hunkins on a charge of his having destroyed property to obtain the insurance, and today it is found that the accused has left town. Hunkins is a member of the Omnibus Transfer Company, and during the month of January a stable containing seven old horses, belonging to the company, was burned. Two or three of the animals were burned to death, while the others were killed subsequently.

Judgment Against a Chicago Man.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Sarah J. Crute obtained judgment today for $5,000, with interest, on a note against W. D. Carlile, an attorney of Chicago, who formerly resided here and figured in a sensation by shooting at Dr. Munford in a cable-car because the latter's paper had published statements alleging that Carlile was unduly intimate with the plaintiff in this case, and had also endeavored to defraud her out of her property.

Had a Halo Round Her Head.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A sensation was created here tonight in one of the revival meetings when Belle Boone, a colored girl, aged 17, who had never spoken in her life, suddenly rose to her feet and cried out, "Behold!" so loud that every one in the room heard her. This was followed by a peculiar halo of light illuminating her face and head. This is testified to as a fact by scores of eye-witnesses.

Left His Bride Distracted.

TIFFIN, O., Feb. 24.—Joseph Sohn, a prominent young clerk, left the city suddenly Tuesday night for parts unknown, sending the keys of the store back by mail. He was to have been married to a very estimable young lady of this city Wednesday evening, and she is almost distracted by his desertion. He has always borne an excellent reputation, and people are greatly surprised at his action.

Colorado Bank Failure.

CANON CITY, Colo., Feb. 24.—The Exchange Bank, owned by Murlock Brothers, today made an assignment to A. R. Gumaer, their cashier. Assets, $122,000; liabilities, $144,500. Sinking oil wells in the Florence district is thought to be the cause of the failure.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Zach T. Darrow has been arrested for trying to pass counterfeit money. The bill he was trying to pass was an excellent imitation of the five-dollar silver certificate, series B., number 127,336, bearing a vignet of Grant.

A Kansas Murder Mystery.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., Feb. 24.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a Swede, was found in the Smoky Hill River today. His throat had been cut from ear to ear and there were several scalp wounds. He had probably been in the water for three weeks.

EXECUTIVE RELAXATION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PLEASURE-TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

Many Hospitalities Extended to the President and the First Lady of the Land—The Party Has Begun Its Journey Back to Washington—Mrs. Cleveland the Recipient of Many Gifts of Fruits and Flowers.

PALATKA, Fla., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Presidential party arrived here at 12 o'clock midnight and proceeded directly to their coach, and after fifteen minutes of handshaking the train pulled out for Titusville and Indian River. Some one called out: "Sorry you're not to stay longer, Grover." To which the President responded: "You are not half so sorry as I am," which was greeted by deafening shouts.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The reception last night to the Presidential party was a grand success in every respect. In the afternoon President Cleveland and the gentlemen of his party visited the artesian-well, and were shown the first instance of dynamic force being brought directly from the earth. An electric dynamo is run by artesian power, heretofore declared impossible, but proved by practical demonstration to furnish power of absolute steadiness. Mr. Cleveland expressed himself as being greatly pleased. Great taste was displayed in the public decorations and inscriptions. Following are the inscriptions: "All the People Welcome Our President," "The Oldest Inhabitant Knows Not Its Age," "Enter in the Name of the Citizens," "We Tender Our Hospitality," and several Spanish mottoes. Among the more distinguished guests who paid their respects to the President and his wife at the reception were Admiral and Mrs. Leroy, Admiral and Mrs. Upster, the Duke of Newcastle and his brother, Lord Francis Clinton Pelham Hope, Col. John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes, Pierre Lorrillard Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorrillard Jr., Geo. Vaux Cresson and family, Mrs. Drayton Ives. Theodore Haviland, Col. Floyd, J. E. Roosevelt, W. B. Graham and daughter, and hosts of other New-Yorkers; Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco, together with R. H. Peas and Russell J. Wilson, S. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia, Miss Marion Foster, the invalid artist, who also has a claim to fame as Patti's mascot, of Paris; and Max O'Rell of Paris. At 9:44 the party entered a special train and were whirled off toward Palatka.

Although the President's visit created the greatest attraction to most of the people here, especially the visitors, yet the visit here of the Senatorial delegation promises to be of greater benefit. There were thirty-two persons in the party, including the Senators, their wives and daughters, and Simon Cameron and Larry Jerome. They were entertained at the Magnolia and San Marco. This forenoon they were driven around the city, accompanied by several of the United States engineers here and citizens. The question was discussed of converting the Government reservation into a National park, and to appropriate sufficient money to make it one of the lovliest spots in the United States. The proposition seemed to strike them all very favorably, and Mr. Cameron said he was in favor of a Government appropriation of $100,000. The party visited the barracks, lighthouse, and other prominent places of interest and left for Jacksonville on the 4 p. m. train.

ROCK LEDGE, Fla., Feb. 24.—The Presidential party left Titusville at 8 o'clock this morning. The weather was perfect, and Indian River appeared at its best. A landing was made at the fine grove and residence of Capt. G. S. Hardee, and the party after spending an hour there walked half a mile into Rock Ledge Village. The party will leave here at noon for the return trip.

SANFORD, Fla., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Thousands of people were here to see the President and his charming wife. The party left Titusville at 2:45 and reached here at 4:45, and were greeted by the booming of cannon and cheers of a multitude of admirers. On their arrival at the exposition gates the police and mounted escort opened ranks, taking a position outside of the Orlando Guards. The President was met by the President and officers of the exposition and shown about the grounds. Returning to the depot they were received by the officers of the South Florida Railroad Company and escorted to their train. The city was handsomely decorated. The President and lady expressed themselves delighted with their reception, and the exposition particularly. One incident of the day was the presentation by Mayor Lillienthal of two copies of the Sanford *Daily Journal*, printed on satin, beautifully trimmed, and incased in silk envelopes with the names of the President and Mrs. Cleveland printed on each. Mrs. Cleveland was delighted with the gift, claiming it to be the handsomest one received while in the State. The party left at 5:30 for Winter Park, where they will lunch in private and immediately take up their journey to Washington. Mrs. Cleveland was, of course, loaded with choice bouquets of flowers, and was also presented with one of the premium collection of oranges at the exhibition, which will be shipped to her.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 25.—[Special.]—The Presidential train arrived here at 12:50 and left at 1:10. They left Sandford at 8:05, and until they reached Palatka the train was run at the rate of a mile a minute. Then the President became alarmed and sent word to have the speed reduced, which was done. The party are well, and were sound asleep when they arrived.

TITUSVILLE, Fla., Feb. 24.—The Presidential party has just returned to this place by steamer and will leave at once for Sandford. The Psesident and Mrs. Cleveland expressed themselves as delighted with their trip.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—President Cleveland and party will arrive here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and will be received by Mayor Bryan and a committee of eighty Aldermen and citizens. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired on his arrival. The Fourth Brigade of State troops, the Citadel Cadets, and various civic societies will be reviewed on Marion Square. In spite of wet weather the people are decorating their houses lavishly.

A Big Lumber Deal.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Negotiations are nearly completed for the sale to the Northwestern Lumber Company of this city of the lumber, mills, and pine land of the Sterling Lumber Company of Sterling, Clark County; consideration, $100,000. The Sterling Company is a branch of the Eau Claire Lumber Company.

The Pay for a Pair of Legs.

TROY, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A heavy verdict was rendered against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad this morning. John Donahue, who lost both his legs in a railroad accident, brought suit to recover $30,000, and the jury awarded him $16,000.

Anschlag Sentenced to Be Hanged.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 24.—Frederick Anschlag, who murdered Charles B. Hitchcock and wife near Santa Anna a month ago, was sentenced today to be hanged. The date of the execution has not yet been fixed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Associate Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court will deliver the oration at the June commencement of the State University of Iowa.

The First Presbyterian Church of Niles, Mich., has extended a call to the Rev. J. G. Lowrie, who has heretofore filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Elkhart, Ind. He will go at once.

It has been found that Kaiser, who was assaulted and robbed in Detroit and found unconscious in Jackson, Mich., did not go to the latter place in a box-car. It is hardly expected that he can recover, and much mystery surrounds the case.

A meeting has been called at Galesburg, Ill., for March 16 and 17 of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association. All departments and grades of the public schools of the State will receive attention. Messrs. Bateman, Edwards, Forbes, Cook, and Holt will address the meeting.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed the fourth floor of the building occupied by the *Blade* Printing & Paper Company of Toledo, O., a book and job printing house, not connected with the newspaper of the same name. Loss on building $3,000, and on stock, chiefly from water, $25,000 to $30,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

CHICAGO OPINION ON THE CAPTURE MADE BY ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Goudy Says That Is the Best Place for the Convention, Anyway, and He Is Pleased at the Administration's Victory—The Opposition to Sherman in Ohio Manifesting Itself—Politics in Various Parts of Illinois—In General.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—The Chicago delegation to the National Democratic Committee passed through the city today on their return home from Washington. They were in the best of humor, and their enthusiasm over the result of the meeting was so great that it was evident they were thoroughly pledged to the Cleveland party, which they had helped to sustain in the changing of the date for holding the convention and in defeating the California faction by selecting St. Louis. W. C. Goudy, in speaking of the selection of St. Louis as the place for holding the National Convention, said:

"No, sir; the Chicago people are not going to worry because they did not secure the convention. Of course, we would have been pleased to get it, but we saw that it would be a wise course to have it in St. Louis instead of San Francisco, and then the Chicago delegation determined to use their influence in favor of St. Louis. I myself made a speech in which I argued that, all things considered, St. Louis was the proper place for the committee to select. Congressman Scott worked nobly, and the result showed that his labor was rewarded.

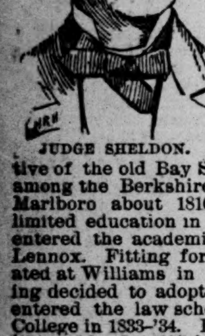
"There was really no opposition developed to President Cleveland, or if there was any it came from the California people, and I believe they really favored him. The feeling was general among the members of the committee that Cleveland would be nominated. The changing of the date for holding the convention to June 5 is the greatest victory that the Administration has won. Cleveland will be nominated unanimously."

Melville W. Fuller expressed the same views as Mr. Goudy, concluding with that man's remarks, and adding: "While we are well pleased that the convention will be held in St. Louis, we of course would have preferred to see Chicago selected. But under the circumstances St. Louis was the city for the convention. The result of the meeting in Washington demonstrated that President Cleveland will be unanimously nominated."

NO OPPOSITION TO RE-ELECTION.

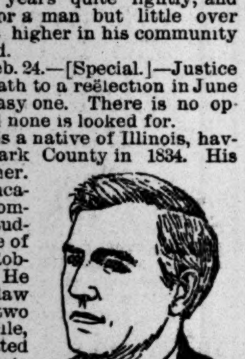
Judges Sheldon and Scholfield Have Their Respective Fields to Themselves.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The indications are that Judge Benjamin R. Sheldon of the Supreme Court will be renominated and reëlected practically without opposition. Judge Sheldon is a resident of Rockford, and the Sixth Judicial District includes Whiteside, Winnebago, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Boone, McHenry, Rock Island, Ogle, Lee, De Kalb, Kane, Kendall, and Carroll Counties. Judge Sheldon is a native of the old Bay State, having been born among the Berkshire hills in the Town of Marlboro about 1810. Having received a limited education in the district schools, he entered the academies at Stockbridge and Lennox. Fitting for college, he was graduated at Williams in the class of 1830. Having decided to adopt the legal profession, he entered the law school connected with Yale College in 1833-'34. Later he studied law in Pittsfield. In 1837 he settled in Hennepin, Ill., but tarried there only a few months. Galva at that time was the principal city in Illinois, being larger than Chicago and containing many Eastern emigrants, and there he located in the fall of 1837, practicing his profession for several years. During this time he gained the esteem, respect, and confidence of the country. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixth District. In 1850 a new circuit was made, which legislated him out of his old district. As he decided not to hold court in a district where he did not reside, he resigned. This change in the districts was a political move, and was due to the zeal of Galena politicians. In 1855 he was commissioned Judge of the Fourteenth District, including Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and Winnebago Counties. This office he continued to hold until May, 1870, when he was elected to the Supreme bench. Since 1870 Judge Sheldon has resided in Rockford with his sister, Mrs. Rev. Chester Fitch, in an unpretentious house on the West Side. He was never married, is over six feet in hight, and is of a dignified and commanding presence. Though over three-score years and ten, he bears his years quite lightly, and would easily pass for a man but little over 50. No man stands higher in his community or is more respected.


JUDGE SHELDON.

MARSHALL, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Justice John Scholfield's path to a reëlection in June promises to be an easy one. There is no opposition as yet, and none is looked for.

Judge Scholfield is a native of Illinois, having been born in Clark County in 1834. His father was a farmer. He obtained his education mainly in the common schools and studied law in the office of the late James C. Robinson, at Marshall. He took a course of law lectures of about two years at Louisville, Ky., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois in 1856. Soon afterwards he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clark County, and at the end of his first term formed a law partnership with Mr. Robinson. Judge Scholfield was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and it was in this body that he developed his capacity for treating constitutional questions. When Judge Thornton resigned from the Supreme Court in 1873 Judge Scholfield was elected to fill the vacancy, and was reëlected in 1879. He is acknowledged to be an excellent Judge, and in private life is a most admirable gentleman. He is not rich, but lives in a comfortable home at Marshall, the result of the savings of his professional life. He married a Miss Bartlett of Marshall in 1859, and has ten living children.

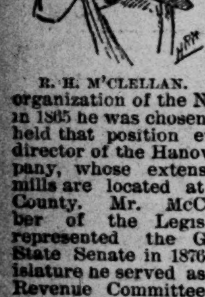

JUDGE SCHOLFIELD.

GALENA'S FLAG IS STILL THERE.

The Lead City in the Field with a Candidate for Governor.

Gen. John C. Smith's removal to and identification with the politics of Chicago has, it would seem, not left Galena and Jo Daviess County without a candidate for public office. Ex-State Senator Robert H. McClellan, it is said, would be quite willing to take the Republication nomination for Governor, and a dispatch from Galena to that effect the other day broke the ice and brought the latest Jo Daviess County movement into view.

Senator McClellan was born in Hebron, Washington County, New York, Jan. 3, 1826. He graduated from Union College in the class of 1847, and read law with the Hon. Martin I. Townsend of Troy, N. Y., obtaining his diploma of admission to the bar of that State in 1850. During that year he went to Galena and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has continued to the present time. He has been attorney for the Illinois Central Railway at the Galena end of the road ever since it was surveyed. On the organization of the National Bank of Galena in 1865 he was chosen its President, and has held that position ever since. He is also a director of the Hanover Manufacturing Company, whose extensive woolen and other mills are located at Hanover, Jo Daviess County. Mr. McClellan was a member of the Legislature in 1861, and represented the Galena district in the State Senate in 1876-'78. While in the Legislature he served as Chairman of the House Revenue Committee and of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He has always been an uncompromising Republican, and was for many years one of the prime leaders of the party in his district. He was the intimate and trusted friend of Gen. Grant and E. B. Washburne, and was mainly instrumental in securing the former his first military appointment under Gov. Yates in 1861.

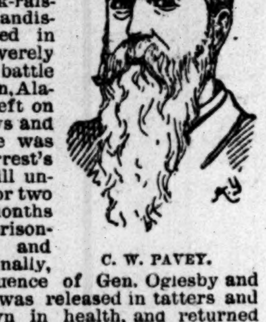

R. H. M'CLELLAN.

THE CONTEST FOR STATE AUDITOR.

Southern Illinois Has Another Candidate in Gen. C. W. Pavey of Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Although just now busily engaged in looking after measures for the relief of the Mount Vernon sufferers, Gen. C. W. Pavey is still a candidate for Auditor of State, and will be until the Republican State Convention passes upon his claims.

Gen. Pavey was born in Hillsboro, O., in 1835, and has lived in Mount Vernon since 1859. Prior to the war he was engaged in farming, stock-raising, and merchandising. He enlisted in 1862 and was severely wounded at the battle of Sand Mountain, Alabama, and was left on the field five days and nights, when he was picked up by Forrest's cavalry while still unable to walk. For two years and nine months he suffered imprisonment at Libby and other prisons. Finally, through the influence of Gen. Oglesby and Gen. Logan he was released in tatters and rags, broken down in health, and returned to the front as soon as possible. By order of Gen. Thomas he was placed at Gen. Rousseau's headquarters in Nashville as Assistant Inspector, and remained there until mustered out at the close of the war. In 1865 he was married to Miss Isabella Pace, and they now have five children. During the last two years of the Arthur Administration Gen. Pavey was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Illinois. Since then he has been engaged here in merchandising. Jan. 1 last his entire property was swept away by fire, but apparently neither fires nor tornadoes can daunt him. In his candidacy for Auditor Gen. Pavey has steered clear of all combinations and alliances and is making his fight solely on his own merits.


C. W. PAVEY.

ALL NOT SMOOTH FOR SHERMAN.

The Opposition Already Organizing in Some of the Districts.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The first of the Congressional district calls to select delegates to the Republican National Convention will appear tomorrow. In this (Thirteenth) district the convention will be held in Lancaster March 14, and in the Eleventh District in Gallipolis April 12. A feature of the last named convention is the fact that H. S. Bundy, an ex-member of Congress and father-in-law of Gov. Foraker, will be a candidate for delegate. This is not likely to be a source of much consolation to Senator Sherman. Mr. Bundy is one of the best known Republican leaders in Southern Ohio, and his candidacy means opposition to Sherman and in favor of any other candidate, even if it comes to his distinguished son-in-law, Gov. Foraker. Mr. Bundy will be stoutly opposed by W. H. Enochs of Ironton, who is being played by Congressman Thompson (stout Sherman man) for the place, in order to keep him out of the race for Congress. Thompson is a candidate for a third term and has put Enochs forward in the hope that he will be satisfied with this honor and give Mr. Sherman's backer another chance for Congress. In this district the opposition will make systematic efforts to send men to Lancaster opposed to the selection of delegates favorable to Sherman. It will be a still-hunt, but a meeting will be held in this city early next week to perfect plans and arrange for the preliminary canvass.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Knox County Prohibitionists Organizing for Campaign Work.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of Knox County met in convention today and elected sixteen delegates to the State convention. Arrangements for organizing the county thoroughly, for raising a campaign fund of $500, and for spreading temperance literature were made. All of the more important townships were represented and reported clubs organized.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Interviews with a large number of Republicans of this city show that after Blaine Cullom and Gresham are the favorits in the order named for President, 19 being for Cullom and 16 for Gresham. The latter appears to be the choice among the young Republicans. Three of those interviewed expressed a preference for Hawley, two for Sheridan, five for Lincoln, Sherman, and Allison, and one each for Depew, Hayes, Oglesby, and Harrison. Gen. Carr of New York and Hawley were the favorits for Vice-President in the order named.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The *Patriot* of this city has begun an effort to obtain and record the opinions of prominent Republicans of this county as to Presidential and Gubernatorial candidates. The work is not completed, but so far as it has gone it shows as follows: Lincoln is the choice of 11, Sherman 9, Hiscock 6, Gresham 5, Conkling, Edmunds, Hawley, and Harrison 1 each. For Governor Rinaker is the choice of 18, Fifer 9, McNulta 7, and Smith 5.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of this county today held the first of a two-days' meeting at the courthouse. Papers were read, followed by discussions. The attendance is meagre. Delegates to the State Convention will be selected tomorrow.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city met last night to appoint delegates to the convention of Republican clubs which will meet in Springfield March 8 and 9. The following delegates were appointed: W. H. Cotter, President; Judge C. L. Cook, A. D. Metcalfe, F. W. Wolf, T. J. Newsham, William Bohn, and Adolph Klinget.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The Case of Coy and Bernhamer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A large crowd was in attendance upon the United States Court today to hear the argument before Justice Harlan on the motion for a writ of error in the Coy-Bernhamer election conspiracy case. The principal argument in support of the motion was made by Charles L. Holstein of Chicago, ex-United States District Attorney of Indiana. It was the undoubted right, he said, of men accused of crime to know under what statute they were charged, but today his clients stood in the remarkable and unheard of position of being sentenced and yet not knowing under what law they were to be punished. Mr. Holstein went into a discussion of the much-mooted question of jurisdiction. John W. Buskirk and Judge McNutt followed, but no new points were introduced. Mr. McNutt had not concluded at adjournment, and a ruling will not be had before Monday.

Mr. Steinway's Selection.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The selection of Mr. Steinway as the New York member of the Democratic National Committee is satisfactory to the Democratic politicians and members of all Democratic factions in this city. Mr. Steinway is not affiliated with either Tammany or the County Democracy. He has been regarded as one of the most influential German Democrats in the city, and last year devoted much time and labor to the success of the party ticket. Mr. Steinway last October was one of the originators anew organization known as "The German Democratic Association of New York City." By this movement the German Democratic organizations of the city will hereafter be one united body, interested alike in securing a reform of the tariff and the reëlection of President Cleveland.

The Tally-Sheet Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—The examination of Cyrus Huling, the Prosecuting-Attorney, was completed in the tally-sheet cases today, and Allen O. Myers, one of the defendants, was placed on the stand. The latter denied the Granville story as to his complicity in the crime. Copies of some of the telegrams which the witness has sent since the trial began were produced, from which, in connection with his own testimony, information relative to the testimony and papers which were secured in Chicago for the defense was secured. The examination of Myers will continue tomorrow.

A Nebraska Candidate for Congress.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—N. V. Hark of York, Speaker of the House in the State Legislature, is formally announced as a candidate for Congress from the Second District to succeed Congressman Laird. Speaker Hark in State politics has always been identified with the anti-monopoly and tariff-reform Republicans, and has sympathized with the producing classes.

THE RECORD OF SPORTS.

LA BLANCHE KNOCKS OUT RILEY IN TWO ROUNDS.

A Short but Exceedingly Lively Mill in Dayton, O.—Fights in Duluth and Ashland—Death of Harry Harwood, the Gentleman Rider—Sale of a Famous Stallion—The Horse Sale in Lexington—In General.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The La Blanche-Riley fight tonight was short but exciting. It was near midnight before the sport commenced. Both men came on the stage together. Riley was much the bigger man, but for all the Marine exhibited a form that denoted strength and endurance. Ike English of Cincinnati seconded Riley, and Patsey Carrigan seconded the Marine. James Holland of Delaware was referee, and Peter Noland and Doc Tanner, both of Cincinnati, timekeepers.

When time was called for the first round both fought shy of each other, looking for an opening, when the Marine led off, and hot fighting commenced. The blows fell thick and fast, but neither of the men seemed to get any punishment worthy of consideration. A clinch and breakaway followed. Then Riley forced the fighting, and caught the Marine on the head. This he followed up with a light one on the neck, when they clinched again. The latter part of the round resulted in some severe punishment for Riley. He caught a powerful blow on the breast and another on the head. He saved himself further punishment by rushing in, and as they broke away time was called, with honors about equally divided.

In the second round Riley led off, catching his antagonist on the side of the head. He attempted to follow it up, but was stopped by a good one straight from the shoulder that staggered him. They clinched again, but immediately on breaking away went at each other, fire and tongs. Riley was hit on the breast and neck in quick succession, and the Marine scored the first knockdown.

It was evident when Riley arose to his feet that he was done for. He showed signs of grogginess, and almost in less time than it takes to tell it he was hit another blow on the chin, which brought him to his knees. He again got on his feet, and, though his gameness brought an outburst of cheers, it was no use. The Marine took a blow on the head, but in return hit his antagonist on the neck and he dropped like so much lead and lay motionless on his back. When time was called he was trying to get up, but could get no farther than on one knee. When he was assisted to his feet he staggered about like a drunken man. It was a square knockout, and the referee so decided. The men then shook hands and retired. The battle was with gloves within the law, and upwards of 500 people witnessed the fight.

Donner and Black Frank in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—J. P. Donner of Ashland and Black Frank fought a ten-round contest tonight with four-ounce gloves for a $200 purse and 75 and 25 per cent of the gate receipts. Slim Sullivan of Ashland was referee. The fight was a hard-fought one, and neither man got the better of it, the referee deciding it a draw. Donner did most of the hitting, getting in a great number of blows on the face, chin, and neck of Frank, but the darky stood the punishment well, and they had little effect. Donner had decidedly the better of the fight in the first four rounds. In the second he scored first blood by a rattling right-hander that caught Frank square on the nose. Donner used both his right and left well, while Frank did not guard himself well. In the second, third, and fourth rounds Donner's hitting was especially heavy. In the fourth he got his first and only knockdown. In the fifth Frank got in a heavy righthander on Donner's stomach, which nearly winded him. After that round little was done until the tenth, when there was much heavy and close fighting with honors easy. All through the fight there was constant clinching, with some wrestling, and many falls. Frank seemed to clinch on every opportunity. The crowd seemed satisfied with the referee's decision.

Knocked Out in Six Rounds.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Danny Needham of St. Paul and Jim Connelly of Boston fought six rounds in a finish fight here tonight. Needham knocked out the beaneater in the first part of the sixth round, though it was the belief of the crowd that he was shamming. Needham is a lightweight and Connelly is a middleweight. The battle took place in a theatre with two-ounce gloves, and cost 100 spectators $5 apiece.

THE TURF.

Senator Stockbridge Sells the Famous Stallion Bell Boy for $30,000.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—S. A. Browne & Co. (the company is Senator Stockbridge) of the Kalamazoo Stock Farms sold late this afternoon the celebrated 3-year-old stallion Bell Boy to Seaman & Jefferson, Lexington, Ky., for $30,000 cash and service of ten mares during the seasons of 1888 and 1889. This is the largest price paid in Michigan for a horse. S. A. Browne & Co. bought Bell Boy one year ago from Senator Leland Stanford's Palo Alto farm stables in California for $5,000. His great feat in lowering the 2-year-old record to 2:26¼, performed last season on the Lexington, Ky., track, brought him at once to the front as the most promising young horse in the country, and he won during the season $5,600 for his owners.

[Bell Boy is by Electioneer and a full brother to the great Hindu Rose. In January, 1887, he was bought by S. A. Brown of Kalamazoo, Mich., and was sent on from California, where he wintered, in April. In July, 1887, as a 2-year-old, he trotted a mile in Ionia, Mich., in 2:33¼, and again in August he repeated the mile in 2:27½. In October he won the Special Stakes for 2-year-olds in Lexington, Ky., and the Osage Stakes for 2-year-olds in St. Louis the same month. Last year he traveled over 6,000 miles by rail, and was campaigned from May to the middle of October, and was as sound and clean as when foaled.]

Death of Harry Harwood, the Rider.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Harry Harwood died this afternoon from injuries sustained while riding in the steeplechase at Ivy City last summer. He was riding Wheatly in a field of nine when the jumper fell, threw the rider, and then rolled over on him. Harwood's chest was badly crushed, but the main injury was in the spine. The shock was so severe that within a few days he became paralyzed, and since then he slowly wasted away. During the last two months of his sickness he could only obtain rest on an inflated rubber bed.

[Harwood was the most popular jockey among gentlemen riders, as well as one of the most skillful and daring. From boyhood up he lived on a horse's back, and when yet in his teens carried off prizes at the county fairs. As a professional he won his first race at Cedarhurst with McGibbon, winning $800. Since then he had won twenty-six more races, though not without trouble. He was one of the most unfortunate as well as most successful of riders. Not less than four times had he had a rib fractured and twice a shoulder-blade. Several years ago he joined issues with Harry Morris, another daring rider, and the pair had collected quite a good stable. Among them are Wheatly, Warrenton, and Lord Francis. Harwood was only 26 years old. He was a member of the Elkridge Fox-Hunters and of the Maryland Club.]

Woodars & Harbison's Horse Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24.—The fifth day of Woodars & Harbison's sale opened today. A good crowd was in attendance. A better quality of stock was offered than yesterday and good prices were obtained. The following are the best prices obtained:

Hallebrook, b. c., yearling, by Brown Hal, dam Cynthia, by Shoe Fly; J. D. Vaughan, Richmond, Ind., $800.

Alakna, b. s., 8-year-old, by Belmont, dam Nectarine, by William Welch; Louis Ellis, Eminence, Ky., $1,070.

Vuldemer, b. s., 8-year-old, by Harold, dam Vassar (2:46½), by Belmont; Pendleton & Cook, Winchester, Ky., $1,350.

Alice Kimble, b. m., 9-year-old, by Ed Kimble, dam by Frank Walford; Mrs. Rachel Clarkson; Danville, Ky., $900.

Cock Robin, b. g., 7-year old, by Woodpecker Goldust, dam by Sam Booker; G. Maxwell, Springfield, Ill.

There were sold today seventy-six head for $21,090, an average of $278 a head.

Withdrawn from the Suburban Handicap.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Green B. Morris' d. h. Favor, 6 years, and his b. c. Sir Dixon, 3 years, the latter a favorit for the Kentucky Derby, have both been declared out of the Suburban Handicap here.

To Investigate the Brown Charges.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—President Clark of the Jockey Club said tonight in reference to Capt. Brown's charges: "The morning following the publication of the first Pittsburg interview with Capt. Brown I wired him demanding the affidavit which it was reported he would furnish on the demand of our club. The same day a letter with the interview as published inclosed was forwarded to him and the demand reiterated. His reply by wire was received that night saying he would be here in a few days and then explain everything. Feb. 18 he wrote the same thing. I have waited accordingly. Dwyer has asked for an investigation, which he shall have. Gen. Robinson, Capt. James Franklin, and S. K. Dow of Chicago were the judges. During my recent visit there Robinson and myself had a conference on the subject. I hope to have the statements of Capt. Franklin and S. K. Dow in a few days. The time set for the trial is Saturday, March 3. It will be an investigation thorough enough to satisfy all."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Close of the Pigeon Tournament.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The shooting tournament, which has been in progress since Tuesday, closed today with four matches. The first was at ten single birds, forty yards rise, both barrels. Stices, Dukes, and Porter each killed ten straight birds and divided first money. The second shoot was a handicap, the conditions being six single rises at thirty yards, both barrels, from five ground traps. There were twenty-five entries. Budd, Tucker and Harbaugh won first money. The third shoot was at four pairs of birds, double rise, twenty-one yards. F. Davis won first money. In the last shoot—six singles at thirty yards, both barrels, from five ground traps—Marshall, Budd, and Tucker took first money.

Base-Ball Contracts Promulgated.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Secretary Wikoff of the American Base-Ball Association tonight promulgated the following contracts:

With Detroit, E. H. Getzein; with Washington, George Shock; with Pittsburg, James Galvin, G. F. Miller, F. H. Carroll; with Peoria, W. A. Schwarz, C. Barston, J. Reeves, T. Turner, J. O'Brien, G. H. Milton, S. J. Roberts, D. C. Kurtz, H. Burgnier, G. Harter.

The schedule meeting of the American Association will be held in Brooklyn Monday, March 5.

Jake Gaudaur Challenges Teemer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—J. A. St. John issued a challenge tonight to John Teemer in behalf of Jake Gaudaur to row a three-mile single scull race at Point of Pines, near Boston, May 30, the winner to take 75 per cent and loser 25 per cent of the receipts. The challenge means that Gaudaur's back is on the mend and that it is expected to be in good form on the date mentioned.

Score in the Bicycle Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 24.—Following is the score at the end of the fifth day in the bicycle race (sixty hours): Dingley, 780 miles; Knapp, 775; Hollingsworth, 767; McDowell, 758; Ashinger, 660; Rhodes, 636; Whittaker, 328; Neilson, 277; Crocker, 190.

FRESH SUFFERING IN MOUNT VERNON.

Torrents of Rain Upon the Houseless and a Visitation of Thieves.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 24.—The scene of the cyclone last Sunday is in a deplorable condition today. Rain fell in torrents, and the houseless victims of the storm were in great trouble and distress. Those who had no other shelter had taken what household goods they had left, and, piling them up in the streets, covered them with sheets, quilts, tarpaulins, etc., but today they have been at the mercy of the wind and rain. Mud and water fill the streets ankle deep, and everything is in a most miserable condition. In addition to this a gang of thieves appeared on the scene and several robberies were committed. Shingles and all kinds of roofing material have been entirely exhausted, and are needed even more than money or provisions. Every effort has been made to cover the Supreme Court building, which is used as a hospital, but two of its wards are still exposed and its patients suffer. Its large State library is also exposed to the elements and in danger of being destroyed. Mayor Varnell sent a message to St. Louis today appealing for lumber, shingles, and any kind of roofing material.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday by Mayor Roche for the Mount Vernon sufferers:

Cash	$ 2.00
Simon Straus	10.00
F. H. Franke	2.50
Parmelee's Omnibus Company	100.00
Jochannah Lodge, U. O. T. S., No. 9	100.00
S. T. Hinckley	10.00
Maria S. Scammon	10.00
Richard Foreman	25.00
R. W. Tansil & Co	25.00
Weigley, Bulkley & Gray	10.00
	$ 294.50
Previously reported	865.50
	$1,160.00

In addition the Mayor has received $1,000 from G. E. Strong and A. G. Van Schaick, who are still collecting from the lumbermen. All the books are out and every line of business will be covered. During the day the following telegram was received from Gen. C. W. Pavey, one of the Relief Committee:

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 24.—*Mayor Roche:* Just arrived home. Suffering greater and more terrible. Pitiless rain-storm falling. Immediate and greater help needed. Push and hurry your contributions. C. W. PAVEY.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company carries supplies or materials for the Mount Vernon sufferers to Ashley Junction free of charge.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mayor Morrison of Chester, Ill., will send today $346.55 to Mount Vernon.

The Town of Normal, Ill., yesterday forwarded $135 to the people of Mount Vernon, and will Monday send the total collections taken up Sunday in all the churches.

By public and private subscriptions over $800 was raised in Freeport yesterday for the Mount Vernon sufferers, and the sum will probably exceed $1,000 by tonight.

At a meeting of citizens in Paris, Ill., last evening the City Council was instructed to send the Mount Vernon sufferers $150. The secret societies of that city will also contribute $100.

Mayor Roedel left Shawneetown yesterday with cash contributions of $600 for the Mount Vernon relief fund. The list is headed by T. S. Ridgway and Charles Carroll with $100 each. Congressman Townshend has already forwarded $100 independent of this.

GETTING SOME FIGURES.

Testimony Showing the Cost of Mining Anthracite Coal.

HAZLETON, Pa., Feb. 24.—The Congressional committee continued its inquiry here today into the miners' strike in the Lehigh coal region. Thomas Campbell, who keeps a general store at Freeland, testified that the company stores charged 75 per cent profit in some cases above the ordinary prices charged at the individual stores.

Thomas A. Buckley, a miner and Justice of the Peace, testified as to the wages of the miners.

A. Pardee, one of the largest operators, then testified. He was the first individual operator in the Lehigh region. When asked what the cost of mining a ton of coal was, the witness at first refused to answer and flatly told the committee it was none of their business, but finally answered the question. He said exclusive of royalty, and not considering the interest on capital invested, it cost to mine and put a ton of coal on the cars $1.50. The labor cost is over $1 a ton. At his collieries the labor was last year paid over $300,000 cash and as much more in supplies, provisions, clothing, etc. Before the strike miners' wages were $11.59 per week, miners' laborers $9.10, and general laborers $9.70 a week. The real cause of the strike was that the operators refused to deal or have any communication with the labor organizations and would not deal with them. It is not true, either, that this company took from the wages of miners and laborers doctors' pay and priests' pay. Some few operators do, but that is exceptional. As to house rent, witness said that the average house rent paid the company is $3.75 a month and the highest $6. When he was asked to estimate the cost of a ton of coal delivered at tidewater, the witness figured $1.50 for mining cost, 45 cents for royalty, and $1.80 for freight—a total of $3.75—and exhibited accounts of sales of coal at New York for from $3.95 to $4 in September last.

The committee left this afternoon for Mauch Chunk and will return to Washington tomorrow.

BRINGING OUT THE FACTS.

SOME OF THE SECRETS OF THE COTTON-SEED OIL TRUST.

One of the Directors Tells How It Has Been Managed and the Profits It Has Made—Phil Armour Brought a Trust to Terms—The Grand Jury Still Laboring with Gould and Sage—Metropolitan News Notes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Senate Investigating Committee took up the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust today. This trust made no effort to conceal its real status. Before the examination of witnesses was begun Lawyer Elihu Root, on behalf of the trust, objected to the investigation on technical grounds. The committee overruled the objections, and called John Scott, one of the trustees, to the witness-stand. He said: "There are seventy or eighty companies in the trust; last year's crop was 700,000 tons, of which the company controlled 530,000 tons; 27½ per cent of the oil was exported. The balance was used for soap, safety lamps for miners, and as a lubricant. The several firms make monthly reports, which are investigated by employés of the trust. The capital stock of the trust is fixed at $41,700,000, nominally. A dividend of 4 per cent has been declared. As the stock sold for 35 per cent the dividend was actually about 12 per cent. The combined stock of the companies entering the combine was less than half of the stock of the trust." The witness thought that since the formation of the trust, in 1885, the price of cotton-seed had risen. At that time the mills were on the verge of bankruptcy and some of them had shut down.

Col. Bliss asked the witness if he had heard that Armour & Co. of Chicago had at one time threatened to establish a cotton-seed oil trust in opposition to the one now existing.

Answer—He had.

Q.—It was not established, was it?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was that not because of an understanding, or, in fact, an agreement of some kind between Armour & Co. and the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust or some of its stockholders?

At this point the witness became confused and declined to state. The committee, however, directed him to answer, and after consulting with his counsel he said there was an agreement between Armour & Co. and the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust which stipulated the price at which the former could purchase cotton-seed oil.

Gen. Pryor demanded that the witness be directed to state in detail, as near as he could recollect, the provisions of the agreement. Witness could not remember. He stated, however, what he knew regarding his own side, but appeared delicate about saying anything regarding the affairs of Armour & Co. in connection with the trust.

L. A. Newcomb, a subpœna-server for the committee, testified that he had endeavored without success to serve subpœnas on John H. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, and J. D. Archibald of the Standard Oil Company. He had reason to believe that the statement that the former was out of town was untrue. The second person was reported as being in Florida, and the latter had thus far evaded the services of the subpœna.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that an authentic statement was made there today that the sugar syndicate formed to fight the Eastern trust has been finally completed, and, it is stated, will commence operations with a paid-up capital of $10,000,000. Outside of California the parties principally interested reside in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Jersey City, and Philadelphia.

J. O. Mott, Treasurer of the Cotton Oil Trust, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Scott. He receives a salary as trustee and another as Treasurer. He thought the trust would last twenty-five years.

P. E. Sandford, President of the Milk Exchange, showed a sample of milk tickets.

Amzi Howell, editor of the *Milk Reporter*, said that the rate of Western roads to New York was controlled by the trust. The present rate of three and one-half cents a quart to the farmer does not permit of proper feeding of the cows.

Mr. Root then guaranteed that the Standard Oil men would appear for examination tomorrow and the committee adjourned.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Passenger Rates Arranged for the Season on the Trunk Lines.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—At the meeting of the passenger agents of the trunk lines today the Canadian Pacific rates were established to take effect after March 1. From that date the emigrant fares by this road will be the same as on the American lines. On first-class passengers to San Francisco there will be a difference of $10 and $5 on second class. Some time was also spent in fixing rate for people going to the Educational Convention in San Francisco in July. It will be one fare for the round trip. Fares to the Convocation of the Knights of Pythias, to be held in Cincinnati July 12, at one and one-half fare for the round trip. Arrangements were also made for the great meeting of singing societies to be held in Baltimore June 30. One fare will pay for the round trip on all the trunk lines. Special trains will be run to accommodate passengers.

EXTENT OF OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Collector Magone today forwarded to Washington his report in regard to the smuggling of opium from Canada into the United States. The report was made up mainly from information which had been procured by Special-Agents Montgomery and Holahan, who had thoroughly investigated the matter. It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will take action in the matter next week. The Collector said in substance that during the last two years about 150,000 pounds of opium had been withdrawn from bond for export to Cuba, and that as far as could be ascertained not more than 20,000 had reached that country. Through these fraudulent transactions the United States Government had lost nearly $1,500,000 in duties. Fully a dozen New York firms are suspected of being interested in these shipments.

WORKING ON THE GOULD-SAGE CASE.

The case of Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and the Kansas Pacific bondholders was again taken up by the grand jury today. The examination of Sidney Dillon, the capitalist, was continued, and two other witnesses were called in. Col. Fellows and Mackenzie Semple listened to the proceedings for half an hour, and then were closeted with several lawyers in the District Attorney's office. Inspector Byrnes, who hovered about the grand jury room yesterday, made his appearance again today, and is understood to be watching the prospective witnesses. The body adjourned at 1 o'clock and were discharged until Monday. Mr. Semple said this morning that there was a strong possibility of the case being decided by Monday night.

BRIEF NOTES.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans of Harrigan's company has received a legacy from an old show friend to whom she had shown kindness in former years.

James F. Keefe has been arrested by a reporter and identified as the man who has been obtaining large quantities of goods upon forged signatures of Brentano Bros.

George Stearns, who was arrested and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary on suspicion of being a burglar, has proved the falsity of the testimony against him and will probably be released.

A large number of debenture bondholders of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad were gathered in Adrian Iselin's office, No. 36 Wall street, today, to hear the report of the committee appointed some time ago to devise a plan by which the improvements now being made on the road could be continued and at the same time interest payments be made on the debentures. The committee reported in favor of a plan for the unification of the debentures by exchanging them into a 4 per cent bond.

Herman H. Koop, a wealthy merchant doing business at No. 23 William street, Brooklyn, died suddenly under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Koop, who was about 60 years of age and of stout build, was in the habit of taking horseback rides every day at the Brooklyn Riding Academy. He went to the riding school as usual after breakfast today, accompanied by his brother, Johannes Koop. He mounted his horse and rode around the track for some time, when suddenly, without a sound of warning, Mr. Koop fell forward on his horse's neck and then rolled off to the ground in an apoplectic fit. He died in five minutes.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.—The Secretary of State today licensed the Grand Crossing Base-Ball Association, at Grand Crossing. The incorporators are: H. L. Pease, M. F. Dunn, and A. J. Bassett. The Secretary also licensed the C. T. Boal Stove Company of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000. C. T. Boal, J. A. Baldwin, and T. E. Clark are the incorporators.

Sinking of a River Boat.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—The French bark Martha today sunk at her wharf, taking the wharf along with her to the bottom. Loss about $60,000. The dock was the largest in the city. The crew of the vessel had to plunge into the river to save being crushed.

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The New Edifice One of the Handsomest in the Country.

The new St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, just completed, is one of the handsomest and best arranged churches of that denomination in the country.

THE ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Ground was broken for the erection of the building in November, 1886. The material is Lake Superior sandstone, the architecture Romanesque. The interior is of cherry. The cost was about $100,000. In the plan of the edifice several new and novel features were introduced. The main vestibule is circular and can be made almost a part of the body of the church by throwing back all the doors. The vestibule resembles an old-fashioned baptistry. It is lighted by nine small windows of cathedral glass. The first impression received in the body of the church is its great size. This is due to gigantic arches that swing over both the nave and transept. The church is 110 feet long, 46 feet wide in the nave, and 60 feet in the transept. The seating capacity is 800. The arches are 45 feet span. They rest upon massive stone columns. The walls of the transept are finished in sgraffito work, the prevailing tint being buff and terra-cotta. Over the transept is the dome, or "lantern." This is octagonal with a hight of nearly 100 feet. Between the windows of the lantern are panels in which are to be placed paintings with life-size figures. In the front panel will be four angels, in the right panel the five "foolish virgins," and in the left the five "wise virgins." The windows in the sides of the church are of cathedral glass, and will ultimately be replaced by memorial windows. In one of the east windows Mr. G. A. Stevens will place a memorial to his son, and in one at the west will be a memorial to the late Dr. Sumner Ellis. In the east sash of one of the west windows Mrs. Parmelia Calhoun will place a memorial to her husband, John Calhoun, the editor of the *American*, the first daily published in Chicago. On the wall fronting the platform is a large medallion of the late Dr. Ryder, the first pastor of the church. The organ is the old one, and stands back of the platform. The arrangement of lights is such that none are to be seen about the platform, they being overhead and hidden from the view of persons in the seats. The chapel adjoining the church was a gift to the society from Messrs. Charles L. Hutchinson and Harlow N. Higinbotham. The cost was $16,000. It is two stories, with side galleries and wings that can be shut off from the main part by rolling screens. The chapel can seat 500. Connected with both the church and chapel, as well as in the basement, are toilet rooms, the pastor's study, the kitchen, and numerous other rooms. One large apartment, 30x60 feet, it is intended to fit up for a reading-room at an early day.

A concert was given last evening under the auspices of the Young People's Missionary Society of St. Paul's Universalist Church to celebrate the opening of the new edifice. Mr. Frank T. Baird played Whitney's Processional March, an Elevation by Saint-Saëns, and a Batiste Communion with fine effect. Mr. Earl Brown, organist of the church, contributed Buck's "At Evening," which he registered with exquisite taste; the overtures to "Norma" and "William Tell," which displayed an excellent command of the resources of the instrument besides more than the average technical facility, and a couple of less pretentious numbers. The Lotus Quartet sang Dudley Buck's "Lead, Kindly Light," for which they secured a well-deserved encore, responding with the same composer's "In Absence." They were also heard in an arrangement of "My Old Kentucky Home," by Frederic W. Root. Miss Emily Rooks gave an expressive and at times strongly dramatic rendition of the "Lost Chord." Miss Genevra E. Johnston sang Hood's "Violet," Adams' "Pilgrim," and a new song by Isadore de Lara entitled "In the Garden of Sleep." All three were admirably interpreted, and in response to a hearty encore she gave a pleasing ballad. Mrs. Frances Dart-Thorn pleased greatly with her singing of Dana's "Marguerite" and Grieg's "Good Morning." The choir of the church also gave several selections. The organ is the same which formerly stood in the old church on Michigan avenue, but by the present arrangement the player is too far away from the singers, who are on a much lower level. It is evident that no practical church organist was consulted in the arrangement, as he would have realized at once the necessity of having the choir where they could be spoken to in case of necessity. In church work it is frequently necessary to speak quietly to a choir during a hymn or anthem, and the present arrangement renders this exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. The matter can only be remedied now by raising the portion of the platform occupied by the singers, though the better way would have been to have placed the organ lower in the first place. The acoustics of the building appear to be admirable for music.

FIRES OF A DAY.

A Merchant of Evansville, Ind., Arrested on a Charge of Incendiarism.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the grocery and boot-store of William Bauer. Before the flames could be gotten under control the building and stock were damaged to the extent of $3,500. Search for the origin of the flames revealed some damaging evidence against the proprietor. In the rear of the store where the oil was stored a fire had been built on the floor alongside of a lot of tarred paper. Another blaze had been started in the front part of the store under the counter close to a lot of boxes and barrels half filled with greasy paper and tarred rope. August Sonne, who was sleeping in the adjoining building, says he was awakened by the noise made by Bauer removing his furniture half an hour before the alarm was turned in. On these suspicious circumstances an officer arrested Bauer. Bauer says his house is insured for $1,200 and his stock, which he valued at $1,000, is insured for $1,200. Bauer waived an examination this afternoon and gave bonds for his appearance before the grand jury.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—A fire on New Grant street about 7 o'clock this evening destroyed nearly $100,000 worth of property, and for a time threatened destruction to an entire block. About the hour mentioned flames were seen issuing from a large three-story iron-clad building, owned by Peet & Co. and occupied by a number of grain and commission merchants. The fire had already gained considerable headway, and by the time the engines arrived the building, together with two three-story buildings adjoining, was ablaze, and in less than a half-hour was in ashes. The Second Prebyterian Church, Oak Alley Church, and the Pan-Handle Railroad Company's sheds, in the immediate vicinity, caught fire several times from the intense heat, but through the work of the firemen they were saved with little damage. The loss was distributed as follows: J. M. Peet & Co., $31,000; Walter Hornung & Co., grain-dealers, $5,000; Schoemaker & Co., grain-dealers, $7,000; Henry Kemmler & Co., coffee-roasters, $30,000; Orchard Preserving Company, $25,000; Pan-Handle Railroad Company, $500. The Peet building was insured for $20,000. The insurance on the other property could not be learned, but will probably reach half the loss. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a detective flue.

Engines Called to the Palmer House.

A still alarm was turned in from the Palmer House about 10:30 o'clock last night, and was responded to by the Fire Insurance Patrol, one steamer, and one chemical engine. The fire turned out to be in the laundry in the basement a little south of the main entrance on State street. A steam pipe became heated and set fire to some clothes in a clothes press. The fire was extinguished without any damage to speak of. A little smoke got into the hotel office, but it created no excitement, even while the firemen were clustered outside.

HARD TO GET A DRINK

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW PROPOSED IN THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

A Measure to Be Favorably Reported Today That Will Put the Legitimate Sale of Whisky Under the Severest Restrictions—Consideration of the Railway Bill in the House—Legislation Against Telegraph Companies Abandoned.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The joint sub-committee of the House and Senate upon the suppression of intemperance today finished their bill. It will be reported tomorrow. It is made up principally from the Redman bill, together with two sections from the Custer bill. It provides that permit-holders shall be authorized to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes, wine for sacramental purposes, and alcohol for mechanical and chemical purposes. To obtain a permit a notice of application must be published for three weeks and a petition must be presented to the court signed by a majority of the freeholders of his ward or township, and also the wives of twenty-five freeholders. The petition shall set forth the fact of the good character of the applicant, and that he has not been convicted of any misdemeanor, and that he is not keeping a hotel or place of public resort. Each applicant shall file a bond in $3,000, which shall be liable for all damages recovered by any person. It is provided that the court shall hear the applications for permits and they may be resisted by any one, but whether resisted or not a permit shall not be issued until the applicant has proved in open court the statements made in his application. If his application be granted he shall subscribe to an oath binding him to obey the law.

Provisions are made for the filing of complaints against permit holders in the courts, and for the revocation of their permits and certificates of registration. It is also provided that permits shall be issued to registered pharmacists, unless not enough pharmacists apply, in which case permits may be issued to other discreet persons. Purchases of liquors shall be made by permit-holders through the County Auditors. Purchasers from permit-holders must make sworn application on a specified form stating for whom it is desired and that it is not desired for a beverage. This must be signed by the applicant and attested by the permit-holder. If the purchaser be unknown he must be identified by a witness under oath. Sworn reports of sales and amounts of liquors on hand must be made to the County Auditor the first Monday of each month and the forms of application must be furnished and consecutively numbered by the County Auditor. It is made unlawful to furnish liquors to minors, intoxicated persons, or those addicted to the habitual use of liquors. Permit-holders may employ two registered pharmacists as clerks, who shall have the power to administer oaths. A registered pharmacist or a manufacturer of proprietary medicines may purchase alcohol to be used in making medicines, tinctures, or proprietary medicines in the same way as others, but must not use it for any except legal purposes.

Every violation by the permit-holder is punishable by a fine of $100, and may also make the permit-holder liable to the penalties of the Clark law. Twenty-five per cent of the fines collected is to be devoted by the Pharmacy Commission to enforcing the law. Any purchaser making false statements shall be liable to a fine of $20 to $100 or imprisonment, and a false oath shall render the person making it guilty of perjury. All permits shall expire July 1, 1888.

The House spent the afternoon in the consideration of the railway bill. The chief amendments that were incorporated in the bill include one by Mr. Cummings, making the findings of the Railway Commissioners prima facie evidence of reasonable rates, to apply to the Federal as well as State courts, and also a provision which permits the companies to transport free of charge their employés and their families, and the personal property and household goods of such employés and of persons in charge of live stock. An effort to amend the bill so as to compel the same rates to be charged on freight carried in different directions was defeated by a vote of 16 to 76. Some debate arose over this amendment, the farmers generally taking the position that it would prohibit the shipment of stock from the Eastern States at a special rate to be fed in Iowa and afterwards shipped East to market. The bill was nearly disposed of this afternoon, a few unimportant details remaining for tomorrow's session, at which it will doubtless be ordered engrossed.

The Senate Committee on Corporations has decided to recommend that the bills in regard to regulating charges for transmission of messages by telegraph be indefinitly postponed.

The Ways and Means Committee in the House has decided on a substitute bill for the taxation of mortgages which they recommended for passage in place of thirteen different bills on the same subject which were referred to them. The bill provides that the interest of any person as holder of a mortgage on real estate shall be assessed to him as real estate, and the owner of the real estate shall have the assessment of the mortgagee deducted from his assessment. It is also provided that if the owner of the real estate fail to pay his taxes and the mortgagee pay them, the amount paid by him for the owner shall be added to the amount of the mortgage. The owner of the real estate on which there is a mortgage is prohibited from deducting the amount of the mortgage from his moneys and credits. The prospects of the passage of this bill has alarmed some of the Eastern money-loaners, and a prominent insurance company has instructed its agent here not to make any more loans in this State until the fate of this measure be determined.

In the Senate the Library bill was defeated, and the bill enlarging the powers of the State Board of Health so that they can enforce their rulings was passed.

The Senate Railway Committee has decided to amend the Railway Control bill, known as Senate bill No. 18, so as to admit of free transportation of railway employés and their families and persons in charge of live stock. This is in harmony with the amendment adopted by the House this afternoon.

The Senate Committee on Educational Institutions heard the friends of the movement to establish a normal school in Algona this morning. They ask an annual appropriation of $5,000 for the maintenance of a private school now established in that place.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands had a meeting this evening to consider a bill for the reconveyance to the Federal Government of about 21,000 acres of land in O'Brien County, which, it is claimed, is unearned railroad lands of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway. The case will be an interesting one, because much of the lands are occupied by settlers who have bought from the railroad and made many improvements. Other portions of the grant are occupied by squatters who are anxious that the lands be opened up for settlement. This tract is near the lands from which the settlers were ejected last summer.

Making Threats of Suicide.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Jacob Lowenstein & Co., clothing manufacturers and retailers, filed chattel mortgages on their stock today aggregating $10,000. The embarrassment under which the firm has been laboring for some time caused Mr. Lowenstein much anxiety and his friends have been alarmed on his account. Last Monday he left town and nothing was heard from him until today, when a letter was received by his wife, bearing no date, but postmarked St. Paul, saying she would never see him again, as he had determined to commit suicide. Friends at St. Paul have been wired to look up Mr. Lowenstein and take care of him. Mr. Lowenstein has a wife and eight grown children, and has been in business here for twenty-six years. He is believed to be insane. The liabilities of the firm are not large and the assets will cover them.

Mrs. McCarthy's Law Suit.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The curious marriage contract case of Mrs. Mary McCarthy against Dennis Clancy drew a large crowd to the Circuit Court all day. Mrs. McCarthy refused to answer any questions until addressed as Mrs. Clancy. She claims to be entitled to $60,000 of Clancy's fortune. She said Clancy drew the contract and said it was legal. She admitted that she had given Clancy a mortgage on her household effects for $500, but denied taking the instrument away from him, as Clancy swore she did. Clancy's lawyer made a severe attack on the plaintiff's character, and alleged that she plied the old man with drink to bamboozle him into signing the contract. Clancy told his story and said he meant to agree only that he would occasionally visit the widow.

A Baby Strike.

A novel strike is "on" in this city. The Maternity Hospital leased a real live baby to the "Golden Giant Mine" Company for $1 a night, and after the first evening struck for an advance of 100 per cent. We must admit that babies are babies in this gulch, but the raise does seem to be a little steep.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

W. W. COR

LAST OF WASH
AND P

He Passes Awa
Family With
sciousness—T
Monday, Acc
by Mr. Corc
Interesting
Man.

WASHINGTON,
W. W. Corcora
o'clock. He rem
end. His breat
feeble as the nigh
indication that
proached the f
of his life reached
lowest ebb, and fi
the action of the
ceased. The
breathing was no
er noticeable, and
aged philanthr
was dead. At his
side were his relat
and his close frie
Mr. Corcoran s
time before his d
gave directions a
his funeral, and in
cordance with t
directions it will b
a private characte
Corcoran resid
Connecticut ave
rangements were
service will take p
afternoon at 2 o'clo
ard, rector of
which Mr. Cor
cant, will officiat
borne Monday afte
Oak Hill Cemetery
ing in the chapel
they will be lowere
mausoleum that c
cemetery and whic
by Mr. Corcoran.
the dead philanthr
those of his wif
memory he paid lo
until the end of hi
were embalmed t
were also given f
remains will be en
but rich, covered
satin, similar to th
was buried, witho
namented that. O
silver plate beari
tion:

WILLIAM W
Born
Died

Mr. Corcoran als
funeral named tho
ciate as honorary
are Judge Loring,
Burke of Alexandr
J. C. Welling, Sec
tors Beck and Mor
The provisions of
said, will not be m
burial, and may n
family circle unt
sented in court for
had business with
years told a report
mate of Mr. Corco
ated. Mr. Corcora
amounted to $3,500,
ing his life of a
thropic projects.
of his benefaction
thought it doubtf
ran had made a
any large bequest
When his fortune b
grandchildren, his
vision be made for
other relatives, th
for public bequest
man who supposed
of a suitable provis
and other relative
the scale of his o
life. The property
Washington and
and other Western
able personal pro
stockholder in th
town Railroad Co
Gaslight Company
Insurance Compa
local business inst
Mr. Corcoran, it
ago an autobiogr
The printed copies
from the public
affairs of the esta
had many rare tr
none more interest
bum. One of the
be contained in th
is a note of Ruf
Daniel Webster, o
ecdote is current:
and applied to We
said, "No, I haven
get it for you, Ch
expressed his ple
Mr. Webster said
sign it and brin
while Mr. Choate
a new idea seeme
Webster, and he
about it make it $
easy to get as $500
myself." So the
Mr. Webster took
down Pennsylvani
Rigg' banking-ho
Mr. Corcoran with
ing." "Good mor
Corcoran responde
this morning?"
friend Choate," s
produced the note
agreed to cash it.
laid out in two eq
parts into separat
Choate to divide t
ful financial ope
still to be among t
coran.
William W. Cor
town Dec. 27, 17
greatuncle, Willia
prominent mercha
Baltimore. Mr. Co
country from Irel
age, and after res
Georgetown in 1
this place, which
frame house on
W. Corcoran early
and at 26 years of
with his elder bro
obliged to suspend
every penny of th
interest to the dat
employed in the U
that Mr. Corcoran
of banking which
such a successful
thirties Mr. Corco
west of Willard's
enue. In 1835 he m
dore Morris, Miss
died five years la
baby boy, the lat
survive her. Mi
George Eustis of
ing in delicate he
band and fathe
coran established
villa at Cannes.
on business in
1867, when he
ocean in time
at her death.
of this marriage
ried a year since
Senator Eustis of
and Miss Lulie E
became financial
ment under Dan
upon Webster's
net, Mr. Corcora
on the corner of
H street, to w
story and vario
provements. Du
of President Pol
such bad financ
effect a loan eithe
failed. At this t
tered into partner
and it was throu
crisis they effecte
Government.
ment found it ne
of $14,000,000.
Mr. Corcoran,
Robert J. Walk
Treasury, hit up
branch house in
obtaining a reco
ties on the Bank
strenuous efforts
disposing of stoc

GET A DRINK

UOR LAW PROPOSED IN VA LEGISLATURE.

e Favorably Reported To-
l Put the Legitimate Sale
nder the Severest Restric-
eration of the Railway Bill
—Legislation Against Tele-
nies Abandoned.

., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The
ee of the House and Sen-
ppression of intemperance
ir bill. It will be reported
made up principally from
together with two sections
bill. It provides that per
be authorized to sell in-
s for medicinal purposes,
amental purposes, and
anical and chemical pur-
a permit a notice of appli-
ublished for three weeks
st be presented to the court
ity of the freeholders of his
, and also the wives of
olders. The petition shall
of the good character of
that he has not been con-
emeanor, and that he is
el or place of public resort.
all file a bond in $3,000,
le for all damages recovered
is provided that the court
lications for permits and
ted by any one, but whether
ermit shall not be issued
has proved in open court
de in his application. If
granted he shall subscribe
him to obey the law.
nade for the filing of com-
rmit holders in the courts,
ation of their permits and
stration. It is also provided
be issued to registered
s not enough pharmacists
se permits may be issued
persons. Purchases of liq-
by permit-holders through
rs. Purchasers from per-
ake sworn application on
tating for whom it is de-
is not desired for a bev-
be signed by the applicant
the permit-holder. If the
own he must be identified
r oath. Sworn reports of
ts of liquors on hand
to the County Auditor
of each month and the
n must be furnished and
bered by the County Au-
nlawful to furnish liquors
ated persons, or those ad-
ual use of liquors. Permit-
y two registered pharma-
o shall have the power to
A registered pharmacist
of proprietary medicines
ohol to be used in making
es, or proprietary medi-
e way as others, but must
xcept legal purposes.
by the permit-holder is
ne of $100, and may also
older liable to the penal-
aw. Twenty-five per cent
ted is to be devoted by the
sion to enforcing the law.
king false statements shall
f $20 to $100 or imprison-
oath shall render the per-
y of perjury. All permits
1888.
the afternoon in the con-
railway bill. The chief
were incorporated in the
y Mr. Cummings, making
Railway Commissioners
e of reasonable rates, to
t as well as State courts,
n which permits the com-
free of charge their em-
families, and the personal
sehold goods of such em-
ns in charge of live stock.
the bill so as to compel the
harged on freight carried
ns was defeated by a vote
debate arose over this
farmers generally taking
would prohibit the ship-
n the Eastern States at a
ed in Iowa and afterwards
rket. The bill was nearly
fternoon, a few unimpor
ning for tomorrow's ses-
ill doubtless be ordered

ittee on Corporations has
nd that the bills in regard
ges for transmission of
raph be indefinitly post-

Means Committee in the
n a substitute bill for the
ages which they recom-
ge in place of hir-
bills on the same
ere referred to them.
s that the interest
der of a mortgage on real
sed to him as real estate,
e real estate shall have
he mortgagee deducted
It is also provided that
real estate fail to pay his
rtgagee pay them, the
for the owner shall be
of the mortgage. The
tate on which there is a
ed from deducting the
gage from his moneys and
ects of the passage of
some of the Eastern
a prominent insurance
ted its agent here not to
s in this State until the
be determined.
Library bill was defeat-
rging the powers of the
lth so that they can en-
vas passed.
vay Committee has de-
e Railway Control bill,
l No. 18, so as to admit of
of railway employés and
rsons in charge of live
rmony with the amend-
House this afternoon.
ittee on Educational In-
friends of the movement
school in Algona this
an annual appropriation
aintenance of a private
ed in that place.
mittee on Public Lands
vening to consider a bill
to the Federal Govern-
acres of land in O'Brien
s claimed, is unearned
he Sioux City & Pacific
will be an interesting
f the lands are occupied
bought from the rail-
y improvements. Other
t are occupied by squat-
that the lands be opened
This tract is near the
he settlers were ejected

eats of Suicide.

eb. 24.—[Special.]—Jacob
othing manufacturers and
mortgages on their stock
,000. The embarrassment
as been laboring for some
nstein much anxiety and
alarmed on his account.
wn and nothing was heard
when a letter was received
o date, but postmarked St.
d never see him again, as
commit suicide. Friends
wired to look up Mr. Low-
e of him. Mr. Lowenstein
grown children, and has
for twenty-six years. He
ne. The liabilities of the
he assets will cover them.

thy's Law Suit.

, 24.—[Special.]—The curi
t case of Mrs. Mary Mc-
Clancy drew a large crowd
day. Mrs. McCarthy re-
estions until addressed as
ms to be entitled to $60,000
She said Clancy drew the
was legal. She admitted
ancy a mortgage on her
00, but denied taking the
him, as Clancy swore she
made a severe attack on
er, and alleged that she
drink to bamboozle him
ct. Clancy told his story
agree only that he would
idow.

y Strike.

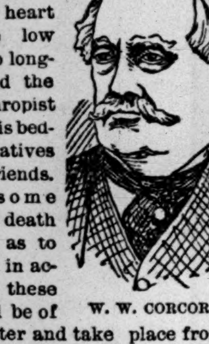
n" in this city. The Ma-
d a real live baby to the
Company for $1 a night,
ing struck for an advance
st admit that babies are
ut the raise does seem to
eapolis Tribune.

W. W. CORCORAN IS DEAD.

LAST OF WASHINGTON'S MILLIONAIRE AND PHILANTHROPIST.

He Passes Away in the Presence of His Family Without Having Regained Consciousness—The Funeral to Take Place Monday, According to Directions Given by Mr. Corcoran Himself—The Will—Interesting Papers Left by the Dead Man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—W. W. Corcoran died this morning at 6 o'clock. He remained unconscious to the end. His breathing, which had become feeble as the night came on, was the only indication that he was alive. As dawn approached the forces of his life reached the lowest ebb, and finally the action of the heart ceased. The low breathing was no longer noticeable, and the aged philanthropist was dead. At his bedside were his relatives and his close friends. Mr. Corcoran some time before his death gave directions as to his funeral, and in accordance with these directions it will be of a private character and take place from the Corcoran residence, corner of H street and Connecticut avenue. Today the general arrangements were completed. The funeral service will take place at the house Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of St. John's Church, of which Mr. Corcoran was a communicant, will officiate. The remains will be borne Monday afternoon from the house to Oak Hill Cemetery, and deposited that evening in the chapel vault. The following day they will be lowered into the marble tomb or mausoleum that crowns an eminence in the cemetery and which was erected years ago by Mr. Corcoran. In this tomb the body of the dead philanthropist will repose beside those of his wife and daughter, to whose memory he paid loyal and beautiful devotion until the end of his long life. The remains were embalmed this morning. Directions were also given for the casket in which the remains will be entombed. This will be plain but rich, covered with black and lined with satin, similar to the one in which Gen. Logan was buried, without the draperies which ornamented that. On the lid will be a simple silver plate bearing the following inscription:



W. W. CORCORAN.

WILLIAM WILSON CORCORAN,
Born Dec. 27, 1798.
Died Feb. 24, 1888.

Mr. Corcoran also in his directions for his funeral named those whom he desired to officiate as honorary pall-bearers. These men are Judge Loring, Gen. W. H. Lee, John W. Burke of Alexandria, George Bancroft, Dr. J. C. Welling, Secretary Bayard, and Senators Beck and Morrill.

The provisions of Mr. Corcoran's will, it is said, will not be made public until after his burial, and may not be known outside of the family circle until the instrument be presented in court for probate. A man who has had business with Mr. Corcoran for many years told a reporter that the popular estimate of Mr. Corcoran's wealth was exaggerated. Mr. Corcoran's fortune, he thought, amounted to $3,500,000. He had disposed during his life of about $4,000,000 in philanthropic projects. Considering the amount of his benefactions during life, this man thought it doubtful whether Mr. Corcoran had made any bequests, or, at least, any large bequests, of a public character. When his fortune be divided among his three grandchildren, his principal heirs, and provision be made for his nephews, nieces, and other relatives, there will be little remaining for public bequests. This was the view of a man who supposed that Mr. Corcoran's idea of a suitable provision for his grandchildren and other relatives would be something on the scale of his own wealth and manner of life. The property consists of real estate in Washington and landed interests in Illinois and other Western States, besides considerable personal property. He was a large stockholder in the Washington & Georgetown Railroad Company, in the Washington Gaslight Company, and the Columbia Fire-Insurance Company, and has stock in other local business institutions.

Mr. Corcoran, it is said, wrote some years ago an autobiography which was printed. The printed copies have been carefully kept from the public to be distributed after the affairs of the estate be settled. Mr. Corcoran had many rare treasures in his library, but none more interesting than his autograph album. One of the interesting things said to be contained in this collection of autographs is a note of Rufus Choate's, indorsed by Daniel Webster, of which the following anecdote is current: Mr. Choate wanted $500 and applied to Webster for it. Mr. Webster said, "No, I haven't that amount, but I will get it for you, Choate." Mr. Choate having expressed his pleasure at such a proposition Mr. Webster said: "Draw your note; I'll sign it and bring you the money." Then, while Mr. Choate was making out the note, a new idea seemed to have occurred to Mr. Webster, and he said: "While you are about it make it $1,000 A thousand is as easy to get as $500. I'll take the other $500 myself." So the note was drawn for $1,000. Mr. Webster took his cane, and, walking down Pennsylvania avenue to Corcoran & Rigg' banking-house, entered, and saluted Mr. Corcoran with a dignified "Good morning." "Good morning, Mr. Secretary," Mr. Corcoran responded, "what can I do for you this morning?" "A little favor for my friend Choate," said Mr. Webster. He then produced the note, and Mr. Corcoran readily agreed to cash it. Mr. Webster had the gold laid out in two equal parts, and putting the parts into separate pockets returned to Mr. Choate to divide the proceeds of this successful financial operation. The note is said still to be among the papers left by Mr. Corcoran.

William W. Corcoran was born in Georgetown Dec. 27, 1797, and was named for his greatuncle, William Wilson, one of the most prominent merchants in the early history of Baltimore. Mr. Corcoran's father came to this country from Ireland when but 18 years of age, and after residing in Baltimore went to Georgetown in 1787. His first dwelling at this place, which is still standing, was a small frame house on a bluff near the canal. W. W. Corcoran early showed a taste for business and at 26 years of age formed a partnership with his elder brother. In 1824 the firm was obliged to suspend business. Subsequently every penny of the liabilities was paid, with interest to the date of payment. It was while employed in the United States Branch Bank that Mr. Corcoran acquired that knowledge of banking which enabled him to become such a successful financier. Early in the thirties Mr. Corcoran opened a broker's office west of Willard's Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue. In 1835 he married a daughter of Commodore Morris, Miss Louisa Amory Morris, who died five years later, leaving a daughter and baby boy, the latter of whom did not long survive her. Miss Louise Corcoran married George Eustis of Louisiana in 1849, and, being in delicate health, accompanied her husband and father abroad in 1862. Mr. Corcoran established his daughter in a beautiful villa at Cannes. Returning to this country on business in 1865 he remained until 1867, when he again crossed the ocean in time to be with Mrs. Eustis at her death. Three children were born of this marriage—George Eustis, who married a year since his cousin, the daughter of Senator Eustis of Louisiana, William Eustis, and Miss Lulie Eustis. In 1841 Mr. Corcoran became financial agent of the State Department under Daniel Webster. Subsequently, upon Webster's retirement from the Cabinet, Mr. Corcoran purchased his residence on the corner of Connecticut avenue and H street, to which he added another story and various other extensive improvements. During the Administration of President Polk the Government was in such bad financial condition that efforts to effect a loan either at home or abroad had failed. At this time Mr. Corcoran had entered into partnership with the Riggs Bros., and it was through his advice that at this crisis they effected a loan of $14.000,000 to the Government. A second time the Government found it necessary to negotiate a loan of $14,000,000. This was in 1848, and Mr. Corcoran, under the auspices of Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, hit upon the plan of opening a branch house in London for the purpose of obtaining a recognition of American securities on the Bank of England. By the most strenuous efforts Mr. Corcoran succeeded in disposing of stock to the amount of $50,000 to an English financier, and he returned to Washington with the knowledge that he had saved the American credit abroad. A few years since Mr. Anthony Hyde, the lifetime friend and confidential adviser of Mr. Corcoran, took down from his dictation a series of personal reminiscences and recollections of famous events and people with which he had an intimate acquaintance during his long and eventful life. These recollections of Mr. Corcoran have never been published and were prepared for the purpose of distribution among his grandchildren, each of whom by the terms of his will is to receive a copy, while the original document is to be preserved in the Corcoran Art Gallery, which, begun in 1857, was confiscated for Government purposes during the war and opened to the public as an art gallery in 1872. The building and ground cost $250,000, while the original statuary and paintings with which it was first opened were valued at $100,000. The endowment fund now amounts to $800,000. Shortly after his daughter's death Mr. Corcoran began the erection of the Louise Home, which is managed by a board of nine ladies and has an endowment fund of $250,000. The grounds and building cost $200,000. In 1850 Mr. Corcoran contributed liberally in behalf of the Hungarian immigrants, and in 1851 he presented Georgetown with the property bordering on Rock Creek, now known as Oak Hill Cemetery, and on which he expended over $100,000 in improvements. Among the most prominent of the philanthropist's other public gifts were his contributions to the sufferers from the Irish famine in 1847, the ground upon which the Columbian University is built and the medical hall of that institution, the site for the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and $80,000 contributed toward the erection of Ascension Church, to which sum he afterwards added $20,000. Mr. Corcoran defrayed the expenses in the removal of the remains of John Howard Payne and their interment at Oak Hill. He also erected a handsome monument to the late Bishop Pinckney. Mr. Corcoran was also a liberal benefactor to various theological and educational institutions throughout the South.

OTHER OBITUARY MATTERS.

Funeral of William Chalet, Manager of the Pittsburg Grand Opera-House.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 24.—The funeral of William Chalet, manager of the Grand Opera-House, took place this afternoon, and was attended by all the prominent members of the theatrical profession now in the city, Pittsburg and Youngstown lodges of Elks, Pittsburg Lodge No. 484, Masons, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior Order of American Mechanics and Heptasophs. Services were held at Christ M. E. Church at 2 o'clock, after which the remains were interred in Allegheny Cemetery. The floral tributes were profuse and included a number of beautiful designs from members of the theatrical profession in various parts of the country.

Chester L. Green.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Cotton Exchange, for the first time in its new building, has had a death to occur on the floor. At a quarter before 3 o'clock this afternoon Chester L. Green, who was trading in the pit, was called upon by a friend, whose cane he had borrowed, to return it. "O, no," said Green laughingly, "it just fits my hight and is exactly my style. I'll keep it." A good-natured struggle for the cane then occurred. Mr. Green broke away from the wrestling and ran, under pursuit, around the call stand, where he yielded the cane and started to return to the pit. Suddenly he fell, and without a struggle was dead. He was 42 years old.

Dr. Ezeke Thomas.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The remains of Dr. Ezeke Thomas will be interred here Sunday by the Masonic fraternity. He died in Kenney, De Witt County, today, aged 84. He was for twenty years a prominent physician and druggist of Bloomington, and later of Clinton. He was the oldest member of Wade Barney Masonic Lodge of Bloomington.

James B. McCarthy.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—James B. McCarthy, the well-known horseman, owner of Flora Belle, died today at his home in this city of pneumonia.

James K. Meigs.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—James K. Meigs, brother-in-law of Dwight Cameron of Chicago, died at his home in Ottawa today of pneumonia.

CHEROKEES SCORE A VICTORY.

A Decision in Washington Which Enables Them to Eject Intruders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—There is great rejoicing among the Cherokee Indians around Tahlequah, I. T., over the recent decision of Indian-Commissioner Atkins, which has long been hanging fire, and which—on account of not being settled—has allowed intruders claiming blood relationship to the Cherokees to settle in the Territory, although the Indians would not recognize their claims. The ruling in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees versus the Cherokee Nation gives the Cherokee nation the right to recognize who are her citizens. This spreads consternation among the intruders, who are organized and declare that they will not recognize the decisions of the Cherokee courts for the Commission of Citizenship. The Commission of Citizenship are now summoning all intruders before them to show cause why they should remain in the nation. If they refuse to appear—and many will, for they have been in the Territory for ten or twelve years, and have valuable improvements—the commission will decide against and give them ninety days to dispose of or sell the property to citizens, and after that date they will be summarily ejected from the nation by the authorities of the several districts.

The different tribes of the Territory are much perturbed over the situation at Washington on account of the large number of bills being introduced into Congress all aiming at changes in Indian affairs. Springer's and Steele's bills are objected to, being gross violations of treaties. Senator Vest's bill is not so bitterly opposed, as it contains features of advantage to the advancement of the Indians. The recent Kansas City meeting, it is feared, will have an unsatisfactory influence. Remonstrating petitions and delegations are about to be sent to Washington to combat the above measures.

TWENTY-SIX HOURS AT A POKER-TABLE.

A Long Sitting in St. Louis at Which $125,000 Changed Hands.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—Wednesday night the wives of seven St. Louis business-men, members of the Merchants' Exchange and wholesale merchants, awaited anxiously their return to their family residences, while the wife of a gentleman visiting the city doubtless fondly imagined him sleeping peacefully the sleep that comes after a hard day's work. The eight gentlemen were seated around a table in a room in a leading hotel, piles of checks in front of each of them, and seemed to be fully equipped for an all-night session. They had entered the room at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for a couple of hours' quiet poker game, jack pot, 50 cents to come in and a $5 limit. Before they left it yesterday afternoon nearly $125,000 had changed hands, and they had played one of the largest games of the kind on record and had staked the largest amount on the slightest chance. It was a game that would make the professionals who reigned before the gambling law went into effect turn green with envy. And yet the participants were only untutored business-men, any one of whom could sign his check for several thousands, and each of whom has made his money by counting probabilities rather than possibilities, even in speculation. The limit was gradually raised to $50, and side bets of from $125 to $1,000 were made in various combinations—the smallest heart, the largest club, etc. At 6 a. m. only three of the party remained in the game. These three played up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having had a twenty-six hours' session without leaving the hotel. The pots ran up to $800, and there were a number of heavy side bets. The checks ran out and lead pencils were used to represent large amounts. Over $125,000 had changed hands during the twenty-six hours.

Proper Present for a Wife.

Customer—I say, what would be an appropriate present to give to a lady?

Salesman—Well, that depends somewhat upon the lady's age and relation to you.

Customer—Well, she's my wife.

Salesman—O, in that case I would recommend a muzzle. I'm a married man myself.

Customer—Shake.—*Judge.*

The correct salad for luncheon—lettuce on cold asparagus with Durkee's Salad Dressing.

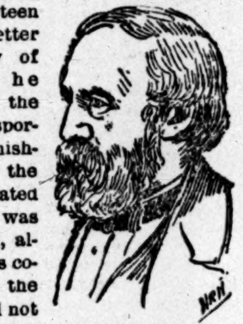
MAKING EXPLANATIONS.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S LETTFR TO THE PACIFIC COMMITTEE.

Complaining of a Failure in the Amount of Government Transportation Offered—There Had Once Been a Plan to Create a Sinking Fund—Messrs. Littler and Anderson Offer Arguments in Support of Their Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—In response to invitations Messrs. Littler and Anderson of the Pacific Railroad Commission appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads this morning. Commissioner Pattison was not present but is expected to appear at an early day.

Before asking Mr. Littler to express his views upon the Pacific railroad question the Chairman presented and had placed on file a letter from Mr. Huntington. Mr. Huntington in his letter says that thirteen years ago, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, he pointed out that the Government transportation was diminishing much below the amount anticipated when the contract was entered into, and, although some of his co-directors thought the Government could not collect anything under the act except the 5 per cent of the net earnings and one-half of the service that the company did for the Government, yet he thought it best to establish a sinking fund. Mr. Huntington refers to the bills introduced in 1876 looking to the return to the Government of the unsold land-grant in part payment of the debt and the diversion of the earnings from Government transportation for the creation of a sinking fund. It was fortunate perhaps for the Central Pacific Company that its offer was not accepted, as the provisions would have proved a serious burden now that the Government business and the net earnings have both shrunk by the competition of other through lines. Mr. Huntington then tells how the directors of the company in 1878 resolved to create a sinking fund in their own treasury to meet its debt. It is now apparent, he says, that the money could not be made to earn 8 per cent, as was anticipated. Nevertheless, a considerable fund would have accumulated by 1898. More than half the entire debt would have been paid, and the whole would have been settled in the early part of the twentieth century, after which the whole net earnings would have gone to the stockholders, "so that whether my assertion was right or not would have made but little difference," says Mr. Huntington. Continuing, he says that the passage of the Thurman act followed, and "this of course put an end to the company's own voluntary efforts, as we could not pay the money into the United States Treasury and also invest it elsewhere."



C. P. HUNTINGTON.

Finally, Mr. Huntington said, it was not possible for the Central Pacific Company to repay the United States and the interest upon the debt, and at the same time take care of its first mortgage bonds, and interest thereon, within the short space of thirty years, unless it had control of the traffic of the territory it traversed.

Mr. Littler said that when the commission had filed the reports with the President its duties were substantially at an end, but that if its members could aid the committee in any way they would most willingly contribute their efforts. The bill proposed by the majority of the commission would, he thought, have the effect of putting money into the Treasury. Taking up the case of the Union Pacific Railroad, he called attention to the fact that the bond-aided portion of the road did not embrace the terminal facilities and property at Omaha, Kansas City, or Denver, which were worth millions of dollars. The promoters of the scheme must have foreseen that there would be a failure to pay the Government lien, and had concluded that the valuable terminal properties should not be covered by the lien. The Government would not have much trouble in dealing with the Union Pacific. The country through which it and its branch lines ran was wonderfully fertile and capable of sustaining a great system of roads. From Cheyenne to Ogden the road ran through a God-forsaken country which promised nothing in the future, and the Union Pacific would have to depend for its resources upon its line between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. The majority had reported that the Union Pacific was solvent and with a fair extension would be able to pay its debts. Some of its branch lines were worthless, and had been acquired under circumstances which reflected discredit upon the integrity or judgment of the persons managing the road at the time. The estimate of the value of the Union Pacific Railroad, as made by the engineer of the commission, was $150,000,000, and that it would cost that sum of money to reproduce it. The bond-aided portion of the system was incumbered to the extent of $81,000,000—$33,000,000 prior to the Government lien and the balance subsequent to it.

In the light of the facts elicited by the engineer, the commission had unanimously reached the conclusion that, notwithstanding the great value of the property and the enormous annual income which it received, the company could not pay its debt to the Government in 1895, 1896, and 1897, when it matured, and the majority had recommended an extension of fifty years, the Government taking a contract mortgage instead of perpetuating its lien. There was in the Treasury of the Union Pacific securities of the branch lines amounting to $22,000,000, and it was the intention of the bill to retain to the Government not only the equity remaining in the property after the payment of prior liens, but also all security which the Union Pacific held in its branch lines. If that bill were passed it would scoop in everything of value belonging to the Union Pacific, and when a creditor gave all he had in the way of security that was all that could be expected.

Mr. Outhwaite asked how it would do to take all of the earnings of the Central Pacific for the next ten years and at the end of that time "go for the men who had ravished the company." Mr. Littler replied emphatically that the Government would not get a dollar under that plan.

In answer to Mr. Weber's questions as to why it would not be well to cause a receiver to be appointed for the Central Pacific Mr. Littler said that prospect of insolvency was no ground for the appointment of a receiver, and the Supreme Court, unfortunately for the Government, had held that not one dollar of the debt would be due until 1897, so that a default could not be declared. Suppose a receiver was appointed; the Government would receive a worthless piece of property which it could not operate without loss, a road cut off at both ends, a road without any connection with the great market of the Pacific coast. It would be anomalous in the history of lawsuits to appoint a receiver where no part of the interest was due.

Turning his attention to Commissioner Pattison's minority report witness said it required more of a lawyer than he (witness) was to understand how Congress could forfeit a charter to a railroad company granted by State and Territorial Governments. He could not understand how Mr. Pattison would forfeit the charters of the Pacific roads' branch lines when Congress had nothing to do with granting those charters.

Mr. Weber inquired what were the substantial reasons for granting more reasonable terms to the Central Pacific than to the Union Pacific. Mr. Littler replied that it was not because these people were entitled to any more consideration at the hands of Congress. He would if a member of Congress ignore for a time the crimes and shortcomings of these men; he would treat the department as a business matter on business principles. It was the duty of the commission to recover this money, and if it acted wisely it would be able to do so notwithstanding the sorrowful picture he had drawn of the present condition of the roads. Unless the Commissioners settled this matter on business principles the Government would, in 1897, lose $50,000,000 through the Central Pacific. If it acted wisely and as statesmen, in ten years $10,000,000 would have been paid to the Government, and it could rest in the belief that the entire debt was in course of extinction. It was a matter of no consequence whether it gave the company fifty or 100 years the Government had money enough in the Treasury at present, and found it impossible to keep the revenues down to expenses.

After recess Mr. Littler said he desired to reply to a question which had been addressed to him as to whether the frauds committed in the management of the Pacific railroad would furnish a basis for the appointment of a receiver. He thought that if these frauds did furnish such a basis the right to a receiver existed independent of any action on the part of Congress, and that nothing remained to be done except for the Attorney-General to proceed with his application.

Commissioner Anderson then addressed the committee. There were, he said, two points of view from which to look at this Pacific railroad question. One was the moral question involved in the remarkable management and, in some cases, crime of the directors of the roads; and the other was the business question of dollars and cents. This was not a case of a man who had been wronged, and who would not be appeased with a poultice of dollars and cents, but who would only be satisfied by the death of the wrong-doer. While it was the duty of the Government to see that the law was enforced, no direct personal insult had been offered the honor of the United States. The wrong was not such as the Government should seek revenge for by the destruction of the corporation, but it was a wrong done by individuals who should be punished therefor. Viewing the matter as a moral question, the majority had recommended a bill which would effect the punishment of the offenders, while in a business point of view it was the most successful solution of the question. He was satisfied that the Union Pacific would never make any trouble about the provision of the bill, because the administration of that road since 1884 had been absolutely honest and fair. In regard to the Central Pacific, that was a hard nut to crack. He did not feel justified in saying that the bill would be accepted by it.

Looking at the question from its moral side, if it was the object of the Government to punish the men who had stolen the money, it should pass a bill with the provision that the company accepting it should give the right to sue the wrong-doers. He did not subscribe to the suggestion that the Government should settle with the Central Pacific on a 20 per cent basis. He did not think Congress could afford to go before the country with two bills, one saying to the Union Pacific: "Your management of recent years has been everything that could be desired and we will make an extension on a 3-per-cent basis," and one saying to the Central Pacific: "You unmitigated set of scoundrels, you have robbed from the first to the last, and you have your hands today where they should not be, but we will settle with you on a 2-per-cent basis."

CLUBBED THE FOX TO DEATH.

How a Youth Spoiled the Fun of 600 People in Vigo County, Indiana.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A great fox-drive, embracing nearly the whole of Otter Creek Township, Vigo County, an area of thirty-six square miles, took place today and was a success despite a drenching rain at frequent intervals all day. A special train was chartered at Terre Haute, where general interest was taken in the event. A number went from Brazil, Coal Bluff, and all the surrounding country. Fully 600 participated. The lines started promptly at 10 o'clock as follows:

North line—From Rosedale west six miles to Atherton; G. B. Parker, Captain; John Bolton, Commander.

West line—Atherton south six miles to Rosehill Church; W. Stevenson, Captain; Charles Howell, Commander.

South line—Rosehill Church east six miles to Nevis Township; D. Humphrey, Captain; J. Ostrander, Commander.

East line—Nevis Township line to starting point; William Killion, Captain; George Webster, Commander.

J. M. Snow served as field commander. Because of the rain the lines became disorganized, and wide breaches occurred, through which at least one fox escaped, not counting those that did not show up. The hemming-up ground was an ample meadow belonging to S. S. Wape, about the centre of the area. As the lines approached it, wet and muddy and discouraged, to almost everybody's surprise it was found a fine specimen of the red fox, evidently an old settler, had been hemmed. In much confusion a wavering circle was formed, through which the fox tried to escape, but was repulsed. Before the circle was fairly organized an unfortunate blow from a club laid him lifeless, and the keenest part of the sport was thus nipped in the bud. Much indignation was expressed over the matter, and for a time it looked as if the young man who struck the fatal blow would get into trouble, but he escaped. The carcass brought $4.10 from A. H. Bogeman, a Terre Haute merchant.

Another drive was organized for the same ground March 8. The area is tableland between Big Raccoon and the Wabash River, but it includes much waste, swampy land, now in a state of drainage, and is known to be a popular fox rendezvous. With favorable weather it is thought several foxes can be run in. Old fox hunters of the neighborhood, many of whom renewed their youth in this chase though past 70 years of age, are enthusiastic over the rare sport in prospect.

LOCAL POLILICAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of Colored Republican Voters—General Gossip.

A largely-attended meeting of the colored Republican Voters of the First Ward was held last night to further perfect the organization of the John A. Logan Republican Club of the First Ward. The delegates chosen to attend the convention of Republican Clubs to be held at Springfield included John Taylor, Chairman of the meeting, R. M. Mitchell, H. C. Carter, George H. Shaw, George Kent, J. Ender, and J. W. E. Thomas.

Some thirty members of the Twenty-fourth Ward Democratic Club elected as officers last night: Charles Bary, President; B. M. Wiedinger Jr., Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Waller, Recording Secretary; Thomas Lynch Jr., Financial Secretary; B. J. Davids, Treasurer.

The Fourth Ward Democrats attempted an organization a week ago under the banner of the Cook County Club, but the meeting broke up in a row. Last night there was a meeting to organize under the auspices of the Cook County Central Committee, which claims to be the only orthodox Democratic authority. The constitution of the Central Committee was adopted with a whoop, and under it Col. F. W. Tourtellotte was elected President, William Kerwin Vice-President, and Mr. W. R. Sterry Secretary, Albert Baker Treasurer, and Daniel McGraw for Doorkeeper.

NOTES.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club met last night in Schubert's Hall, West Twelfth and Loomis streets, C. W. Woodman in the chair, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention of Republican Clubs: C. W. Woodman, Miles Kehoe, George W. Kroll, Joseph Gotthelf, A. C. Bartels, M. O'Donnell, and Martin Hodem.

Some twenty-five or thirty politicians met at the Town-Hall, Austin, Thursday, and organized the "Cicero Republican Club." Afterwards six delegates were declared elected as representatives to the meeting to be held in Springfield March 9. The curious part of the affair is that a "Cicero Republican Club" with a permanent organization and full roster of members already exists. The newly-formed club did not organize or elect any officers—the Chairman and Secretary having been elected by the "mass" meeting before the club effected its doubtful organization.

ACCUSED OF MANY EMBEZZLEMENTS.

Frank M. Riegel of the Late Metropolitan Bank, Cincinnati, Under Arrest.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 24.—Frank M. Riegel was arrested late last night, and, not being able to find an officer to take his bond, was kept in the station-house until this morning. The charge against him grows out of the disappearance of eight $1,000 orders upon him as Treasurer of the Arcade Building Association, which were said to have been irregularly issued to make a loan to D. L. Gooch. The loan was refused upon discovery that Gooch's property was entirely inadequate to secure such an amount. The orders were then ordered canceled, and it is now said they are in the hands of an innocent purchaser. The President of the association says the orders never received his signature and that if they are signed they are forgeries. When Riegel's case was called in the Police Court this morning the court required bond in the sum of $10,000. It was thought he could easily give it, but his friends advised him that it could not now be done, and he went to jail. Besides the $8,000 orders in the Gooch case, it is said Riegel embezzled $500 of other orders intrusted to him. He overdrew his salary as assistant cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank to the amount of $300 two days before that bank suspended. He is likewise charged with having discounted for his own use $7,000 of orders of another building association intended as a loan to Samuel Fine.

He Asked Too Much.

Slimley—Here, waiter, these eggs don't seem to be very fresh!

Waiter—What would yez have? Sure, yez can't expect two fried eggs wid a certificate av birth for 15 cints?—*Judge.*

Scrofula and all humors are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

BIG DAN WREN IN JOLIET.

ONE OF THE NOTORIOUS BOODLERS GOES DOWN THE ROAD.

He Bids an Affectionate Farewell to a Number of His Friends and Then Rolls Down to the Big Gray Prison, Where He Will Spend Twenty-one Months if He Makes the Good Time Allowed—What He Had to Say.

Big Dan Wren, the boodler, has weakened. The confinement of the County Jail was too much for him, he said, and so he has gone to Joliet for his health. Dan is just as big around the waist as ever, but his backbone is not nearly so stiff as it was. He says he is innocent, Grinnell, and Jamieson, and the jury notwithstanding, and that his voluntary retirement to Joliet must not be taken as an admission of his guilt; neither does he waive any of his rights nor hopes as to what may be done by the Supreme Court. It is simply a question of exercise. The State keeps a generous supply of exercise on tap, he understands, and he demands his share of it. By noon today Dan Wren will have no cause to complain on that score. He will not keep the books in the penitentiary nor its cash account.

At 11:20 o'clock yesterday forenoon Dan Wren gave an informal reception to his jail friends and acquaintances in Jailer Folz's private office. He had made his adieux to his relatives and attorneys the day previous, so his departing farewells were not as affecting as they might have been. Nevertheless the big boodler was inclined to be tremulous and tearful. There was none of the old defiant swagger about him; he was as docile as a lamb, humble, submissive, resigned, forgiving—everything but repentant. He was especially forgiving, except as to Grinnell, Jamieson, and the press. On the latter he blamed everything—his conviction and Matson's rigid treatment. He had been a reformer in the County Board and had striven to do right, but the press had indicted and then convicted him.

"I would not wish my worst enemy to suffer as I have suffered," he said.

He wiped his brown eyes, shook hands all around, and was escorted to a carriage in the jail-yard by Deputies Spear and Gross. Half an hour later he sat in a Chicago & Alton smoking-car and was moving toward the penitentiary at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The journey actually begun, Dan brightened up. A TRIBUNE reporter occupied the next seat behind him.

"You asked me what I am going to do when I get out," said Dan.

"Yes."

"Well, I think I'll run a newspaper."

"What; after two years in the penitentiary?"

"Yes. It's the only safe place for a man—managing editor's office."

"Indeed!"

"That's just what I mean. What is it that sends me down here?"

"Well, the jury, you know——"

"No, it wasn't the jury; it was the newspapers and Grinnell."

"Aren't you giving Mr. Grinnell too much credit?"

"Well, he did his best, and the newspapers helped him all they could. Why, we made the biggest kind of a mistake in planning our defense."

"A mistake?"

"Yes. We should have employed the newspapers instead of the lawyers."

The notion pleased Dan so much that his brown eyes sparkled and his sides shook with innocent merriment. There was a fine color in his cheeks, and he looked far healthier and happier than he used to in the old boodling days.

"That was the trouble with us—we should have employed the newspapers and let the lawyers alone. I tell you, if we had spent half the amount of our law expenses on two or three of the big papers we should not be where we are now."

"When you are out of this you can do better than run a newspaper. Dan."

"How?"

"Write a book. Name it 'Secrets of the County Board Room; or, What I Know About Boodling.'"

"It was the same way with them poor Anarchists, too——"

"You don't mean to say the Anarchists were in it! Did they levy, receive, or pay commissions, too?"

"O I don't mean that. There was no more justice in hanging them than there is in sending us down the road."

"You'll make the best of it, won't you?"

"That's it. I've always done my duty the best I knew how and I'll do it down there. Whatever they give me to do I'll do. I'll be obedient and observe the rules just as though I was guilty and deserved it."

Dan was of the opinion that the new board was not doing any better than the old one. By way of illustrating his belief he submitted two sample items as follows:

To salaries ....$1,200 | To charities........$ 400

"Under the present management," he said, "it takes $1,200 worth of employés to dispense $400 in charities. Grinnell's perjured testimony contains nothing so rich as that."

As Dan strode up the plank walk leading from the station to the penitentiary's main entrance his flabby face turned pale and his flabby hands trembled as he clasped them behind his back. The guard in front of the entrance came out of his sentry-box. In his hands shone the polished barrel of his carbine. A horrid striped creature slouched around the corner. Dan shivered and looked back toward the departing train. Between the two deputies he entered the Warden's office, passed through the first iron gates, was turned over to Capt. M. H. Luke, the receiving officer, and without a halt was taken through the second iron gate, and at 1:35 p. m., Feb. 24, 1888, began to serve his two years' term in the "court solitary." If his behavior is good he will be free Nov. 24, 1889.

Before dark Dan was measured by one of the prison tailors for his new suit. It will be ready today. Then he will be bathed—just how this ceremony will be conducted the officers themselves had not determined at a late hour yesterday—shaved, have his hair cut, and be inspected and measured.

Really the only formality in Dan's case that was observed yesterday—besides locking him up—was to number him "8685."

Dan's enormous size and weight will get him an outside job, and an easy one. He knows all about horses, and the Warden thinks he may make a teamster of him. Or perhaps he will help old man McClaughry take care of the penitentiary cows.

"Farmer" McClaughry, when told of Dan Wren's arrival, said: "I told them infernal fools when I came down that they'd better come along and not waste any more time. If Dan had come when I did, now he'd have only a little over a year instead of a year and nine months to serve."

Working in Behalf of the Boodlers.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Writs of error were sued out in the Supreme Court, Northern Grand Division, this afternoon by William Rrown, attorney of Chicago, on behalf of Adam Ochs, Michael Leyden, John E. Van Pelt, Michael Wasserman, Daniel J. Wren, and Harry A. Varnell; and by Judge Beckwith of Chicago on behalf of Edward S. McDonald. The previous action of the Appellate Court, First District, is a stay of proceedings until the Supreme Court meets here March 6.

A Prize of $100,000

Is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dread monster, Consumption, and wins back health and happiness, is far more fortunate. The chances of winning $100,000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an unfailing remedy. All druggists.

Stealing from a Wife.

Can a husband rob his wife? Baron Huddleston yesterday answered this by saying (1) he cannot rob her at all under the common law, which regards all the wife's property as the husband's; and (2) theft is only robbery under the Married Women's Property act when the wife is living apart from her husband or when he is preparing to desert her. It is really quite amazing how many advantages a mistress has over a wife in all matters relating to property and to person. It almost seems as if the object of the law was to inflict such disabilities on wives in order to induce the fair sex to prefer concubinage to matrimony. Baron Huddleston's ruling notwithstanding, we are advised that if a husband steals his wife's letters he can be prosecuted for theft under the Married Women's Property act, even although he is neither keeping a separate establishment nor is preparing to desert her.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

"Bradstreet's" Weekly Review of the Commercial Situation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—From *Bradstreet's:* A continued improvement is to be noted in the jobbing trade in New York, owing to the increase in number of out-of-town buyers. Reorders were of a fair volume with cotton goods agents. Deliveries on orders continue of a good volume. Prices are, as a whole, firm and steady for cotton goods, although print cloths have ruled rather easier several days of last week. In woolen goods more interest appears to be noted. The week's sales aggregate a considerable amount. Domestic manufactures not affected by foreign competition are steady, but worsted coatings and suitings prices are still rather unfavorably affected by this condition of trade. Dress goods were in fair demand, and signs are not wanting of an improvement in the jobbing trade in this as in other lines. Foreign goods were in fair demand only. As yet more "shopping" is being indulged in than actual buying.

Trade in Boston is quite up to last year and maintains full activity. Reports from the West are favorable, and the New England demand is beginning to assume large proportions. Cotton goods are strong throughout the list at the advance last announced, and the mills are all busy. The jobbing movement is particularly good in woolen dress goods, and is satisfactory in prints and ginghams. Woolen cloths for men's wear are selling moderately, though many of the clothiers are still holding off.

Print cloth is steady at four cents per yard for 64x64s, with stocks only nominal. There are small offerings of 56x60s at 3⅜@3½c. Amounts on hand and prices of 64s compare as follows:

	Feb. 20, 1886.	*Feb. 19,* 1887.	*Feb. 11,* 1888.	*Feb. 18,* 1888.
Pieces on hand	386,000	144,000	2,000	10,000
Price per yard..	3¼c	3½c	4c	4c
	Less ½ p. c.	Less 1 p. c.		

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Sales of wool continue liberal in the various Eastern markets and prices are steady. The manufacturers are running on heavy-weight goods, and require large supplies. Their fabrics, however, are not commanding the prices which they would like to get. On some grades of worsted there has been a reduction of 5 per cent since the opening. This state of things naturally makes buyers cautious. Holders, on their part, are generally ready to sell at the current quotations. As compared with the beginning of the year the tone of the market has improved materially.

James Lynch's annual estimate makes the production of wool in the United States last year 333,500,000 pounds. This is heavily in excess of former statements, and points to a larger product than any year in our history since 1884. The figures, if correct, explain in some measure the recent depression of values.

Prices continue strong in London under active competition for the supplies on hand. This series of sales closes today. The purchase of Australian wool of the present clip in all quarters for this country is estimated at 18,000 bales, or 4,000 bales more than last year, but 7,000 bales less than the year before.

There is a fair degree of strength with sustained activity in Boston. Buyers are taking supplies according to their requirements, and dealers, though confident, are selling freely. The current request is particularly good for combing and delaine selections and for pulled wool. Carpet stock is in fair demand. Current quotations with comparisons are as follows:

	Feb. 26, 1886.	*Feb. 25,* 1887.	*Feb. 24,* 1888.
Ohio & Pa. X.........	32@33c	33@34c	30@31c
Ohio & Pa. XX........	34@35c	34@35c	31@32c
Ohio & Pa. XX and above...............	35@36c	35@36c	32@33c
Michigan X............	31@32c	..@32c	28@29c
Fine Ohio delaine....	36@37c	..@37c	34@35c
No. 1 combing.........	37@39c	39@40c	37@39c
Texas spring, 12 mos..	22@25c	23@26c	17@22c

The sales of the week in Boston are reported at 2,513,000 pounds, as against 3,182,800 pounds last week, and 1,571,400 pounds in the corresponding week a year ago.

In Philadelphia wool has been a little more active. Faulty grades have favored buyers, but desirable fleeces have been steadily held, and combing wools, which are scarce, are a shade stronger. The sales aggregate 942,000 pounds, against 678,000 pounds last week, and 1,140,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

IRON AND OTHER METALS.

There has been no change in the Eastern pig or bar markets. The greater ease in the fuel market, which was to help the pig-iron industry, has not made itself felt yet. In Pittsburg bar iron shows but little variation from the condition that has existed for three or four weeks. The stove trade has fallen off some, but it has been more than counterbalanced by increased demand for good iron from manufacturers of specialties. Prices in Pittsburg are without change, but are better than in some of the other markets when quality is less considered, and when good brands are expected to compete with old rail and other cheap irons. All things considered, the trade is better than was expected at the beginning of the year. As most mills have their metal purchased ahead pig is quiet and but little doing, and that at figures of two weeks ago.

The British Board of Trade returns for January indicate a satisfactory export movement of iron and steel from the United Kingdom, the total quantity shipped showing an increase of 15,237 tons or rather under 6 per cent upon the corresponding month of 1887. The result would, however, have been much better than this but for the falling off in the exports to the United States. The total quantity sent to the United States last month amounted to only 52,311 tons. This shows a great reduction in the volume of the trade as compared with last autumn, and there is nothing in the present condition of the markets on this side to warrant an expectation of an immediate change in the tendency.

Whether the Calumet & Hecla Company has sold its copper product to the French combination is still in doubt. No statement can be obtained from its managers. It is generally assumed that no formal sale has been made, but that the output of the next three years will be somewhat curtailed, while prices are to be maintained at the syndicate level. The Quincy Company is also believed to be still on the outside. Speculation in copper stocks in Boston has been active, with Calumet & Hecla and Boston & Montana the features. The former advanced to 249 and Tamarack to 171.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES (AT MILL OR FURNACE).

	Feb. 24, 1888.	*Feb. 17,* 1888.	*Feb. 25,* 1887.	*Lowest,* '84.
Pig-iron, anthracite, No. 1, ton........	$20.50@21.50	$20.50@21.50	$22.50@23.00	$18.00
Bar-iron, refined, lb.............	2.00@2.50c	2.00@2.50c	2.20@2.50c	......
Steel rails, ton.....	$31.50	$31.50	$39.00@40.00	$26.50
COMPARATIVE PRICES OF OTHER METALS (IN STORE).				
Copper, lake, lb.....	16.15c	16.20c	11c	10½c
Lead, common, domestic, lb	5.10c	5.00c	4.45c	3⅛c
Tin, straits, lb......	36.75c	36.75c	22.50c	16¼c
Spelter, common, domestic, lb......	5.27½c	5.35c	4.50c	4⅛c

Trade in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The following financial and commercial review was sent from this city to *Bradstreet's* for publication tomorrow: Money is in good supply, and there is little change in rates. Merchants and manufacturers are the principal applicants for accommodations. The flow of money has been more toward the country during the week, while the return wave has not been large. New York exchange between banks is selling at 75 cents to $1 premium, with a fair demand. Collections in Kansas show a decided improvement. Several blocks of cattle paper have been taken at 15 per cent, but there is no general desire to dabble in this class of investment. Activity is still the rule in all the ruling lines, particularly as regards groceries and dry-goods. The continued low rates of freight from Northern and Eastern points cause an influx of supplies of all classes of staples to be most liberal. Prices are a little weaker, to the extent mostly of the decline in freight rates, of which the retailer is getting the benefit.

In building material an active market is reported all around. A strike among the brick and stone masons is imminent.

Cattle receipts have been liberal and prices are 10 to 15 cents lower. Hogs are in lighter supply and values show a weaker tendency.

Mrs. Langtry Could Not Play.

Despite the announcement in the afternoon papers that she would appear at McVicker's in "The Lady of Lyons," Mrs. Langtry was unable to appear last night. Mr. George Keogh, her manager, says that he does not think she will be well enough to act before Monday.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured by Cuticura.

Treatment.—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall-Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin when all other remedies fail.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.
ANTON BOSSIMER, EDINBURGH, IND.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.
J. P. CHOICE, WHITESBORO', TEXAS.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.

I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with Blotches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured.
FREDERICK MAITRE.
23 ST. CHARLES-ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OF PRICELESS VALUE.

I cannot speak in too high terms of your CUTICURA. It is worth its weight in pure gold for skin diseases. I believe it has no equal.
W. W. NORTHRUP, 1015 Harney-st., Omaha.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Chapped and Oily Skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,
Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. 25 cents.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
David Henderson.................................Manager.
Matinee Today. Prices 25c to $1.
LAST TWO TIMES. TONIGHT AT 8. TODAY AT 2.
NATURAL GAS.
Gilbert, Donnelly, and Girard, and "A Company Not Equaled by Any."—Tribune.

COMING.
Sunday Night Next, Feb. 26.
BELLA (Last Appearance) AND PARIS, EUROPE'S GREATEST DANCERS.
SEAT SELLING NOW IN PROGRESS.
KIRALFY'S AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
NEWEST BALLETS—AMERICA.
See the South Americans, Uncle Sam Jr., American Indians. See the Cowboys, Our Army and Navy, Our Revolutionary Heroes.
THE AUTOMATON DANCE.
See Hamlet-Irving. See Adonis-Dixey. See Fedora-Bernhardt. See Hester-Grazebrook-Langtry.
Greatest Specialties, Freshest Music.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
LAST PERFORMANCES.
A GREAT PLAY SUPERBLY ACTED.
Edward J. Henley's English Dramatic Co.,
Including the principal members of the cast, in the original representation of the new and beautiful Melo-Drama,
DEACON BRODIE;
OR, THE DOUBLE LIFE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.
NEXT WEEK,
CLARA MORRIS.
Monday, and Wednesday, and Friday—ARTICLE 47,
Tuesday and Thursday—RENEE DE MORAY.
Saturday Matinee and Night—ALIXE.
Sale of seats Now Open.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAN'L SHELBY.......................................Manager
This Week—Matinee Saturday,
The Comedy-Drama,
"A DRUMMER'S LIFE."
Prices—$1. 75c, 50c, 25c.
Next Sunday, Feb. 26—Mr. F. C. BANGS in FRANCESCA DA RIMINI." Seats now on sale.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last Four Performances.
Today at 2 and 8 | BEN MAGINLEY. Inshavogue. | Tomorrow at 2 and 8
Irish Songs, Duets, Dances. Cascade of Real Water.
Monday—Redmond and Barry in "RENE."

McVICKER'S—MRS. LANGTRY.
FOURTH and LAST WEEK—Monday, Feb. 27,
only Matinee Saturday, reappearance of
MRS. LANGTRY
MR. COGHLAN,
And her own company, in her grand production of
AS IN A LOOKING-GLASS.
Seats can be secured for any performance.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.
Today at 2 | FRANK JONES IN SI PERKINS. | Tonight at 8
Sunday, Feb. 26—Gray & Stephens.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—MURPHY.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8 SUNDAY, FAREWELL | JOSEPH MURPHY. The Donagh.
Reconstructed from the best play in Mr. Murphy's repertoire.
Monday—VERNONA JARBEAU. Seats now on sale.

THE HAYMARKET—A Model Theatre.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
LAST DAY OF BONNIE KATH
C-A-S-T-L-E-T-O-N!
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.,
CRAZY PATCH!
Tomorrow (Sunday) Night—BEACON LIGHTS.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Matinee at 2. Night at 8.
An Unmistakable Hit. Crowded, Enthusiastic Audiences.
EDWIN ARDEN.
EAGLE'S NEST.
Monday—Newton Beers in "Lost in London."

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee, MR. McKEE RANKIN, MISS MABEL BERT, and a strong cast, in THE NEW DANITES. Rewritten and reconstructed especially for this tour.
Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.
Next, commencing Sunday Matinee, Feb. 26—"A Drummer's Life."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
146, 148, 150, 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 20.
ADMIRAL DOT AND MAJ. ATOM.
The Living Sea Queen—Congress of Albinos.
Theatre No. 1—"Alone in the World."
Theatre No. 2—Charley Banks' Vaudeville Stars.

CASINO—N. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Matinee at 2:30, Tonight at 8—EARLY BIRDS in a Musical Burlesque on Rider Haggard's Novel.
SHE; Or, Once in a Thousand Years.
Monday, Feb. 27—Emily Soldene Burlesque Co.

PRINCESS SKATING RINK.
Madison-st., near Ogden-av.
PROF. JOHN McKEOWN,
Master of Horsemanship, Tamer of Wild, Nervous, and Vicious Horses. Exhibitions nightly at 8:15; admission 25c. Horses with bad vices handled free.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Soldene Burlesque and Specialty.
30 people, including SARA, the High-Kicker.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (*secular*), one year	$8.00
For Six Months	4.00
For Three Months	2.00
For Six Weeks	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	10.00
Daily and Sunday, three months	2.50
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, per year	4.00
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, per year	4.00
Saturday Edition	1.50
Sunday Edition	2.00
To country newsdealers, postage prepaid	3 cents
Sunday Edition, postage prepaid	8 cents

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remit by draft, Post-Office order, American, United States, or Wells, Fargo & Co. Express money order or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered	15 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included	20 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE.
Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

POSTAGE.

Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Domestic.	*Per copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper	2 cents
Foreign.	
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888.

The money market was quiet, with the tendency in favor of borrowers. Sterling was steady and unchanged. Investment securities were in fair demand. The stock market was dull, without significant changes of price.—The Chicago produce markets opened weak, but reacted in the latter part of the day, with good buying of grain on the news of poor outlook for our winter wheat and a smaller movement of corn than has been promised by the bears. As compared with Thursday pork closed 2½ cents higher, lard and ribs unchanged, wheat and corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, rye easier, barley and flaxseeds steady.

We direct attention to the biographical sketch of Judge Gresham printed on another page of The Tribune today. No one who begins the perusal of that article will willingly lay it down until he has read the last syllable of it. It is an article of fascinating interest prepared by a competent hand and the result of a laborious consultation of original records, involving a personal journey to New Albany, Corydon, and other points of interest in Indiana. The preparation of this article was specially undertaken by The Tribune because no adequate sketch of Gen. Gresham was in existence, and we thought there was a public demand for one, with the likelihood that the demand would soon be largely increased.

There are much force and justice in the complaint which "Many Sufferers" has addressed to The Tribune, and which was published yesterday, in reference to the failure of the Council to take appropriate action towards the completion of the Twelfth street viaduct. It is nearly a year since the structure was left in its present unfinished and unsightly condition. The work so far as it has advanced has cost the taxpayers a quarter of a million dollars. As it stands it is almost useless as a public work, and it is not ornamental. The neglect of the Council in reference to it is all the more inexcusable in view of the fact that its completion would have to be paid for by railroad corporations indebted to the city for valuable franchises conferred a long time ago. Some of the Aldermen who were zealous in pushing this improvement last July and August have since become suddenly dumb. They are probably afraid to offend the susceptibilities of the corporation agents or to embarrass the Eastern owners of the roads. It ought to be especially the duty of the Aldermen from the Second, Seventh, Eighth, and Sixth Wards to urge the completion of this viaduct. Their property-owning constituents are deeply interested in the matter.

The Gladstonians have suffered a defeat in the Parliamentary election for the Doncaster Division of Yorkshire, which completely overshadows their victories in Southwark and Edinburg last week. The Doncaster Division was deemed a safe Liberal constituency. It was carried in 1885 by a majority of 980 and in 1886 by a majority of 272. It was deemed so safe that the Gladstonian member elected a year and a half ago retired to make way for a stronger Gladstonian, Mr. Spencer Balfour, who has, however, been beaten in the contest which ensued by a majority of 211 in a greatly increased vote. The successful candidate, Fitzwilliam, is a Liberal-Unionist of the Hartington class, and the members of that faction are, of course, jubilant. The Tribune's cable dispatches of yesterday intimated that if the Gladstonians were successful in this contest there would be wholesale desertion of the Radical-Unionists from the Tory coalition. The date of the desertion will now be postponed. The defeat of the Gladstonians will be the more marked because Yorkshire has been hitherto regarded as a Liberal stronghold. The Tory victory foreshadows a similar triumph in Deptford over Sir Wilfrid Blunt.

A correspondence has been opened up recently between representatives of millers in the United Kingdom and farmers in the Northwest with a view to making arrangements for direct shipment of wheat to the former from the growers in Minnesota, Dakota, and Manitoba. It is claimed that this course is the only one that will save the English miller from destruction by being unable to compete with the manufacture of flour in the Northwest. It is estimated that a saving of at least ten cents per bushel may be effected in the handling of grain, that being only two-thirds of the present cost of having it handled by middlemen. Some think the whole 15 cents could be saved out of present selling prices plus the cost of transportation, that one-third of this would enable the miller to compete with Minneapolis, and that the larger fraction would go into the pockets of the men who raise the grain. They say the English miller would gain an additional advantage in being supplied with a better article than he now receives, as it is hinted that mixing with inferior qualities is practiced by at least some of those who sell wheat for export from the Northwest. The scheme includes not only a dispensing with the product of Minneapolis mills in the British markets, but the avoidance of that city and Duluth as places which have anything to do or say in regard to the movement of the grain.

In justice to Dr. De Wolf and the city administration the State's Attorney should utilize such information as Ald. Manierre and Ald. Tiedemann have furnished him in reference to the charges made against "some officials connected with the Health Department." These charges have been freely bandied about for some weeks. Until they are thoroughly investigated they will seriously affect the usefulness of the department. No one who knows Dr. De Wolf or is acquainted with his public record believes that he has been concerned in any questionable transactions. The charges, indeed, seem to have reference to some subordinates. But until they are fully inquired into complete justice will not be done to the Commissioner. He courts the fullest inquiry. Until the facts are brought to light the reputation of the department will suffer. For a number of years suspicion has attached to a number of the subordinates in connection with the abatement of nuisances and their relations with scavenger contractors and distillers. The rascals should be exposed. The innocence of the honest officials should be established. Not many of those who are now connected with the department have any reason to dread investigation. The State's Attorney should not hesitate to make an inquiry and present to the grand jury such witnesses as have been mentioned to him by the Aldermen from the Eighteenth Ward and by others.

WASHINGTON'S TARIFF DOCTRINE.

Attempting to bring the name of Washington to the support of ultra protectionism Mr. Chauncey M. Depew—"our friend, the enemy"—alluded to the "wise policy and tradition of Washington against entangling alliances with foreign nations," implying that lofty tariff walls and other methods of artificial seclusion are devices of patriotism. The phrase "entangling alliances" is not usually quoted from Washington, but is ascribed to Thomas Jefferson's first inaugural address, and in its unmutilated form runs quite the contrary to Depew's interpretation and reads as follows:

> *Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none.*

Obviously the "entangling alliances" which Jefferson would forbid were those of a political character, and instead of putting up barriers to prevent trade he wanted "*Commerce* and honest friendship with all nations." Precisely the same doctrine was advanced by Washington in his farewell address when he urged his countrymen:

> In *extending our commercial relations* have with them [foreign nations] as little *political* connection as possible.

As to trade and commerce, Washington said:

> Harmony and *a liberal intercourse with all nations* are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest.

Washington and Jefferson, differing profoundly as to the general theory of the American Government, agreed that foreign trade should be promoted and extended, while "entangling political alliances" were to be discouraged.

Why, then, it may be asked, if he favored expansion of foreign trade with all nations, did Washington approve an act levying tariff duties? Simply because such an act was necessary to procure revenues for the support of the Government, and the duties were so light—averaging 8 per cent ad valorem—that they put no serious burden on importers or purchasers of home manufactured goods—no more than was sufficient to meet the needs of the Government. The highest duties under the tariff act of 1789 were placed on luxuries, such as tea, coffee, liquors, and articles considered injurious. The average duty under the present tariff is over five times as great as that provided in the act which Washington approved! Under the Washington tariff act a duty of only 5 per cent was charged on manufactures of wool, cotton, and linen, while tin, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, dyestuffs, hides, and furs were on the free list! In name only was the tariff act which Washington approved a protective measure; in fact, it was a tariff for revenue, with scarcely any "incidental protection." To the extent that it embodied the protective idea it was defended on grounds which the high protectionists of the present time do not approve. As all the countries of Europe then levied protective tariffs the United States had to do so as a measure of self-defense and equalization, and the position of the protectionists in Washington's time was almost identical with that held at present by the "fair-traders" of England. They could not favor free trade with foreign nations because none of the latter would do the like with them. Even Hamilton, who is often spoken of as the father of the protectionist doctrine in the United States, rested his contention chiefly on the ground that "restrictive regulations in foreign markets abridge the vent of the increasing surplus of our agricultural produce" and "serve to beget an earnest desire that a more extensive demand for that surplus may be created at home"—an argument that has little force now that the "restrictive regulations" have been removed and Great Britain takes our agricultural surplus freely, and obtains it only by paying as high a price as it can command at home, with transportation charges added.

The argument for protection in Washington's time was radically different from that urged now, and Pig-Iron Kelley and Sam Randall can hardly claim kindred with Hamilton or Washington. Yet while the protectionist theory was then generally held in Europe, and the United States only pursued a retaliatory or defensive policy in maintaining duties against foreign nations, the most that Washington did was to approve an act imposing slight revenue duties on imported articles (heaviest on luxuries and liquors), while raw materials were kept on the free list. As Washington sought eagerly for commercial treaties and urged extension of foreign trade, while approving only moderate and necessary revenue duties on imports, it can be seen what warrant the genial Mr. Depew has for citing his name in support of the trust protectionism of the present day.

COMMERCIAL UNION GROWING IN FAVOR.

It was stated in The Tribune's Washington dispatches yesterday that while it is probable that the proposed fisheries treaty with Canada will be rejected by the United States Senate its publication and the discussions of the subject will advance the cause of commercial union between this country and the neighboring province. The fifteenth article of the proposed treaty provides in effect that as soon as Canadian fish is admitted free of duty into the United States American vessels will be permitted every privilege they ask for in Canadian waters. They will in the language of the article referred to be given "annual licenses free of charge for the following purposes":

> (1) The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits. (2) Transshipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance. (3) Shipping of crews. Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained.

The duty on Canadian fish seems to be the only real barrier in the way of commercial union and freedom of fishery between the United States and Canada. Congressman Butterworth said in his speech at the Union League Club Wednesday evening: "The only objections that are made against commercial unity on this side of the frontier proceed from the agents of the fishery interests of New England, who tax us for every codfish-ball we eat and exact tribute for every mackerel we purchase, and from a few pampered monopolies." The opposition of the pampered monopolists would disappear should the New England fishermen withdraw theirs on the conditions set forth above. Their representatives in Congress are said to be seriously considering the advisability of doing so now. At any rate it is likely that their opposition to free fish and commercial union will be seriously moderated in view of the advantages likely to result to them.

But whatever the New England representatives may do in this matter it is plainly the duty of the representatives of the West and South and of the great bulk of the American people to remove the tax on an almost indispensable article of food and to aid in extending the trade and commerce of the United States by enlarging our market. It is probable that the Ways and Means Committee will recommend that lumber and salt be placed on the free list. Those recommendations will doubtless be adopted by Congress. At least they ought to be. Such action will remove the objections of the "few pampered monopolies."

Congressman Hitt promises to introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives at an early date favoring this solution of the difficulty. The resolution ought to command the support of every Western Representative. The President in his message to the Senate on the fisheries treaty referred to the advantages of closer intercourse with our neighbors of the Dominion. The closer the relations the better. Commercial union for this reason is preferable to the best fishery treaty that can be made. It will no doubt be followed by political union. The Canadians are prepared for commercial union. So are the people of the United States. Congress will properly represent the popular sentiment on this question by adopting such a course as is proposed by the Hitt resolution, or by passing some such measure as the Butterworth bill.

MR. DEPEW'S RESURRECTED SOPHISMS.

Discussing the financial condition of the Government, Mr. Depew informed his audience that "two hundred and fifty millions of dollars flow into the National Treasury annually, and under the customs system of taxation we are unconscious of our burdens." Mr. Depew's fiscal statement, made in a carefully-prepared public holiday oration, is within 100 millions of the truth, whence we may derive some notion of the authority with which he speaks concerning the National finances. But as he could overlook such a sum as that it is quite probable that he and those with whom he is brought into intimate daily association might also fail to feel the remainder of the burden of public taxation. He erred seriously, however, in classing others with himself and Mr. Carnegie and in speaking of "the farmers whose tariff exactions are too *small* to be calculated." The exactions may seem light to men at the head of great railroads and steel-mills, and so accustomed to big sums that they lose sight of 100 millions, more or less, in the National budget; but it is quite different with the farmers themselves, who feel their burden sorely even if they fail to calculate it in full. The Western farmers, who have been required for a quarter of a century to buy in a high and sell in a low market, and who in ten Western States now have their lands subjected to a mortgage debt of 1,200 millions, suffer tariff exactions difficult to calculate only because of their enormous extent. Selling low and buying high, they have been smothered with debt, and all their earnings above bare living expenses have gone to meet mortgage dues—a consequence not of their situation but of excessive and unequal taxation. Looking to the actual condition of the tariff-robbed farmers, and forgetting for the time his railroad environment and obligations to corporate monopoly, Mr. Depew, with his well-known fondness for poetry, should exclaim:

> Teach me to feel another's wo,
> To hide the fault I see;
> That mercy I to others show,
> That mercy show to me.

Making light of the farmer's tariff exactions, Mr. Depew errs again in supposing that railroads and other corporate monopolies have been an unmixed blessing to agriculture, and that the prosperity of the carriers is a true exponent of the general growth and diffusion of wealth throughout the country. Being protected by an abnormally high tariff, the great manufacturing interests of the East have had comparatively little inducement to avail themselves of nature's protection—transportation charges—as against foreign competition, and have been content to remain a thousand miles and more distant from their Western patrons. The railroad carriers have thus been able to get a long haul both ways and take an unnecessary toll out of the farmer's produce on its way East and out of his goods and manufactured articles as they come West. To maintain this advantage they have established discrimination and differential rates to keep the producer and consumer as far apart as possible with long hauls between them, and have thus coöperated with ultra protectionism to squeeze and starve the West to pay high returns on Eastern railroad capital and heavy dividends on Eastern manufacturing stocks.

For this reason the bland Mr. Depew, himself a railroad President, errs in judging the state of the country by the earnings of Eastern mills and railroads and in failing to see that their vast, disproportionate gains are so much illegitimately subtracted from the profits of Western farmers, who have sore need of all their earnings to meet their weight of debt. With a reduced tariff and greater foreign competition manufacturing establishments might be compelled to come West and plant themselves by the side of the farmers, and the railroads would lose a portion of the needless long hauls on goods and produce. Under such circumstances the excessive profits of corporate monopoly might be lessened, but the gains of the farmer would expand, and in viewing the prosperity of the country Mr. Depew would look through the reverse end of the glass he now uses.

Surveying agriculture and trade from the standpoint of a railroad President, Mr. Depew naturally fell into other errors fully as remarkable as those mentioned above. Speaking of the tariff, he said:

> Fluctuations in the law must not be a factor in the calculations of commerce.

Alluding to the internal-revenue taxes, he said:

> No revenue laws are perfect or permanent, but in modifying them to meet the changing conditions of the country the principle of ample protection for everything which can be successfully produced or manufactured on American soil must be maintained.

The contradiction is manifest. If "fluctuations in the law must not be a factor in the calculations of commerce" how can it be possible to modify an imperfect law and make it "meet the changing conditions of the country"? If "business is built upon the stability of statutes," why is it that ultra protectionists are willing to wipe out internal-revenue taxes and are always eager for any advance in tariff rates? Obviously it is only the tariff statutes that are sacred, and only a *lowering* of monopoly profits that is forbidden. The tariff act of 1883 *increased* the duties on such articles as crockery, zinc, borax, hosiery, and a number of others; and there are now before the Ways and Means Committee petitions asking for an increase of duties on worsteds, raw wool, and hundreds of other articles; and these "fluctuations" *upwards* are all approved by men who belong to Mr. Depew's tariff school. Internal-revenue laws may be "changed or abolished to meet changing conditions," and a tariff act may be altered at any time so as to give higher profits, but any lowering of the rate on consumers is an offense against "the stability of statutes" and a "fluctuation in the law which must not be a factor in the calculations of commerce." Plainly the "calculations" which must not be disturbed are those of the trust-protected monopolists bent on exacting the utmost possible tribute from the public. In other words, a high tariff is sacred in Mr. Depew's eyes just as it may carry out and extend to other lines of business the favorit railroad doctrine of "charging all the traffic will bear." Broad a man as Mr. Depew is in many respects—and accomplished as he is in all respects—he can regard a tariff only from a personal standpoint.

WHY ST. LOUIS WAS CHOSEN.

The choice of St. Louis as the locality of the Democratic National Convention and the change of date from July 3, originally fixed upon, to June 5, two weeks before the meeting of the Republican Convention, are suggestive as to the outcome of the affair. St. Louis politically is neither one thing nor another. The margin for majority on either side is so close that its vote possesses no special significance. So far as the State itself is concerned it can hardly be assumed that the Democratic managers were afraid they are in danger of losing it. Although St. Louis is normally and with a fair vote Republican, the State still belongs in the Bourbon ranks of the Solid South. The political condition of the city, not to mention its material condition, is such as admirably qualifies it to be the place for a convention where no excitement is expected, and where a cut and dried program is simply to be indorsed. It will be a quiet time, and St. Louis is just the place for a quiet time.

The routine character of the convention is indicated by the change of date, which was forced upon Gorman and the anti-Cleveland faction in the committee by the Administration. Had there been any doubt or were there any prospect of a contest over candidates July 3 would have been insisted upon, even at the risk that the Coroner of St. Louis County would have had the biggest *coup de soleil* case ever known in the record of sunstroke fatalities. Had there been any doubt that Cleveland was to be renominated the managers would have fixed the date after the Republican Convention so as to select the most available man. But as Cleveland is to be nominated, and the Administration is to dictate policy and platform and run the whole machine, it was preferable for them to gain all possible time for their canvass, and besides this to save the personal exposure to suffering and possible death which the members of that convention would have experienced had they gone there in the blazing, sweltering, torrid atmosphere of July, when the least excitement would have reduced the prospects of existence to a minimum. As it stands now the convention will probably organize June 5 and adjourn the next day. Two days will be ample time to carry out the cut-and-dried program of the Administration. A short, uneventful routine convention may be anticipated.

Even were there an opening for enthusiasm it is doubtful whether it could be improved, as the annual hegira of the people of St. Louis to Chicago, the great summer-resort, and to the Eastern mountains and watering-places always begins about the 1st of June, after which date the temperature of St. Louis is about the same as that of the island of our antipodal Harrisonian Chicago on the equator which Carter Harrison recently annexed. The Democratic delegates will not linger in St. Louis a moment after the time of the first train that leaves for Chicago, but will hurry up here to refresh themselves as they did when Tilden was nominated. It is probable they will arrive here in a body on the morning of the 7th and remain here until the 19th, not only to enjoy our salubrious breezes and sleep in real beds, to get something good to eat and drink, and to brace up mentally and physically, but also to behold the gathering of the Republican clans and witness the contest, in which every candidate will have a fighting chance, that will indicate the standard-bearer who will lead the victorious host. Of course they will wish to witness the nomination of the next President of the United States, and they will have to come to Chicago to do that.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the Chicago *Times* of yesterday says:

> Indications of a desperate conflict between the Gresham and Harrison factions continue. Monday night a caucus was held of prominent Republicans, friends of Judge Gresham, among them W. H. Calkins, candidate for Governor in 1884; A. C. Harris, C. L. Holstein, now of Chicago, formerly United States District Attorney for Indiana; Col. Holloway, O. T. Morton, Noble C. Butler, and others. It was determined to draft an "editorial" showing up Harrison's record upon the Chinese, labor, and other questions, and boom Gresham for Presidential honors.
>
> As the Indianapolis *Journal* is a strong Harrison organ, the question arose as to the proper paper in which to print the alleged "editorial." It was finally determined that Maj. Calkins should go to Chicago and interest The Tribune in the scheme. Mr. Calkins went promptly to Chicago Tuesday, and the editorial appeared prominently in that paper Wednesday morning under the head-line, "Gen. Harrison as a Presidential Candidate." Harrison's friends today read the editorial, and tonight found out who got the thing up, and they are, of course, red hot and "still a heating."

There is not a word of truth in the above. The Tribune editorial was not solicited nor suggested by anybody save the editor-in-chief of the paper. When it was written we did not know Maj. Calkins was in the city, and the editor who alone inspired the article was in Florida, where he still is. Maj. Calkins had not been in The Tribune office for years and had held no communication with this paper, oral or written, by mail, telegraph, telephone, or any other means of transmitting intelligence, since 1884. He has only been in the office since the *Times* dispatch appeared to laugh at it and suggest that perhaps The Tribune knew how to take care of itself and write its own editorial, an opinion which we believe is fully justified by the facts.

About Gen. Gresham.

From the Chicago *Times*, Feb. 24, 1888: It is certainly a good thing for a man to stand well in the place of his birth and his boyhood, whether he is ever talked of for President or not. Harrison County, Indiana, on the Ohio River, is the birthplace of Gen. Gresham. Corydon, the county seat, was the old Capital of Indiana before there was any settlement at the centre of the State where now stands the beautiful City of Indianapolis. From this county comes up from a paper there the following notice of Gen. Gresham:

> Since the declination of Blaine to be a candidate for the Presidency Judge Gresham has been prominently spoken of, both in the East and West, as a candidate. He would poll an exceedingly heavy vote in Southern Indiana, where he is so well known by the people. The *Republican* would not be at all surprised if old Harrison County should furnish the next President.

The Greencastle *Banner* is published near the centre of the State of Indiana, and enjoys a reputation for independence and ability far beyond the limits of Putnam County, which is mainly settled by Kentuckians. This paper says:

> Shall we choose Gresham and certain victory or some smaller quantity, some personal favorit, and, if not certain defeat, at least a very doubtful and desperate struggle? The *Banner* is for the Republican party this fall, as it always has been, and, therefore, for that man who can carry the Republican banner to victory. His name is Walter Q. Gresham.

The Delphi *Journal* is an old Republican paper far up on the Wabash. It says:

> Indiana's candidate should be the man who is strongest not only in Indiana but in all the other doubtful States. This man is undoubtedly Gen. Gresham. He has wisdom without conceit, is courageous but not reckless, firm but not arbitrary. He has character, experience, and ability. He is the only man who has ever had the nerve to strike Jay Gould between the eyes and stagger him. He is a man of the people, has always been for the people, and, if nominated, would be elected by the people. For supreme party reasons the country over the Republicans of Indiana should push forward the true, the loyal, the brave Gresham.

The most noticeable thing about these expressions in favor of Gen. Gresham is the fact that they come from different districts widely separated from each other. They are in temperate tone. There seems to be no disposition to extravagant praise and none to depreciate any other name mentioned. There is no boom in them, nor in any of many other notices expressing preference for the soldier-jurist.

A somewhat remarkable thing is the fact that Gen. Gresham's friends are not confined to any State or section. They come from all States, from California to New York. It is impossible for any one to predict what may happen at the Republican National Convention.

Enough Tascotts have been already heard from to form a political party or organize a trust.

In the Acts of the Apostles it is recorded that Paul and Barnabas, after working harmoniously together for some time, had a serious disagreement, and the contention between them became so sharp that they parted asunder and each went his own way. The dissolution of the partnership heretofore existing between the two Anti-Poverty Society apostles is of a character somewhat similar, except for the fact that Henry George is not in the least like Paul and Dr. McGlynn bears no resemblance whatever to Barnabas.

Even Chicago's quicksand appears to be quicker than that of any other city.

The jelly manufacturers of the country have had a meeting at Pittsburg. They do well to combine. Their product is one that cannot stand alone.

If President Cleveland has a few moments of leisure while in Charleston, S. C., today, he might employ them to good advantage in hunting up the young and tender Hill boom that has just lifted its head in that city and sitting down on it.

How rare is the city (the more is the pity)
That hath the good fortune to harbor a mascot;
But where's the locality, municipality,
Hamlet, or village that hasn't a Tascott?

Grim-visaged law is slowly but surely smoothing Chicago's wrinkled Lake-Front.

The managers of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, pay 15 cents apiece for cats to be used for purposes of dissection. Any kind of cat, it appears, can be made available for this use, the dissolute and depraved as well as the conscientious and amiable. The New York *Sun's* office cat, therefore, is not a worthless animal. It has a market value of 15 cents.

The St. Louis woman who threw the pancake at Mrs. Cleveland last fall little thought the memory of that act would bring the hungry Democratic party of the United States, with unappeased appetite, to that city to hold a convention this year.

"Found any more clews today?" inquired the caller.

"There don't seem to be any," replied the lynx-eyed detective, despondently, as he threw the morning papers aside after having carefully perused them all, and yawned in a dreary, hopeless way.

It looks now as if the human race might free itself from bondage by putting all its energies into a concerted movement against the Standard Oil Company.

Before publishing any more of Bill Nye's letters the editors of the esteemed *Journal* will examine them carefully to see that they are not loaded.

CURRENT NOTES.

A man may stub 'is toe today, but rumor ull break 'is leg tomorer, an' maybe 'is neck de day aftah.—*Judge.*

When a woman loses anything she cries. Even is this so when it is her temper which she has lost.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Policemen have noticed that the man who sings the loudest "We won't go home till morning" is often the man who has a wife and doesn't dare to.—*Journal of Education.*

If some philanthropist would like a channel wherein to operate he might fix it so that the manufacturers would make tacks that couldn't stand on their heads.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Col. Mosby of guerrilla fame is making money practicing law in California. Practicing law is as near as a man can come in times of peace to being a guerrilla.—*Mobile Register.*

First Omaha man—I see Gen. Phil Sheridan is having quite a boom for President. Second Omaha man—Yes, and I believe he would poll a big vote even if it can't be proved that he was born in Ireland.—*Omaha World.*

He had told her that business called him to Europe and that he might be gone a year. With a pale face and beating heart he nervously awaited the effect. Finally the girl spoke: "You seem a trifle nervous and excited, Mr. Sampson," she said. "Are you afraid of being seasick?"—*The Epoch.*

Prince Krapotkine does not believe in prisons, and says if you will cure the diseases of the heart, brain, and stomach you will put a stop to crime. That's just exactly what we do when we hang a man, your nibs, and it works to a charm, every time. Your nibs' theory is straight as a string.—*Burdette.*

Mrs. Parvenu (petulantly)—I don't see what they mean by inviting so many people to a card reception. Mr. P.—What's the difference, my dear? Mrs. P. (indignantly)—What's the difference? Why, a good deal. How can anybody play cards when there's such a crowd nobody can sit down?—*Washington Critic.*

Hostess to young Mr. Sissy—You will kindly favor us with some music, will you not, Mr. Sissy? Young Mr. Sissy—Well—aw, I'm not quite my usual self tonight, Mrs. Hobson; but I will—aw, sing a little, if you like. Hostess (graciously)—O, thanks, you are so kind. Even a little of your singing, Mr. Sissy, goes a great ways, you know.—*The Epoch.*

Society girl—Mamma, Mr. De Pension has asked me to marry him, and I told him I would refer the matter to you. Mamma—Is he rich, daughter? Daughter—No, mamma, he has only $2,000 a year. Mamma—Well, daughter, handle him carefully. Two thousand dollars is a good deal more now than it was at the beginning of the season.—*Washington Critic.*

Boston lady (to caller)—I want you to admire my little dog Fido, Mrs. Bunker. Isn't he lovely, lying there on the rug? Mrs. Bunker—Beautiful; and he seems so peaceful and contented. The expression on his face is almost human. Boston lady—Isn't it? I've been reading Browning aloud, and I really believe the dear little fellow understands it.—*New York Sun.*

PERSONALS.

Bishop Bedell, who has been in poor health for a year or more, is about to retire from active work in the Ohio diocese of the Episcopal Church.

The Emperor William celebrates his 91st birthday next month, and every soldier in the great German army will be presented with the Kaiser's biography.

Mme. Barrios, widow of the late President of Guatemala, is engaged to be married to an English nobleman of high rank. She is worth several millions of dollars.

Mary Reardon of Pittsburg, aged 7, tried to commit suicide Thursday by throwing herself under the wheels of a locomotive, but was fortunately rescued. She was driven to the act by hunger and despair at the dissipation of her parents.

D. R. Locke, who died in Toledo the other day worth $1,500,000, set the type for the first edition of his Nasby letters published in Indianapolis in 1863. The book was a yellow-covered pamphlet of 100 pages and brought the author between $100 and $200.

Charles Dickens says he has refused several highly flattering offers from American publishers to write for them a new edition of "American Notes." Mr. Dickens expects to repeat his visit at intervals of two years, and does not want to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Prince Oscar of Sweden will, by the King of Sweden's command, renounce the titles of Duke of Gothland and "Royal Highness" the day preceding his marriage to Miss Ebba Munck. He and his wife are to be known simply as Prince and Princess Bernadotte, but their title is not to be hereditary.

J. W. Graham of Evansville has in his possession a bottle that was found in a log taken from the old fort on the site of what is now Booneville, Ky. The buckskin wrappings bore the initials "D. B." and the date "1769." The bottle contained a few spoonfuls of whisky, and a wealthy Kentucky gentleman offered $1 a drop for the liquor.

Ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania is now the only living war Governor who served in that capacity from the beginning to the close of the war. Among the Governor's private papers are complete data of the origin and work of the famous conference of war Governors held at Altoona in 1862, now an almost forgotten incident of those eventful days, and the true history of which has never been written.

The Rev. George O. Barnes, the Kentucky evangelist, conspicuous among his kind as the one who does not make money by his calling, is in real financial straits, and is beginning to feel the bitterness which flows from a conviction that he is not appreciated. He writes strongly of his neglect by his people, and says that if he were to die he has no doubt a thousand-dollar monument would be erected to his memory.

THREE TARIFF MEASURES

REVENUE-REFORM BILLS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE.

A Discussion of the Question to Take Place at an Early Day—Investigating the Matter of France's Embargo on American Pork—Money for the Highwood Military Post Buildings—Cox's Joke on Springer—Father O'Shea's Claim.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The tariff discussion before Congress will not be delayed much longer. When the question comes before the House there will be three bills for consideration. One will be the measure now undergoing preparation by the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee. This will be the distinctively Democratic bill. But Randall is preparing another for that side of the House. Until quite recently all the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee except Gen. Browne of Indiana have been opposed to having a revenue-reduction bill of their own, and for a time it seemed as though they would depend upon Randall to get up a measure they could support in preference to the one reported by the Democratic free-traders. Such a policy would have given to Randall all the credit of getting up a bill. Scores of Republicans in both branches of Congress openly protested against such a do-nothing policy. They demanded that the Republicans should come together and announce a tax-reduction scheme of their own. Gen. Browne, who in the first Republican caucus insisted that the party should bring out a measure of its own, found himself supported by Senator Allison and dozens of other Republicans in the West. The sentiment they have aroused has caused the Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee to agree that they will meet the Democratic measure with a tariff bill. Under this wise determination the Republican party will not be dependent upon Randall for a tariff policy. If reports about the provisions of the Randall bill be true, it would by no means be satisfactory to the Western Republicans who favor revenue reduction. That bill takes away $30,000,000 of internal tobacco taxation and cuts the whisky tax in the middle. Then it juggles with the impost duties in a way that increases the revenues from that source instead of decreasing them. Such a measure would not be supported by Western Republicans, though some of the Eastern high protectionists might be willing to swallow it. The Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee say they cannot announce the provisions of the tariff bill they will present until they know what the Democratic measure contains. There is no chance, however, that it will contain a provision for free wool. Even Gen. Browne has never gone so far as to declare himself in favor of that. He has said he wanted sugar, lumber, and salt added to the free list and some reductions in other directions, and is in favor of taking the internal revenue tax from spirits used in the arts. The other Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have not uttered public opinions on these subjects, but as soon as the majority bring their bill before the full committee the Republicans will begin the preparation of their measure. The majority bill will probably be out next Tuesday or Wednesday. It is now practically completed.

An estimate of $300,000 for the construction of buildings for the military post at Highwood, accompanied by the following letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, addressed to the Secretary of War, was today transmitted to the House through the Secretary of the Treasury:

> I have the honor to ask your consideration of the matter of the proposed post near Chicago, Ill. The ground for that purpose having been purchased by individuals in that city and presented to the United States, and its acceptance authorized by Congress, it, last fall, upon the action of the Secretary, passed into the possession of the Government, and two companies of troops have been stationed there this winter in temporary quarters. No appropriation has yet been made for the construction of the post, and, as the season when building operations should be commenced is rapidly approaching, I would recommend that the matter be presented for Congressional action and a request for an appropriation this year of $300,000 be made. This sum will not be quite sufficient, probably, to complete the post for the contemplated garrison—four troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry—but would probably be all that could be expended during the coming fiscal year.

It was originally the intention of the Secretary of War to have the plans of the buildings and detailed estimates for the full amount required for the construction of the post sent to Congress, but, as the session is well advanced and the plans are not yet completed, he approved the suggestion of the Lieutenant-General for a general estimate to commence the work of construction. The Quartermaster-General has been instructed to continue the preparation of plans and specifications as rapidly as possible in order that there may be no delay in proceeding with the actual work of construction immediately after the appropriation becomes available. The estimate will be considered in connection with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which comes along during the last days of the session. It is the wish and expectation of the Lieutenant-General that building operations be commenced early in the new fiscal year.

Sunset Cox played a joke on Springer today. Mr. Cox is occupying the Chair during the absence of the Speaker at the sick-bed of his son at Wichita, Kas. Today was private bill day, and Springer was on hand to keep up his record of obstructing the passage of these private measures. During the last two private bill days the Sangamon County member has made it unpleasant for friends of private bills, and he and Cox have had several wordy bouts on the floor. Today Cox determined to effectually close the mouth of the Illinois member. When the House went into Committee of the Whole he called Springer to the Chair. There was no help for it. Springer had to accept the assignment, which he did amid roars of laughter from the members, who appreciated the situation. Mr. Blaine is credited with playing a similar joke on Gen. McNulta of Illinois. In former days the front row of seats in the members' gallery was reserved for those holding the card of the Speaker. One day one of Gen. McNulta's family went to the members' gallery and found all the seats filled except those in the Speaker's row. The doorkeeper refused her admission there. Word was sent to Gen. McNulta. He was a new member, and probably not fully acquainted with the regulations. Rising to a question of privilege, however, he brought the matter before the House. It was an unpleasant situation all around. Just then a member moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole. A vote was taken. "The ayes have it," announced Mr. Blaine, quick as a flash, "and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. McNulta) will take the chair."

The French embargo on American pork was brought up by Senator Cullom today. He wants to get all the facts the Government has on the subject. To do this Mr. Cullom offered a resolution (which was adopted) requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the French Government has prohibited the importation into France of American products; what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of the United States to procure the rescinding of such prohibition; whether any correspondence between the two Governments had taken place prior to the President's message of Jan. 12 last recommending acceptance of the invitation of the French Government to participate in the International Exposition in Paris in 1889, and, if so, the substance of such correspondence. Mr. Beck suggested that the resolution be extended so as to refer to Germany and Portugal, which had also prohibited certain American products, but Mr. Cullom preferred to confine it to France. The resolution accepting the invitation to the French exposition is on the calendar of both branches of Congress. When it comes up in the Senate Mr. Cullom may have something to say on the policy of the French Government. Last week the resolution on the House calendar would have been passed but for the absence of Perry Belmont, who is Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. This circumstance, though purely accidental, caused the embargo question to be mixed up with the exposition resolution, and cables were received from France asking if it was the intention of Congress to refuse to take part in the Paris Exposition.

Father O'Shea, the would-be army Chaplain, came to Washington shortly before the departure of the President on his Southern trip for the purpose of having an audience and making one last attempt to have his appointment returned to him. Being unsuccessful in reaching the Chief Executive, he has concluded to wait his return. He will then make his last appeal, and if he finds the President obdurate, as he probably will, he promises to bring all the particulars of his case to the attention of the courts and the public. He predicts that when all the facts are known the President and Cardinal Gibbons, too, will be sorry that his appointment was ever withdrawn. Although the President refuses to recognize Father O'Shea as a Chaplain, it is learned that he has given up the idea of filling the vacancy to which the priest was originally appointed until after the Senate adjourns. This conclusion was reached after it was learned from some of the army lawyers at the War Department that O'Shea had an exceedingly strong claim on the position. His appointment will, of course, lapse with the adjournment of the Senate, when another person will be appointed without fear of further trouble from the tenacious father, but until that time the courts will undoubtedly award him the salary of a Chaplain for every day from the time of the acceptance of the appointment.

Rear-Admiral Chandler, commanding the Asiatic station, reports to the Navy Department under date of Kobe, Jan. 21, that he will sail in a few days, on the flagship Brooklyn, on a cruise to Hong Kong, Manila, Batavia, Macassar, the Molucca group, east of the Philippine Islands, and thence to China and Japan. The voyage will take about three months' time. Commander Henry Glass will be in command of the station during his absence. The Omaha has sailed for Panama. The Essex is undergoing extensive repairs, which will be completed about the 1st of March. She will then take Charles Denby, United States Minister to China, on a cruise of inspection to Formosa and Chinese waters. The Juniata is expected daily at Yokohama from Honolulu. The Palos is at Chemulpo, Cosla, and the Monocacy is at Yokohama. The following changes have been made in the personnel of the squadron: Lieut. J. G. Foulk and Naval-Cadet J. N. Griswold, from the Brooklyn to the Monocacy; Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, from the Essex and ordered home by way of Europe. Lieut. M. A. Shufeldt and Chaplain C. Q. Wright were invalided at Nagasaki from the Omaha on her departure for Panama, and they will be sent home by mail steamer via San Francisco when able to travel. Lieut. Shufeldt is an important witness in the court-martial case of Capt. Selfridge. All the other witnesses in that case are now on their way to this country in the United States steamer Omaha.

One of the stories which has been current in social circles lately is in regard to the remarkable make-up of a well-known young society woman. The mold in which she had been cast by an unkind fate was unsatisfactory alike to herself and parents, who finally concluded to try the effects of foreign travel for her. After a long absence abroad the family returned and to the astonishment of all who had previously known her, the daughter was completely metamorphosed. From a tall, angular girl, she had become not only well rounded, but buxom, with a noticeable broadening of the shoulders. After a while it leaked out that while in Paris the girl had been taken to a model-maker, who, in consideration of a large sum, agreed to construct a wire figure of the desired proportions which was ingeniously made to open down the back and was of such fine, soft material that its presence would fail to be detected save by the keenest scrutiny. This wire cage necessitates, with evening dress, a band of velvet or collar of some description, and as long as worn effectually precludes the idea of décoletté gowns on the part of the wearer.

The following is the standing of the West Point cadets from the State of Illinois in the recent examinations:

> In the second class, consisting of fifty-two members, Cadet W. W. Harts stood No. 4; Cadet Irwin, No. 45; Cadet Burkhart, No. 46; Cadet Kirkman, No. 52, and Cadet Normoyle, No. 48. In the third class, ninety members, Cadet Winston stood No. 11; Cadet Wolf, No. 23; Cadet Moore, 36; Cadet Lindsay, No. 41, and Cadet Gose, No. 70. In the fourth class, the one that entered in June last, consisting of ninety-four members, Cadet Bradley stood No. 67; Cadet Bush, No. 45; Cadet Crabbs, No. 28; Cadet Eubanks, No. 78; Cadet Grote, No. 73; Cadet Heary, No. 8, and Cadet Ogden, No. 32.

There are no Illinois representatives in the first class, which graduates in June next.

Wilbanks and the Executive Committee of the National Post-Office Clerks' Association appeared before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads today. They advocated the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Cox providing for the classification of post-office clerks. No formal action was taken by the committee. Mr. Wilbanks will go to New York tomorrow to see how the railway mail service is performed in that city, returning here next week.

N. K. Fairbank of Chicago will receive an overhauling before the Senate Committee on Agriculture tomorrow. The men who will do the work are C. H. S. Mixer, Provision Inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Messrs. Kirkwood and Hately, members of that body, the former being an exporter and the latter a packer. They appear before the committee on the Refined Lard bill, and will attempt to disprove the testimony of Mr. Fairbank in regard to the quality of prime steamed lard sold to him for use in manufacturing the mixed or refined article.

Gresham Would Run Like Garfield.

Rockford (Ill.) *Register:* As a candidate Gresham is finely fitted to repeat the great victory achieved by Garfield. He has no animosities to encounter save those won by righteous decisions against millionaire litigants whose attempts at legal robbery have been thwarted by his courageous judicial decisions. He has a creditable army record, served in the Cabinet of President Arthur with distinguished ability, and as United States Judge he became the author of a decision which marks an era in railroad litigation. In the famous Wabash case Judge Gresham gave a clear and emphatic utterance to the principle that men of moderate means who invest their money and become stockholders in railroads or other great enterprises cannot be robbed by even so great a money king as Jay Gould and be entirely without redress in the courts of the United States. Gresham is not equaled in qualifications and running power by any other man who has been prominently named for the Republican nomination. His character and personality would make him a growing candidate to the end of the campaign. He would unite the party and inspire enthusiasm among that great class who tire of the predominance of sordid and personal interests in our politics, and who long to see the Republican party in the field under a leader who is not a self-seeker, but whose reputation promises the most aggressive honesty in the highest place.

An Important Difference.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* Senator Sherman, since the campaign for the Presidential nomination began, has been cautious about antagonizing members of his own party. He made a mistake which he will live to regret when he crossed the path of the Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of The Chicago Tribune. The situation can be stated in a few words. Senator John Sherman is a candidate for Presidential honors, while Mr. Medill is a private citizen and a candidate for no position excepting Heaven. What Mr. Medill does and says must be purely out of unselfish motives, while Senator Sherman's attacks on the great Republican editor are from selfish motives. While this is not our funeral we believe in giving each man his due.

Mr. Depew's Violent Assumptions.

New York *World:* Mr. Depew does violence to common sense in adopting the protectionist theory that the marvelous growth and development of this great and free country are due to its high taxes. This is like saying that frosts, and not soil, sun, rain, and air make the crops.

And Still They Come.

Philadelphia *Record:* The Borax Trust is the latest of the thieving combinations reported as having organized to prey upon the public. This borax ring is secured by a duty of five cents a pound upon the imported article.

Right You Are.

Providence *Journal:* It is not Ohio wool that needs protection so much as Ohio politics.

resolution, and cables were
rance asking if it was the in-
ress to refuse to take part in
ition.

, the would-be army Chap-
ashington shortly before the
President on his Southern
rpose of having an audience
last attempt to have his ap-
rned to him. Being unsuc-
ing the Chief Executive, he
wait his return. He will
st appeal, and if he finds the
ate, as he probably will, he
g all the particulars of his
tion of the courts and the
icts that when all the facts
resident and Cardinal Gib-
sorry that his appointment
rawn. Although the Presi-
ecognize Father O'Shea as a
arned that he has given up
filling the vacancy to
riest was originally ap-
after the Senate ad-
nclusion was reached after
from some of the army
Var Department that O'Shea
gly strong claim on the posi-
ntment will, of course, lapse
nment of the Senate, when
vill be appointed without fear
e from the tenacious father,
e the courts will undoubt-
he salary of a Chaplain for
he time of the acceptance of

Chandler, commanding the
eports to the Navy Depart-
of Kobe, Jan. 21, that he
days, on the flagship Brook-
o Hong Kong, Manila, Bata-
the Molucca group, east
ne Islands, and thence
Japan. The voyage will
ee months' time. Com-
Glass will be in command
ring his absence. The Oma-
Panama. The Essex is un-
ive repairs, which will be
the 1st of March. She will
les Denby, United States
, on a cruise of inspection
Chinese waters. The Juniata
ity at Yokohama from
Palos is at Chemulpo,
Monocacy is at Yokohama.
anges have been made in the
squadron: Lieut. J. G. Foulk
t J. N. Griswold, from the
Monocacy; Lieut. T. B. M.
Essex and ordered home by
Lieut. M. A. Shufeldt and
Wright were invalided at
he Omaha on her departure
they will be sent home by
San Francisco when able to
hufeldt is an important wit-
-martial case of Capt. Self-
ther witnesses in that case
way to this country in the
eamer Omaha.

ies which has been current
ately is in regard to the re-
up of a well-known young
The mold in which she had
nkind fate was unsatisfac-
elf and parents, who finally
he effects of foreign travel
long absence abroad the
and to the astonishment
previously known her, the
mpletely metamorphosed.
iar girl, she had become not
, but buxom, with a notice-
of the shoulders. After a
t that while in Paris the
en to a model-maker, who,
f a large sum, agreed to
figure of the desired propor-
ingeniously made to open
d was of such fine, soft ma-
ence would fail to be de-
e keenest scrutiny. This
tates, with evening dress, a
collar of some description,
n effectually precludes the
owns on the part of the

the standing of the West
the State of Illinois in the
ons:
class, consisting of fifty-two
W. Harts stood No. 4; Cadet
et Burkhart, No. 46; Cadet
nd Cadet Normoyle, No. 43.
ninety members. Cadet Win-
Cadet Wolf, No. 33; Cadet
Lindsay, No. 41, and Cadet
e fourth class, the one that
t, consisting of ninety-four
radley stood No. 67; Cadet
det Crabbs, No. 28; Cadet
Cadet Grote, No. 73; Cadet
adet Ogden, No. 32.
inois representatives in the
graduates in June next.

e Executive Committee of
-Office Clerks' Association
the sub-committee of the
on Post-Offices and Post
ey advocated the passage
uced by Mr. Cox providing
tion of post-office clerks.
was taken by the commit-
will go to New York to-
the railway mail service
hat city, returning here

f Chicago will receive an
the Senate Committee on
row. The men who will
H. S. Mixer, Provision In-
ago Board of Trade, and
and Hately, members of
mer being an exporter and
. They appear before the
Refined Lard bill, and will
e the testimony of Mr.
rd to the quality of prime
o him for use in manu-
d or refined article.

ld Run Like Garfield.
Register: As a candidate
itted to repeat the great vic-
arfield. He has no animosi-
ave those won by righteous
llionaire litigants whose at-
bery have been thwarted by
ial decisions. He has a cred-
, served in the Cabinet of
th distinguished ability, and
dge he became the author of
rks an era in railroad litiga-
Wabash case Judge Gresham
phatic utterance to the prin-
moderate means who invest
ecome stockholders in rail-
enterprises cannot be robbed
oney king as Jay Gould and
redress in the courts of the
sham is not equaled in qual-
g power by any other man
ently named for the Repub-
is character and personality
rowing candidate to the end
e would unite the party and
among that great class who
ance of sordid and personal
ics, and who long to see the
the field under a leader who
ut whose reputation prom-
ssive honesty in the highest

tant Difference.
ealer: Senator Sherman,
or the Presidential nomina-
en cautious about antag-
his own party. He made a
will live to regret when he
e Hon. Joseph Medill, editor
BUNE. The situation can be
ds. Senator John Sherman
esidential honors, while Mr.
tizen and a candidate for no
Heaven. What Mr. Medill
t be purely out of unselfish
ator Sherman's attacks on
editor are from selfish mo-
not our funeral we believe
is due.

iolent Assumptions.
Mr. Depew does violence to
pting the protectionist the-
s growth and development
country are due to its high
aying that frosts, and not
r make the crops.

l They Come.
l: The Borax Trust is the
g combinations reported as
prey upon the public. This
ed by a duty of five cents a
rted article.

t You Are.
: It is not Ohio wool that
uch as Ohio politics.

TORIES MADE JUBILANT.

DEFEAT OF A GLADSTONIAN PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the House of Commons—Parnell's Bill—More Irish Persecution—Bulgaria and the Powers—Germany's Crown Prince to Undergo Another Dangerous Operation—Notes from the French Capital—General Intelligence from Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The parliamentary election in the Doncaster division of the West Riding of Yorkshire to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Walter S. Shirley, Liberal, was held today, and resulted in a victory for the Liberal-Unionists, their candidate, the Hon. W. H. Fitzwilliam, receiving 5,634 votes, against 5,423 for Mr. Spencer Balfour, the Gladstonian candidate. In the previous election the vote was: Mr. Shirley, Liberal, 5,060; W. H. Fitzwilliam, Liberal-Unionist, 4,792.

The Government's victory was a complete surprise. It is certain that it was brought about by the landed influence of Mr. Fitzwilliam, coupled with the fact that the Liberals will not contest the election in Hampstead, where a vacancy exists by reason of the elevation of Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, to the Peerage. The result of the election in Doncaster renders the Liberal-Unionists jubilant.

In the House of Commons tonight Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, moved that the consideration of rules of procedure have precedence over other business.

Mr. Gladstone said he regretted the proposal of urgency, but would give the Government assistance in expediting the discussion.

Mr. Bradlaugh moved an amendment excluding Wednesdays from the operation of the rules. The amendment was defeated—247 to 150.

The procedure debate resulted in a decision to meet at 3 p. m. and adjourn at 1 a. m., closing opposed business at midnight. A proposal to adjourn from 8 to 9 was rejected. Provision was made to carry important business over midnight. Smith announced that reforms would take effect immediately. Labouchère's proposal for a short sitting Friday instead of Wednesday was rejected.

A number of Unionist members of Parliament have approved the bill, initiated by T. W. Russell, amending the arrears clause of the Land act by empowering the court to spread arrears over an extended period, besides reducing the amount. The Government will probably assent to the measure in order to do away with the Parnellite and Gladstonian proposals in the same line.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—At Listowel today the prisoners Moriarty and Hayes, who are charged with the murder of Farmer Fitzmaurice near Tralee, were committed for trial. The magistrate strongly condemned the local National Leaguers, whom he accused of inciting the people to commit murder.

At Ennis today Lloyd, an English Home-Rule delegate, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment under the Crimes act for inciting tenants not to pay rent. Lloyd told the bench that a few more Liberal victories like those at Edinburg and Southwark would sweep Toryism out of the country, whereupon he was seized by two constables and hurried from the court-room. He is now in the Limerick Jail.

Parnell's Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The text of Parnell's bill is published. It empowers the court to order a reduction of the arrears and costs of tenants to whom the Land act of 1887 applies where it is proved such tenants are unable to pay owing to circumstances beyond their control; extends to nine months the period within which caretakers under the act of 1887 may apply for restitution of their tenancy; empowers the court to reduce the amount of judgment and costs against such caretakers when it is proved they are unable to pay, and directs that, upon payment of the reduced judgment and upon application to be restored to their holdings, they be dealt with the same as if they had paid the judgment. The bill has been submitted to Morley and will be supported by the Gladstonians.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Changes in the German Army—The Bulgarian Dispute.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Important changes in the command of the army are expected to be made soon. It is reported that Gen. Count von Waldersee will be transferred to the Hanoverian Corps; that Gen. Haeseler will succeed Gen. von Waldersee as Quartermaster-General; that Gen. von Blumenthal will resign on account of old age and will be appointed Inspector; and that Gen. Grollman will succeed Gen. von Blumenthal in the command of the Fourth Corps.

The *North German Gazette* says the Prussian proposals regarding Bulgaria will not be modified by the hesitation shown in other quarters, and reiterates that the adhesion of the Powers is not necessary to secure the Porte's acceptance of the proposals. Advices from St. Petersburg affirm that Turkey has declared her readiness, on receiving a collective note from the Powers, to notify Prince Ferdinand his position is illegal and untenable. Other reports credit the Czar with a willingness to meet Austrian views by relinquishing his demand for a Russian War Minister, with Russian officers, for Bulgaria, providing Austria accepts his proposal for coercive measures, including a blockade of Bulgarian ports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says that Russia's program toward Bulgaria, as set forth in yesterday's *Official Messenger*, is conciliatory and pacific, and shows a desire to reëstablish legal order by moral authority. The newspaper version of Russia's circular note to the Powers is apocryphal. No such note has been issued.

It is stated the Czar was induced to make a declaration in regard to Bulgaria by the earnest request of Emperor William, who expressed a desire to see the question settled before his death. The statement which appears in the *Official Messenger* was handed to Count Herbert Bismarck for the Chancellor three days before it was published.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—It is reported that a syndicate of French, Belgian, and Dutch bankers has advanced to Russia the sum of 300,000,000, refusing to grant a larger loan unless the Bulgarian question is settled peacefully.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—It is reported that Gen. Obrutchoff, Chief of the General Staff, has proposed to the council to put in circulation 200,000,000 rubles in gold now held in reserve as a war fund. He urges the fund will not be wanted unless war breaks out with Turkey or among indigent peoples, where bullion will be necessary to procure supplies. In the event of war with Austria and Germany, he argues, Russia, if defeated, would not need gold in order to provision troops, as the campaign would be continued on her own territory, while if a victor she would find everything she wanted without payment in the invading enemy's country.

SOPHIA, Feb. 24.—It is stated the Government is firmly resolved to reject any proposal to dethrone Ferdinand, even if such a proposal be supported by the Powers.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Germany's Crown Prince to Undergo Another Painful Operation.

SAN REMO, Feb. 24.—A bulletin issued at midnight said: "The Crown Prince has passed a satisfactory day in all respects and is considerably better. Dr. Mackenzie expresses himself as being exceedingly hopeful about his patient, and says the Prince reads, talks, and takes an interest in everything going on around him. The Prince has not yet been told of the death of his nephew, Prince Louis of Baden, because it is feared that the news would have an injurious effect upon him."

During the first part of the night the Crown Prince's rest was disturbed by his coughing, but afterward he slept well. The corporation of San Remo proposes to confer the freedom of the town upon Dr. Mackenzie.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from San Remo says a critical operation is to be performed on the Crown Prince tomorrow.

The Emperor is constantly imploring his doctor to be allowed to see the Crown Prince.

From the French Republic.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Most of the Paris newspapers believe that the Government's success in obtaining a majority in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the clause in the budget relating to the secret service will enable the Ministry to exist until the budget is adopted. The *Matin* says that when the budget is passed M. Tirard, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, will propose the issue of a large loan in order to restore the financial equilibrium.

Gen. Boulanger has telegraphed to the War Office denying that he is connected with any electoral candidate.

News Notes by Cable.

A general émeute is expected in the Russian universities March 15. The police are on the alert.

Advices from Congo announce the death of Capt. Vandervelte and Maj. Warlomant, Belgian officials.

A dispatch from Massowah says: "Scouts have found that the Abyssinians have evacuated Arlet. The Italians will occupy the place."

An envoy of the Sultan of Morocco, in an interview with the Secretary of State in Rome, asked for the mediation of the Pope on the question of the protection of foreigners in Morocco.

In the Spanish Deputies Lastre's motion censuring Moret, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for action in connection with American claims for losses sustained during the Cuban insurrection was defeated by 170 to 48.

Heavy snow-storms continue throughout Europe, causing a general stoppage in traffic. In many places the drifts are several feet deep. Fears are entertained of a sudden thaw, which may cause disastrous floods.

Advices from Lake Nyassa announce that Arabs attacked the Scotch Mission Dec. 18 and set fire to the stores and buildings. The whites took refuge in a mud fort and were beseiged five days when the Arabs retired, friendly natives having arrived to assist the whites.

Justice Denman of the Queen's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, sitting at Ipswich, England, in the case of a poacher who had severely wounded a gatekeeper, held that the keeper had no right to arrest and hunt poachers as he would wild beasts. He said that poaching was only a misdemeanor. The jury acquitted the poacher on the ground of self-defense.

The prospectus has been issued of the London Produce Clearing House Company (limited). This company, which has a capital of £1,000,000, proposes to place on a secure basis, by a system of deposits, dealing in produce for future delivery, the want of which has caused a considerable diversion of English business to foreign markets. Coffee, sugar, metals, cotton, corn, seeds, etc., come within the sphere of the company. Among the names attached to the prospectus are those of the Barings, Rothschilds, Fruhling & Goschen, Hambros, Huths, and Schroeders.

AFFAIRS IN THE SUBURBS.

A Mother's Fatal Grief—Justice and Constable—Highway Robberies.

Some days ago Edward Mushler, Patrick Sage, and Archie Dallis, boys, were arrested in the Town of Lake on suspicion of stealing a set of harness. Immediately after Mushler's arrest his mother was taken sick and died yesterday morning. It is supposed that her son's arrest was the prime cause of her death. Young Mushler in his cell wept bitterly when told of his mother's death.

The Englewood Church Union has decided to start a fund to assist in the enforcement of the liquor law Sabbath observance.

"Above the Clouds" will be repeated by the Young Men's Republican Club for the benefit of the Mount Vernon sufferers. It will be given March 3.

Justice of the Peace Matthew Fleming is laid up at his home on Forty-third street as the result of an encounter with his constable, Jules Simonski. The latter bit the Justice's finger. The Justice is threatened with erysipelas and perhaps blood-poisoning.

Kensington.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Rooney, Frank Yates, and Joseph Yates were set upon by five men between Pullman and Kensington. Rooney is a pop manufacturer at Kensington and the Yates brothers are in his employ. It has been thought that Rooney, who lived in Pullman, was accustomed to carry his money home every night. Rooney was knocked senseless, Frank Yates had his nose broken, while his brother received several scalp wounds. Yesterday four men who were thought to have been of the attacking party were arrested.

South Chicago.

John Johnson was seriously crushed while coupling cars in the yard of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company.

Alfred Olson was held up and robbed of a watch and chain Thursday night at Ninetieth street and Buffalo avenue. The police arrested two young men named Hughes and Sawyer. Hughes confessed, and said he threw the watch in a gutter.

Pullman.

The annual ball of Palace Lodge, No. 765, A. F. & A. M., took place last evening at the Hotel Florence.

CANADA ON THE TREATY.

Criticisms Heard in Debate in the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 24.—In the Senate today Mr. Scott, opposition leader, said he could not accept the solution of the fisheries question provided by the Chamberlain treaty in the spirit suggested in the Governor's speech. The friction between the two countries had been intensified by the incongruous document concocted in Washington. Instead of sending to England for a diplomat who came out with the sole object of insuring peace between Great Britain and the United States, the honorable and chivalrous course for Canada would have been to grant freely and voluntarily these concessions to the United States and tell the people of that great country, "We want to deal with you, we want trade with you, without the intervention of British plenipotentiaries." Who could say authoritatively where the privileges granted under clause 11 ended? The language of the clause is so dubious he believed before twelve months it would be found its interpretation would give rise to most angry contention. It was doubtful how the United States Senate would deal with the treaty, particularly in view of its recent action on the extradition question. In throwing out the extradition treaty the United States Senate had lowered itself morally in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Power of Halifax said that, looking at the treaty as a whole, it was not one which would be viewed with much satisfaction by Canadians. Canada had given up a good many privileges which American fishermen had been anxious to get. He looked upon Art. 13 as only proper. American fishermen should certainly carry with them some indication of their character. Art. 14 was not unreasonable. Art. 15, if it ever went into effect, would not be a bad thing. He regretted, however, by its concessions the Canadian Government has thrown away the only lever by which reciprocal trade with the United States could be secured.

CHICAGO FIRMS IN TROUBLE.

Failure of J. J. Spalding & Co., Printers—A Grocery Store Closed.

J. J. Spalding & Co., printers at No. 158 Clark street, have failed, and last evening as the employés were leaving the place Samuel D. Ward, as assignee, was given possession. It was said that papers for record had all been prepared, but it was too late to have them put on record in the Recorder's office. The papers will therefore be filed this morning. No one could be found last evening who could give any positive information of the value of the assets and the amount of the liabilities, but the former was estimated at $20,000 and the latter at a somewhat larger sum. Mr. Ward, the assignee, is Treasurer of the Mutual Trust Society at No. 185 Dearborn street. Mr. Joel J. Spalding is the sole proprietor of the business. The firm name has been J. J. Spalding & Co. for years, and when Mr. Spalding's brother dropped out of the business about three years ago it was not thought best to change its title. The firm is well known in Chicago. It was established about fifteen years ago, and for a long time did a prosperous business. Several years ago it failed. A settlement was effected, however, by which the firm was allowed to continue business; but the load of debts it carried from the old failure always kept it from getting ahead. This old debt is given as the reason for the present failure, although the firm has always done a big business.

The Sheriff yesterday closed the grocery store of A.G. Dinnen at No. 663 West Madison street, to satisfy two confessions of judgment in the Superior Court, one for $7,300 in favor of William H. Werner, and the other for $5,678 in favor of John R. Dinnen.

Danger of Carrying Away a Bridge.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 24.—Great fears are entertained that the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River at Columbus will be carried away tonight. The water is now up to the bridge floor and the river is still rising. Another flood is announced to be coming from up the river, and when this arrives it is feared the bridge, which is a mile and a quarter long, will not be able to withstand it.

PRESENTED TO VICTORIA.

THREE AMERICAN LADIES AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

English Society Annoyed by a Regular American Blizzard—Waiting to Meet Royalty in the Cold—Some of the Expensive Costumes—The Kohinoor Displayed—Death of Two of Stanley's Subordinates in the Congo Country.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Minister Phelps took with him this afternoon to the Queen's drawing-room an American blizzard. Mr. and Mrs. John Bull and the calves of their Jeameses were amazed at the cold in and around Buckingham Palace. "Such shocking weather has not been known, you know, in London, no, not for years"; and the mercury had fallen to 18° above zero. The air was thick with frozen mist, which stung the faces and blinded the eyes, and the wind blew its preface to a gale due at midnight. Fancy, then, several hundred ladies in regulation Lord Chamberlain summer-evening costume and gentlemen in court-dress shivering through their wraps, some for hours, on bleak Constitution Hill or wide St. James' Park. Many thought of Keats' line:

The owl for all his feathers was a-cold.

How everybody envied Lady Randolph Churchill's Russian cloak of slate-colored velvet and white fur, fresh from the dominions of the Czar, to whose spouse as the sister of the Princess of Wales Lady Randolph had taken letters of commendation. But the approaches to the crush, the delays, the fight for precedence, the crush itself, and the drawing-room etiquet with all the incidents have been too often described for repetition. Never before in the memory of the oldest dowager had a blizzard crossed the Atlantic, and consequently the attendance was measurably small. Sir Morell Mackenzie may possibly soon bury the Crown Prince, but he will be able, on his return, to care at enlarged fees for hundreds of aristocratic sore throats consequent on this drawing-room. Minister Phelps and Mme. Phelps had little to do, as they had only one presentation on hand. Mrs. Phelps wore a robe of black silk with velvet bodice and a train of the same material. The trimming was of gold brocade, with pink roses embroidered between the gold and velvet. The train was lined with pink satin to match the flowers. She duly presented Miss Louie Bonynge, daughter of Charles W. Bonynge of California. The young lady wore a robe of white corded silk. The corsage was of the same material, with a garland of daisies pendant from each shoulder and fastened at the left side. The skirt was puffed and the front trimmed with daisies, which also formed a garniture at the bottom of the long court train, which was lined with white ostrich tips. The coiffure was ornamented with an aigret of two white plumes, with a small cluster of daisies attached to the long veil of white tulle. Two ladies, formerly of New York, were presented outside of the diplomatic circle—Mrs. Hutchinson Parkinson-Sharpe and her daughter, Miss Parkinson-Sharpe. The latter wore a pearl white satin l'imperatrice robe, with a garniture upon the skirt composed of lilies of the valley and the same flowers in her hair, with plumes. The Queen wore a train and bodice of black brocaded silk trimmed with jet and draped with tulle. A white tulle veil was surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her necklace and earrings were large diamonds, and the Kohinoor was worn as a brooch, with nine orders. The The Princess of Wales wore a gown of a shade of mignonet and gold brocade lined with gold satin and an overdress of a darker shade of Lyons velvet and brocade, with Volante Irish point lace, looped with plumes, feathers, and bows of gold ribbons, and a corsage to correspond. Her headdress was a tiara of diamonds and feathers and the other ornaments were pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. The Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pale amethyst poult de soir, with a bodice and train of Oriental gold brocade. Her headdress was composed of feathers, a veil, and a diamond tiara, with stars. Her jewels were pearls and emeralds. The Princess Louise of Wales wore a train of pale rose-colored brocade, looped on one side with a large bunch of snow-drops and tied with loops of rose-colored ribbons. The corsage was of brocade, trimmed to correspond. Her ornaments were pearls, diamonds, and rubies, and a commemoration medal. The Duchess of Albany wore a Lyon's black velvet dress and train, trimmed with white satin, with white feathers and a veil. The Queen remained through all the ceremonies.

A painful impression was made at Brussels today by the arrival of the news of the death of Capt. Van der Velde and Lieut. Warlomont. The latter was a young officer of the Grenadiers, and was engaged for three years by the Congo Administration. Capt. Van der Velde, who was one of Stanley's most trusted henchmen, was on the way to Stanley Falls to help Tippo Tip restore order.

AN ENGRAVING MACHINE.

An Invention Capable of Copying on Metals, Ivory, and Glass.

With the invention of the pantograph many easy methods of drawing and reproducing linework became possible, and a new adaptation is in the form of an engraving machine, capable of copying on metals, ivory, and glass, whether they be of flat, beveled, or cylindrical surfaces.

In this machine the style is guided by the right hand of the operator, while the left hand regulates the depth of the cut by means of a milled nut, which enables the operator to gage the depth or lightness of the cut, or keep it constant at will. The cutter runs at a high speed, and the section of the cut may be of any form molded, semi-circular, beveled, rectangular, or even dovetailed.

For purposes of engraving or finishing brass work, a simple flat double-edged drill gives a clean, brilliant cut free from burr, which may be left either bright or colored by suitable solutions as wanted. When it is desired to fill the cut with wax a long, pointed drill is used, which gives a cut with steep sides and leaves the bottom of the cut sufficiently rough to hold the wax. Lines are worked by a simple point tool in the cutter spindle, the style being moved along fixed straight guides, and all lettering may be done at the same setting of the machine.

The machine was originally invented by a firm in Leicester, England, for engraving figures and letters on lenses and other scientific instruments, but its undoubted capacity has been adapted to a great variety of work, including name-plate engraving, embossing seals, dies, and molds, marking and numbering instruments and tools, dividing and engraving dials, scales for gages, and measuring instruments.

The machine is also equal to the performance of engine turning and profile work, and, by the use of suitable milling tools in conjunction with the dividing apparatus, wheel cutting and similar work may be executed. The engraving, of course, is not of the same size as the pattern, and the drawing may be varied from one-fourth to one-sixteenth of that of the copy.—*American Stationer.*

Brutally Whipped by Bald-Knobbers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—One of the most brutal assaults known in the history of Bald-Knobism was perpetrated at the residence of Albert Adair, three miles from town, at 3 o'clock this morning. Adair was awakened by a knock at his door, and calling, "Who's there?" received an answer, "An officer of the law." He called his brother-in-law, L. J. Kenworthy, who slept in the house, and the two men opened the door to learn the cause of the visit. Five men who stood around the door seized Adair and Kenworthy. A struggle followed, but the two men were overpowered and bound hand and foot. They were then dragged 100 yards from the house and tied. Their clothing was torn from their backs and hickory switches laid on till they fainted from loss of blood. The outrage was not discovered until daylight, when Adair's wife, the only person remaining in the house, gave the alarm. Kenworthy recognized the whippers, none of whom were masked, and this afternoon warrants were issued for the arrest of Charles Ray, Pike Thompson, William Duke, William Huddleston, and Sam Andrews. The whipping has created intense excitement and trouble is feared in making the arrests.

Incredulous Mamma.

A young schoolgirl—"O, mamma! please mayn't I read romances? Lucy Jones does, and she isn't a day older than I am. I peeped into her book the other day, and the last two lines read, 'And they were married, and lived happily ever afterward.'"

Mamma—"That wasn't a romance, my dear; it was a fairy tale."—*Judge.*

MINNESOTA VETERANS.

James H. Ege of Minneapolis Elected Department Commander.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic today elected officers as follows: Department Commander, J. H. Ege of Minneapolis; Senior Vice-Commander, Edward Dunn of Rochester, Minn.; Junior Vice-Commander, James Compton of Fergus Falls; Medical Director, Henry Wilson of Woodstock; Chaplain, W. E. Stanley of Austin; Delegates to the National Encampment, E. M. Pope of Mankato, William McCrary of Minneapolis, L. W. Collins of St. Cloud, J. H. Helwig of Owatonna, C. J. Edwards of Spring Valley, V. L. Lange of Worthington, J. M. D. Craft of Farmington, Perry Starkweather of St. Paul, E. J. Crosset of Duluth.

James H. Ege, the newly-elected Commander, was born in Pine Grove Furnace, Cumberland County, Pa., March 20, 1844. When 14 years old he removed with his parents to Illinois, and worked upon a farm until he was 17, when in 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, and served as corporal until the close of the war. His first engagement was at Jackson, Miss. At Champion Hills he was captured by the enemy and held a prisoner three months, when he was paroled and returned to his regiment. He was in the battle of Allatoona Pass and the several minor engagements between that place and Dalton, Ga. He went with his regiment through Sherman's march to the sea, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Four years afterwards he came to Minneapolis, and for the last six years has served as Deputy Sheriff of Hennepin County. He has been specially active in Grand Army work, and his purse and hand have invariably been opened at the call of his less fortunate comrades. This fact accounts for his popularity in the order. He was elected Senior Vice-Commander of George N. Morgan Post and was advanced to Commander in 1884, officiating in that capacity during the National Encampment in Minneapolis that year. In 1887 he was elected Junior Vice-Commander of the Department of Minnesota, and from his first connection with it has been a liberal and devoted friend of his order and old comrades in arms. His family consists of a wife and three children.

The Woman's Relief Corps elected Mrs. Sarah E. Milham of St. Paul President. In the evening a public camp-fire was addressed by Commander-in-Chief J. P. Rea, Gov. A. R. McGill, and others.

The session this morning was devoted exclusively to business. A resolution asking the State Legislature to enact a law making Memorial-Day a legal holiday in Minnesota was unanimously adopted. A resolution was adopted requesting the Senators and Representatives of Minnesota in Congress to have established a pension agency in Minnesota. An important resolution was one indorsing the recommendations of the Pensions Committee on the National Encampment, and especially indorsing the Disability Pension bill now pending before Congress and requesting Minnesota's Senators and Representatives to give to the latter their entire and efficient support. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Commander Wheelock's recommendations in favor of the establishing of department headquarters and of making the Assistant Adjutant-General a permanency. These matters will fall within the province of the incoming Department Commander, and will be settled agreeably to these resolutions or otherwise as he shall deem best. Chaplain Stanley introduced a resolution, which went through with a rush, giving the support of the encampment to the movement for Gettysburg memorials, especially in the matter of the First Minnesota memorial and to the State memorials.

One of the most important matters which came up during the session was a resolution submitted by the committee that hereafter the encampment be constituted of Post Commanders, one delegate at large from each post, and one delegate for every fifty members or major fraction thereof. The effect of this would have been to disfranchise all Past PostCommanders, who have hitherto had seats and votes in the encampment, and it excited strong opposition and considerable fiery eloquence. Commander-in-Chief Rea spoke at some length in opposition to this resolution, urging that all should be treated alike in the encampment, and it was finally voted down amid cheers.

In response to a circular sent out by the Minnesota Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War about forty of the survivors of Andersonville, Libby, and other Southern prisons met this morning. One of the objects of the association is to secure substantial aid for its members in the shape of pensions for all surviving officers and enlisted men who were prisoners of war. This morning twenty new names were acted on favorably. This makes the present membership of the organization seventy-three.

REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN.

Dr. Miner, the President's Pastor, Gives Some Personal Recollections.

The Rev. Dr. N. W. Miner spoke at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church recently on "Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln." Dr. Miner was the pastor of the Baptist Church at Springfield which Lincoln attended for many years before his election as President, and was also his neighbor and intimate friend, and the lecture was an informal account of his character in the aspects in which it appeared to the speaker. Incidents were also given illustrating the nature of the great man, with anecdotes, for the truth of which the speaker was personally able to vouch. Dr. Miner visited the President at Washington, and he feelingly related the tender sympathy which he always felt for the lowest of those under him.

"Mr. Lincoln," said Dr. Miner, "was a great commoner. I took a ride with him in Washington during the war, and as we met distinguished Generals and Senators he gave the customary salute, but when we met a common soldier and he presented arms the President would rise from his seat, take off his hat, and make a bow to the soldier."

Dr. Miner then spoke at some length of Lincoln's relations with Douglas, which he thought had not received the attention they deserved in the published biographies. He said: "Mr. Lincoln, as is well known, entered Washington in the disguise of a Scotch Highlander, and he afterward said to me: 'The first man I met whom I knew was Judge Douglas. Douglas greeted me warmly, saying: "Good-morning, Mr. President; you are my President, and I have come to offer you all the service in my power. I know Washington, and I know the secessionists better than you do, and I think I can be of some service to you."'

"They went together to Willard's Hotel, and Douglas was a frequent visitor to the President. The day of his inauguration Douglas asked to ride in the same carriage, saying: 'If you are to be shot today I want the bullet to pass through my own body.' He rode in the carriage and stood by Lincoln's side when he took the oath of office."

Dr. Miner repelled the charge that Lincoln was an infidel, and quoted the words that he heard Lincoln say when the people of Springfield came to bid him farewell on his departure for Washington: "A duty devolves upon me which is greater than has devolved on any man since the days of Washington; he never could have succeeded without the divine aid on which he relied, and I hope that you, my friends, will pray that I may have the same aid, without which I cannot succeed."—*New York Tribune.*

WILLIAM R. MORRISON A CANDIDATE.

He Wants to Run on the Ticket with President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A dispatch sent to the New York *World* says William R. Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided to become a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland, and during a meeting of the Democratic National Committee here this week announced his desire to several members of that organization whose support he solicited. Within the last few weeks he has had visits from gentlemen of political influence in his own State, and they are at work trying to secure the Illinois State delegation for him. This will be interesting for Gen. Black, the Commissioner of Pensions, who has been expecting no opposition from his own State in his campaign for the nomination. Some months ago Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson was thought to be a candidate, but he is now concentrating his efforts upon the Governorship, and is said to be working in harmony with Black. The entrance of Col. Morrison into the field will make matters lively.

A Considerate Husband.

Husband and wife arrive at a country hotel at a late hour of the night.

Husband (to waiter)—"What have you got to eat?"

Waiter—"We have nothing but one beefsteak."

Husband—"Only one beefsteak? My poor wife will have to go to bed on an empty stomach. How about that, eh?"—*Texas Siftings.*

IT WAS NOT W. B. TASCOTT

THAT MAN AT LEBANON, MO., RELEASED.

He Proves to Be a Reputable Young Illinois Farmer on His Way to His Place in Kansas Accompanied by His Wife—The Police Disappointed Over the Result of the Arrest—Any Number of Pointers from Outside Towns.

Tascott is not under arrest at Lebanon, Mo., and the police are again at sea for a reliable clew. The following telegram reached headquarters at 6 o'clock last evening:

LEBANON, Mo., Feb. 24.—*H. H. Henshaw, Chief of Detectives, Chicago:* Wrong man. Leave for home at 11 o'clock tonight. Will bring picture.
CHARLES E. ALDRICH.

The telegram was carried to Inspector Bonfield's office, where the inspector, Chief Hubbard, A. J. Stone, Ald. Badenoch, and Lieuts. Fitzpatrick and Ross were waiting for it. Considerable disappointment was expressed, for some of them had been quite confident that the Lebanon suspect was the right man.

"I think Tascott is still in town," said Inspector Bonfield.

"I offered to bet the inspector a new hat that Tascott would be found in town if at all, but he wouldn't take me," added A. J. Stone.

"He is up some hole and lying quiet, I think," said Bonfield. "I can't understand why we haven't caught track of him if he is traveling over the country. If he had made a move any place from New York to California or from Manitoba to the Gulf he would have been seen. We will get him sure, though. Some one will get onto his hiding place, or the time will come when he will have to move. Some one is feeding him in his hole like a bird in a cage, and we ought to get onto him some time."

"I wonder if some one isn't holding him for a larger reward," suggested Badenoch.

"I don't think they dare do that," answered Bonfield. "If it should develop that any one had been playing that trick they would get fooled out of the reward."

During the day a story came up from Louisville, Ky., to the effect that a Deputy Sheriff there had recognized Tascott in a restaurant, their acquaintance having begun in 1886, when the officer took Tascott to the Frankfort Penitentiary. A message was sent to Louisville inquiring about the authenticity of the yarn, and the reply was that no such incident had occurred. The officers say Louisville has been scoured for the fugitive.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Inspector Holmes of the post-office department here received a dispatch today from Inspector Salmon of Chicago saying that James Davis has been arrested there for robbing the post-office in Barnesville, O., of $125. On the person of the prisoner was found a letter from a woman which said: "As yet your name has not been connected with the Snell murder."

LEBANON, Mo., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The man arrested here yesterday on the supposition that he was W. B. Tascott was released this evening. The Chicago officers arrived, and one look was sufficient to show they were on the wrong trail. The prisoner has many points of resemblance to Tascott. He says his name is Walter Lund, and he threatens suit for imprisonment.

Who W. H. Lund Is.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Walter H. Lund, who was arrested near Lebanon yesterday upon the supposition that he was W. B. Tascott, who is charged with being the murderer of Amos J. Snell, the Chicago millionaire, is well known here. He has been a resident of this city for some time, but a week or two ago he left for Harper, Kas., where he has relatives. He was married in this city last December to Miss Ella Farrington.

He Was Seen at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—Tascott is said to have been seen in this city about two weeks ago, at James Wallace's saloon, First and Jefferson streets. He was recognized by old acquaintances there, who say they cannot possibly have been mistaken as to his identity. It was only by accident that his presence here at the time was mentioned to Officer Fow, who has since been on the lookout for him.

Another One of Him.

JUNEAU, Wis., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A person at first supposed to be Tascott was apprehended here last evening and lodged in jail, having been found wandering aimlessly around the country through the fields. He is well dressed, wears a silk hat, carries a gold watch, and says his name is George Gilmore, and has papers bearing that name; also a commutation-ticket between Chicago and Englewood, issued this month, and a shaving-ticket from the Palmer House shop. He is about 40 years old, and acts as if just recovering from a big spree.

A "Tip" from Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A private dispatch from New Orleans today gave the information that a person who was thought to be William B. Tascott, the Chicago murderer, had left that city with a Jacksonville ticket and warning the police to be on the lookout. The police are on the watch and officers in citizens' clothes are on duty at the depot.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Rental of New Church Pews.

The first rental of pews of the new South Congregational Church proved satisfactory to the members. There are about 850 sittings, which are rated at from six cents to $4 per Sunday and will bring an annual revenue of about $8,500 to the church. Last evening a supper was served from 6 to 8 o'clock by the ladies in the old edifice. There were six tables, which were occupied during the entire evening, and increased the furnishing fund to the amount of $200. After the supper the members adjourned to the new building, which was connected with the old by an awning. Here the heads of families chose their pews and the members occupied them so as to get used to the new order of things. About two-thirds of the sittings were sold and the church seems already to be too small. During the evening music was furnished by the choir.

Stole a Lot of Groceries.

Sol Towell and Harry Warner were locked up early this morning at the Lake Street Station charged with the larceny of $1,000 worth of groceries from E. Wische, a grocer at No. 444 West Lake street. Officer Smith says that the grocer has been sick for some days, and Towell, his clerk, slept in the store in his stead. Last night he packed up a miscellaneous assortment of fine groceries and was loading them on a wagon driven by Warner when the officer arrested both of them.

C. L. Lippert Is Dead.

C. L. Lippert, the saloonkeeper struck with a brick the 15th inst., died at 7 o'clock last night at St. Joseph's Hospital. Oscar Anderson, the young man charged with the assault, is locked up in the jail.

Accused of a Dozen Murders.

GRAYSON, Ky., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Thomas Patrick, a farmer, was arrested on Lost Creek, in Greenleaf County, and brought here and placed in jail for the murder of a young man named Abram Buckles in Carter County, Tennessee, May 12, 1871. Young Buckles, who was first cousin of Patrick's wife, worked for and boarded with Patrick. Patrick and Buckles left home one morning for Bristol, Tenn., on business. When they had traversed part of the distance Patrick discovered that he had forgotten some important papers which he would need badly that day, and requested Buckles to return for them, which he refused to do, thus starting the quarrel which resulted in Patrick shooting Buckles dead in the road. Patrick made his escape through Virginia into Kentucky, and settled in the neighborhood in which he was arrested. His arrest was brought about by him applying for a pension, sending a man down to his old home to get proof for him, and the Tennessee authorities, by the aid of the Pension Department, located him and sent special officer R. B. Bradley for him, who came armed with requisition papers and will take Patrick to Lexington, Ky., Monday. Officer Bradley claims Patrick is wanted in Tennessee and North Carolina, having killed ten or fifteen men in those States.

"It's Worry That Kills."

Gus—How do, Cholly? Come in and—ah—have—aw—glass of sodah.

Cholly—Cawn't do it, Gus. Got too ah—much business to attend to this mawning, and I—aw have to keep a clear head.

Gus—Why—aw—what is it, y'know.

Cholly—Why—I—aw—have to purchase for mamma a—aw—dozen posthage stamps and owdah a—aw—new paiawr of twousers for myself.—*Life.*

PRISCILLA spinning, long ago, sighs as she thinks how soon her linen
Will lose its glossy luster, when the wash it once or twice has been in.
She does not know that in the *soap* the evil lies that makes her suffer.
Its great excess of alkali, which cuts the fiber, makes it rougher.

Our modern maidens need not sigh since IVORY SOAP has been invented,
Containing no free alkali—by which the ruin is prevented.
For linen washed with IVORY SOAP in snowy beauty'll ne'er diminish,
But always, while it lasts, preserve its pristine gloss and lustrous finish.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,

OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest.
CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

CHICAGO: 60-66 W. Monroe Street.
ST. LOUIS: 815–819 N. Second St.

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.

☞ Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANGOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. ☞ Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

A Cold Wave Announced for the Northwest.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—1 a. m.—For Indiana and Illinois, rain, followed by colder, fair weather, fresh to brisk winds, shifting to westerly.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, colder, brisk to high variable winds shifting to northwesterly, diminishing in force.

For Iowa and Missouri, fair weather, preceded by rain or snow in the eastern portion, colder fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

For Kansas and Nebraska, colder fair weather, light to fresh winds, generally northerly.

For Colorado, slightly colder, fair weather, preceded by light snow in the northeast portion, light to fresh winds, generally northerly.

For Minnesota, snow, followed by fair weather; colder weather, followed by a cold wave, fresh northerly winds.

A cold wave is indicated for Eastern Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and eastern part of Nebraska; temperature will fall fifteen to twenty-five degrees by Sunday morning.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermometer....	Direction of wind....	State of weather...	Rainfall for 24 hours...
New York	30.18	36	E....	Cloudy..	....
Washington, D. C.	30.04	40	E....	Rain....	.01
Vicksburg	29.80	54	W....	Clear....	....
New Orleans, La.	29.80	56	W....	Clear....	....
Galveston	29.90	60	W....	Clear....	....
Nashville	29.48	56	W....	Fair.....	.04
Cincinnati, O.	29.44	58	N. E..	Rain....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.78	42	S. E..	Clear....	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.92	22	S. E..	Cloudy..	....
Chicago	29.32	36	N. E.	Cloudy..	.60
St. Paul, Minn.	29.66	20	N. W.	Snow....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.60	30	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Davenport, Ia.	.....	..	N. W.	Snow....	.08
Des Moines, Ia.	29.74	26	N.....	Snow....	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.52	32	N. W.	Snow....	.80
Cairo, Ill.	29.48	50	S. W.	Rain....	.06
Springfield, Ill.	29.38	38	N. W.	Rain....	.22
St. Louis, Mo.	29.46	36	W.....	Cloudy..	.06
Springfield, Mo.	29.76	36	N. W.	Rain....	.08
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.80	34	N.....	Snow ...	.04
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	26	N.....	Cloudy..	....
Huron, Dak.	30.02	18	N. W.	Clear....	....
Yankton, Dak.	29.94	24	N. W.	Clear....	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.00	4	N.....	Cloudy..	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.02	—6	N. W.	Clear....	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.14	12	N. W.	Clear....	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.14	18	N. W.	Rain....	....
Helena, Mont.	30.14	36	W....	Cloudy..	....
Deadwood, Dak.	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.16	20	N. ...	Clear....	....
Denver, Colo.	30.14	10	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.12	30	N. E..	Clear....	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.00	50	E.....	Cloudy..	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.90	36	N.....	Cloudy..	....
Montrose	30.14	26	S.....	Clear....	....
Medicine Hat	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Minnedosa	30.08	8	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.80	62	E	Rain....	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Pensacola, Fla.	.....	..	.....	.....	....
Fort Garry	.....	..	.....	.....	....

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Etruria, from New York for Liverpool, has passed Fasnet.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

RECEIVERS' SALE,

REMINGTON ARMORY.

In pursuance of an ORDER of the SUPREME COURT of the State of New York, the undersigned, as Receivers of the Property and Estate of the Corporation, E. REMINGTON & SONS, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Court, on the

Seventh Day of March, 1888,

On the premises, at Ilion, N. Y., commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., the following property, lately of the said Corporation, namely:

All the Real Estate and the buildings thereon, comprising and constituting the Plant or Manufactory of the said Corporation, together with the Water Power and Privileges, Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Gas and Steam Pipes, Fixed and Movable Machinery, Tools and Fixtures, Parts of Fire-Arms and Ammunition, of Sewing Machines and of Electric Light Apparatus, finished and in process of manufacture, Patterns, Model or Sample Arms, Letters Patent and Licenses thereunder, and Office Furniture.

The Plant is adapted to and has been used for the Manufacture of Military and Sporting Arms and Ammunition, Sewing Machines and Cabinet Ware, and Electrical Light Apparatus, and other lines of Iron and Steel Goods, it being the works of the world-known Corporation, E. Remington & Sons; and being one of the most extensive and complete Manufactories of the kind in the world.

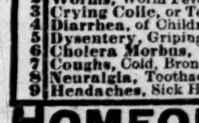
The capacity is ample for the production of one thousand military fire-arms per day, besides sporting arms, ammunition, sewing machines, &c. It is one of the oldest established businesses in the Country, its products are favorably known all over the world, and it is the intention to dispose of it as an ENTIRETY with all its franchises and with work in process, so that the purchaser may continue the business without interruption.

The works are located at Ilion, in the central part of the State of New York, on the Erie Canal, and on the line of the N. Y. Central and the West Shore Railroads.

For a descriptive catalogue and for further particulars address

ALBERT N. RUSSELL
and
ADDISON BRILL,
Receivers, &c.
Ilion, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'



DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations...	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic....	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants.	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults......	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...........	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis............	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach..........	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods......	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods..........	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria.....	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding..............	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs..	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease......................	.50
28	Nervous Debility......................	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation..	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

Cutler's Pocket Inhaler.

AND CARBOLATE OF Iodine Inhalent. A cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—even Consumption—if taken in season. It is the King of Cough Medicines. A few inhalations will correct the most offensive breath. Carried as handily as a penknife. This is the only Pocket Inhaler approved by Physicians of every school and indorsed by the Standard Medical Journals of the world. Nearly half a million in use. Sold by druggists for $1. By mail $1.25.
W. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors,
410 Michigan-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWPORT, R. I.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER OF 1888.

A large Villa and Stable. The house is fully furnished. Gas throughout. A good lawn, fine shade trees, and an unfailing supply of excellent water. The situation is extremely healthy. About a mile from the City Hall, over a good road, which is kept watered in summer. Apply to S, P. O. Box 3712, New York.

Celluloid Collars and Cuffs retain shape and finish for months. Illustrated price-list free by mail. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

THE BILL WAS STRANGLED

A MEASURE THAT JOHN SHERMAN THOUGHT FIT TO SUPPRESS.

The Ohio Senator in December, 1867, Presented a Refunding Bill to Congress—Some Peculiar Features of This Measure by Which Brokers Might Grow in Fat and Mr. Sherman in Favor—Its Exposure by a Banker—Its Sudden and Secret Death.

New York *Sun*, Dec. 13, 1885: In December, 1867, early in the second session of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. John Sherman, then Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, now President of the Senate, candidate for Senator from Ohio, and aspirant for the Presidency of the United States, introduced to the consideration of the Senate a bill for funding the National debt and for the conversion of the notes of the United States. Accompanying this bill was an elaborate report of the Federal finances. At that time Mr. John Sherman was a vehement, if not even an intolerant, supporter of the Ohio idea—i. e.: the doctrine that the bonded debt was payable in greenbacks; and his report above mentioned was remarkable for the way in which he proposed to settle the controversy on that subject. Mr. John Sherman proposed to tax the interest on the Federal bonded debt to the extent of one-sixth, or 16⅔ per cent, as a consideration for making the principal of the debt payable in coin, gold and silver, the frightful dishonesty of paying in silver not being at that time so well understood by Mr. John Sherman as he understands it now. The bill accompanying this report of Mr. John Sherman contained six sections, and, stripped of surplusage, provided in the first place for an issue of bonds sufficient in amount to cover all the outstanding obligations of the United States, payable in forty years, to bear 6 per cent interest per annum. Sixteen and two-thirds per cent of this interest, however, was to be deducted in the form of a tax, and one-half the total proceeds of this tax was to be distributed among the several States and the other half devoted to the purchase and cancellation of the principal of the debt.

This proposition to give the States one-half the sum derived from the taxation of the interest on the bonds was designed to make votes for the bill among members of Congress from certain impecunious States, of which there were then a good many.

By one section of the bill the expense of converting the bonds was not to exceed 1 per cent of the amount of bonds converted, but by another section this provision as to $500,000,000 was made inoperative. In this latter section the Secretary of the Treasury (at the time the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, also a particular friend of honest money and the public honor) was authorized to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold in Frankfort or London, the principal in forty years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years, and to bear interest at 4½ per cent.

These bonds were to be exchanged for outstanding 5-20 bonds or were to be disposed of at not less than par and the proceeds applied to the purchase and retirement of 5-20 bonds, and all conversions or payments of principal and interest were estimated at a rate of exchange equivalent to five francs (i. e., 94 cents) per dollar, but the expenses of sale or exchange of said $500,000,000 of bonds were not to exceed the difference between the fixed rate of exchange (that is, a rate equivalent to five francs per $1) and the market rate. Now note well the phraseology just used. The expenses of the sale or exchange of said $500,000,000 of bonds were not to exceed the difference between the fixed rate of exchange—that is to say, five francs per $1—and the market rate. The foregoing were briefly the more important provisions of the extraordinary bill presented to the Senate in December, 1867, by Mr. John Sherman, now President of that body and also a candidate for Senator from Ohio and the Presidency of the United States.

The morning of the 10th of January, 1868, the Senators—Mr. John Sherman among the others—found upon their several desks in the Senate Chamber an eight-page pamphlet in which the scandalous character of this bill was decisively exposed.

This pamphlet was written by a banker of great eminence who at the time did not make himself known. I may now say that the author of this pamphlet was Joseph Patterson, Esq., then President of the Western National Bank of Philadelphia. "It will be worth all the trouble it will cost," said Mr. Patterson in this pamphlet, "to expose more openly before the country the scheme [meaning the scheme involved in the bill] than its originators probably intended should be done."

Mr. Patterson then called attention to the extraordinary commission of 1 per cent to be paid for the work of converting certain of the bonds, which, under the operations of the bill, would amount to $11,000,000. "And this sum," said Mr. Patterson, "it may be presumed, will be paid to favored brokers or money dealers to do that which could be done as well or better by direct communication of the bondholders with the Treasury at the inconsiderable cost of preparing and issuing the new bonds. But this bonus of $11,000,000, outrageous as it would be, intended for certain favored brokers, with contingent interest in other directions, was not the chief motive of the shameful bill. Mr. Patterson went on to say that "in the section authorizing the issue and conversion of the foreign bonds a few words, quiet and innocent enough in appearance, but meaning selfishness and wrong, if deeds go with words, are made to convey authority to pay at least $18,000,000 in gold as profits on the foreign loan transactions alone." This, then, is precisely what Mr. John Sherman proposed to do. He proposed to give to Hugh McCulloch authority to pay $18,000,000 in gold as a bonus for converting $500,000,000 of United States bonds from one form into another, and this by trick and device, by a roundabout and underhand method.

Mr. Patterson explained this underhand process. The words of the bill were that bonds for foreign conversion were "to be issued to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, to be exchanged for an equal amount of 5-20 bonds, or to be disposed of on such terms, not less than par in lawful money, as the Secretary might deem best; but the expenses of the sale or exchange of said bonds were not to exceed the difference between the said rate of exchange—viz.: a rate equivalent to five francs per $1, and the market rate of exchange on London or Frankfort."

"Now, to understand the full meaning of this provision," said Mr. Patterson, "seemingly so inexpensive, it will be requisit to enter somewhat into the mysteries of sterling and foreign exchange in general.

"The market rate of sterling exchange," continued Mr. Patterson, "is regulated by the demand, and is sometimes as low as 106, but never higher than 110¾, at which price the exportation of coin reduces the rate, but sterling exchange—that is, a bill drawn in the United States payable in England, or English coin, or its equivalent—is oftener above than below 9 per cent, or, as it is usually quoted, one hundred and nine (109), and this is about the real par, a pound sterling being exchangeable at all the great money centres at $4.85, which is about its intrinsic value in gold. In Paris or Frankfort, or elsewhere on the Continent of Europe, as in London or New York, a pound sterling is about the equivalent in value of $4.85 American gold coin, and the corresponding value of a pound sterling in French money is 25 francs and 16⅝ centimes, or 25 1-16 francs. Estimating the United States dollar, as provided for in the bill, at 5 francs, and each franc as equal to 20 cents, it is seen that the pound sterling was worth 503⅓ cents—a difference of 18⅓ cents on each pound sterling, which was equal to 3⅔ per cent. This difference of 3⅔ per cent constituted the profits allowed by the bill on $500,000,000 of bonds in Europe proposed to be exchanged or converted or bought and sold, and would have produced $18,333,333 in gold as the profit on the foreign loan transaction." That is to say, $18,333,333 in gold constituted the startling sum which John Sherman, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, now President of the Senate, candidate for Senator from Ohio and the Presidency of the United States, in 1867 proposed as a bonus for the work of converting $500,000,000 of United States bonds from one form into another.

If the bill had become a law, and been carried out according to its intent, and the bonus of $18,333,333 in gold had been converted into greenbacks at the prevailing premium—about 33 per cent—the profits of the favored brokers and money dealers with the other persons interested in the bill would have been as follows:

1. Profits on conversions of bonds in the United States	$11,000,000
2. Profits on conversions in Europe	18,333,333
3. Premiums on gold about	6,050,000
Total	$35,383,333

This was the tremendous job wrapped up in the bill proposed in the United States Senate by Senator John Sherman in December, 1867.

Mr. Patterson's exposure was instantly decisive of its fate. But Mr. John Sherman assumed a lofty deportment in speaking of that pamphlet to his fellow-Senators the 10th of January, 1868. He admitted that it was well written, which it undeniably was, but he regarded it, he said, as an attempt to withdraw their attention from the grave matters involved in the bill by a charge unworthy of the subject (note the magnificence of this), and unjust and unfounded. From this we are to infer, probably, that the matter of $35,000,000 to be paid for clerical work worth $500,000 was not, in the estimation of Mr. John Sherman, a grave one.

But Mr. John Sherman saw plainly enough that this bill must be incontinently squelched. He therefore moved to recommit it to the Finance Committee, of which Mr. John Sherman was Chairman, with a view, Mr. John Sherman said, to strip it of all misleading clauses. The ductile Senate at once agreed to this; the bill was recommitted accordingly, but when it got back to Mr. Sherman's committee Mr. John Sherman did not strip his bill; he strangled it. It never was heard of afterwards.

The bill reported back from the committee Feb. 6, 1868, was a new measure from the enacting clause down to the end of it.

J. W. SCHUCKERS.

From the New York *Sun*, Dec. 27, 1885: I see by the papers that Mr. John Sherman has been making explanations of the Refunding bill offered by him in the United States Senate in December, 1867, and "retired" by Mr. John Sherman within sixty minutes after its true character was exposed by Joseph Patterson the 10th of January, 1868, and to which bill the public attention has lately been called.

But Mr. John Sherman's explanations do not explain. It is nevertheless necessary that Mr. John Sherman shall explain. The facts are very simple. Early in December, 1867, Mr. John Sherman, at that time Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, introduced into the Senate a bill for refunding the National debt. Mr. John Sherman's bill provided for the conversion of $1,600,000,000 of the outstanding obligations of the United States into 4½ and 6 per cent bonds; the interest on the 6 per cents, however, was to be taxed 16⅔ per cent, thus making them, in fact, 5 per cent bonds. The bill provided for the conversion of $1,100,000,000 of bonds in the markets of the United States at an expense not to exceed 1 per cent of the amount of bonds converted.

Now, even 1 per cent for the work merely of converting one form of United States bonds into another is an excessive commission; but Mr. John Sherman's bill of December, 1867, had this merit (this was its only merit), that so far as the expense of converting $1,100,000,000 of debt was concerned it stated the commission to be paid for the work in terms that nobody could misunderstand.

But as to the five hundred millions of bonds to be converted in European markets the case was quite otherwise. Instead of stating the exact commission to be paid for that work in plain English Mr. John Sherman clothed it in language that as much required translation for the understanding of the average American as if written in Chinese! According to the bill the commission to be paid for converting foreign bonds was not to exceed the difference between a fixed rate of exchange (a rate equivalent to five francs per dollar) and the market rate. The language of the bill was that bonds for conversion were "to be issued to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000 to be exchanged for an equal amount of 5-20 bonds or to be disposed of on such terms, not less than par, in lawful money as the Secretary [of the Treasury] might deem best; but the expense of the sale or exchange of said bonds was not to exceed the difference between the said rate of exchange [that is, a fixed rate equivalent to five francs per dollar] and the market rate of exchange on London or Frankfort."

Without here going particularly into the mysteries of sterling exchange (they were explained in my article printed in the *Sun* the 13th of December), this form of fixing the commission on the foreign loan authorized the Secretary of the Treasury (at that time Mr. Hugh McCulloch) to pay a fraction over 3⅔ per cent upon the amount converted, or a total commission, if $500,000,000 of bonds were converted in Europe, of $18,333,000 in gold, or, measured in greenbacks at the then current premium, $24,383,000.

If a like rate of commission had been authorized upon the whole conversions provided for by Mr. John Sherman's bill, the total cost in gold would have been $58,500,000, and in greenbacks, at the prevailing premium, over $87,000,000.

With these facts in view, why did Mr. John Sherman provide two different forms of commission in the same bill? Why was one of them (the greater one) expressed in English that any one might understand, while the other (the lesser one) was wrapped up in a phraseology which as much required translation for the common understanding as if written in Chinese?

Is it conceivable that Mr. John Sherman did not know exactly what his bill was intended to accomplish? But if Mr. John Sherman knew that his bill authorized a commission of 3⅔ per cent on the foreign loan, amounting in the aggregate—if the whole loan was placed (about which there could be no doubt)—to more than $18,000,000 in gold, why did he not state the commission in plain English, so that the Senate and the country might know exactly what it was to be?

Did not Mr. John Sherman perfectly well know that if he should squarely and publicly propose a commission of 3⅔ per cent on the foreign loan (or an aggregate commission if the whole loan was placed—about which there could be no doubt—of $18,000,000 in gold) his bill would be kicked out of the Senate—not in a metaphorical sense, but actually so—and that it would be universally condemned and rejected by the country?

Did Mr. John Sherman seek to accomplish by verbal strategy what he knew he could not accomplish if the commission actually fixed by his bill was stated in the common language of the country? Now, that Joseph Patterson believed Mr. John Sherman's method of stating the commission on the foreign loan to be an artifice, intended to accomplish by indirection what could not be accomplished by direct means, is perfectly certain. It was because he believed this that he wrote his pamphlet exposing the operations of the bill, printed it, and took special pains to see that it should reach every Senator. He gave a copy of his pamphlet to the late Henry C. Carey with an expression of opinion about Mr. John Sherman's bill a great deal more vigorous than that expressed in his pamphlet. Mr. Carey gave me his copy of Mr. Patterson's pamphlet, and his opinion of Mr. John Sherman's bill was quite as distinct and emphatic as was that of Mr. Patterson.

What was Mr. John Sherman's motive in covering up the 3⅔ per cent commission allowed by his bill on the foreign loan?

Why did Mr. John Sherman, within sixty minutes after Joseph Patterson's anonymous pamphlet was in his hands, hurry his bill back to his committee-room, from which it never again came forth?

Is there another instance of so precipitate and ignominious an abandonment of a bill in the whole history of the Senate? And if not, why not?

Was Mr. John Sherman himself the inventor of the method of fixing a 3⅔ per cent commission employed by him in his bill of December, 1867?

If not, and it was brought to him by another person, what was the particular argument that persuaded Mr. John Sherman to adopt it?

J. W. SCHUCKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 24.

How to Reduce Your Expenses.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily—cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all, but just go to the druggist's and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and, our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic; you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor) will feel happy.

Desperate Fight for a Gaming Table.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—A message giving a brief outline of a desperate conflict in a camp on the line of the Mexican National extension has been received. For a long time bad blood has existed between the Americans and Mexicans in camp. Yesterday while a number of the Mexicans and Americans were congregated around a gambling table in one of the shanties a dispute arose, and in a few minutes knives and pistols were drawn and a general fight occurred. After the smoke cleared away four dead men were found in the room, and it was said several were wounded. Three of the murdered men were Americans and one a Mexican.

A standard medical remedy, *Pond's Extract.* It cures pain, injuries, bleeding of all kinds. *Sold only in bottles with buff wrappers.*

NO CONTEST IN INDIANA.

GRESHAM'S FRIENDS MAKING NO FIGHT ON GEN. HARRISON.

No Opposition to the Election of Delegates Who Are for Harrison for President—The Masses of the People, However, Regard Gresham Much the Stronger Man and Expect the State Delegation to Vote for Him Should He Develop Strength Elsewhere.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The recent publication in THE TRIBUNE of Editor Langsdale's statement of the reasons why Judge Gresham's friends urge his nomination for the Presidency created something of a flutter among Harrison's advocates, and some vigorous language has been used in referring to the matter. Daniel M. Ransdell, member of the State Central Committee from this district and associated with Langsdale on the Soldiers' Monument Commission (but they never speak as they pass by on this subject), and who is probably the original Harrison man, gave to the correspondent the views of himself and associates on Gen. Harrison's candidacy and the opposition to it. Said he:

"We propose Gen. Harrison's name for the consideration of the Republican National Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination because we believe that Indiana is essential to Republican success this year, and because we believe Gen. Harrison is the man who can secure its Electoral vote. His record is unassailable, and three campaigns before the people of the State show how he stands with them. In 1860 he was elected to the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court on the first successful Republican ticket nominated in Indiana. That office—one of the most lucrative in the State—he abandoned to enlist in his country's defense, and while at the front the Democratic Legislature declared the office vacant. His military achievements, in which he won a Major-General's stars, are known to every one.

"After the war he resumed the practice of his profession, and was rising to the front rank at the bar, being recognized, in the language of one of Gen. Harrison's warmest friends, as 'the ablest lawyer in the State.' He was not a candidate for any office, although giving freely of his time and talents to the Republican cause in every campaign, until 1876. In that year, while away from home, where he could not be communicated with, he was drafted into service to head the Republican ticket when Godlove S. Orth, the convention's nominee, after a few weeks' effort in the campaign, resigned the nomination. Although Gen. Harrison did not desire the position, he heeded his party's call and plunged into the thickest of the fray.

"In that campaign he not only had to bear the weight of numerous blunders in the management for which he was not responsible, but also to fight against the popularity of Gov. Hendricks, the active campaigning of Senator Voorhees, and the vast corruption fund of 'mules' driven into the State by Tilden's agent. He had also to meet the defection of a large number of Republicans who were drawn off by the Greenback craze. To say that the conditions for Republican success were better in 1876 than they may be in 1888 is simply to argue one's self an ignoramus in politics if nothing worse. Notwithstanding all this and the further fact that a general effort was made by the Democratic press and speakers to array a miserable class prejudice against him, Gen. Harrison led his ticket by more than 1,500 votes.

"In 1881 the nomination for United States Senator was given him by the party representatives by acclamation, when Judge Gresham, Will Cumback, and others were candidates. To prevent his return to the Senate in 1887 the Democratic Legislature of 1885 gerrymandered the State in such a way that on the vote of 1884 they would have a majority of 62 on joint ballot in a total vote of 150. The campaign of 1886 was made with this prospect in view. Almost alone in his belief that the gerrymander could be overcome (he and Chairman Huston of the State Central Committee being the only prominent Republicans who believed this could be done), he made a magnificent and probably unparalleled campaign, the result of which was that the Democrats were able to show a beggarly majority of two only, and this obtained by fraud and force. This was the campaign in which Senator Voorhees, speaking of the chances of Democratic success, said: 'If the Legislature is not sixty Democratic on joint ballot, I shall hang my head in shame.' And had it not been for the cowardly surrender of the rights of the House of Representatives by a self-appointed committee of Senators, Gen. Harrison's victory, as well as that of the Republican party, would have been complete. In the election of 1886, while the State ticket was elected by about 4,000 plurality, the figures show that the plurality on Legislative candidates, Gen. Harrison's reëlection being an acknowledged issue, was over 10,000. That looks as if he could carry the State for us.

"We want him for the candidate for good political reasons. Shall it be said that after a man has given his best efforts for the success of his party for a quarter of a century, has listened to its every call, and served it loyally and well, it will turn aside from him and take as its candidate another who is no wise his superior, as that one's friends freely admit, who has done nothing for its success? In all these years, or most of them, Judge Gresham has not been able to take part in the campaigns, however willing he may have been, and the fact remains that his services to the party cannot begin to be compared to those of Gen. Harrison. When he was in the Cabinet in 1884 by no word or deed, so far as Indiana was concerned, did he signify a desire, when it could have been most effectually expressed, for the success of the Republican ticket. The 'boys in the trenches' remember these things, and they are overwhelmingly for Gen. Harrison. To be otherwise would be to be guilty of basest ingratitude."

Friends of Judge Gresham, despite all reports to the contrary, are not organizing any opposition to Gen. Harrison for the election of delegates to Chicago. They accept the decision of the State Central Committee in the matter of the Second District without murmur or criticism. They are confident of obtaining several of the district delegates to be elected April 19 on the strength of the merit of their candidate alone, and to show a satisfactory strength in the State Convention May 3. They say that Judge Gresham is infinitly stronger in the country at large than Gen. Harrison, and that when it is demonstrated that the latter can gain no strength outside the State Indiana's thirty votes will be a unit for their man.

In case an Eastern man is nominated for President Indiana will "jump the benches" in behalf of Gov. Porter for Vice-President. His name on the ticket, either for Vice-President or Governor, will be a tower of strength and go far towards assuring unquestioned Republican victory in Indiana over any ticket the Democrats may nominate.

No Animosities Engendered.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One bane of politics is the animosity engendered among friends. This is verified in Indiana on a small scale by small politicians. To the credit of the State let it be said that the great heart of our people spurns these little methods of little minds. A few telegrams and letters appear in the newspapers occasionally to carry the impression abroad that the friends of Senator Harrison and Judge Gresham are after each other's scalps, or that the Judge has made himself the subject of dislike among his former friends. These things are purely imaginary with a limited number of the people, who have no conception of honorable political warfare. The Gresham men have no thought of attaining success by belittling the great services of Senator Harrison to his party and the country. If the Chicago Convention shall develop the Senator's superior strength, the Gresham men of Indiana will stand for him as one man.

The friends of Judge Gresham in this State spring largely from the body of the people who neither want office nor reward, and they have no notion of a political warfare that makes it proper or necessary to traduce one man in order to elevate another.

Senator Harrison or Judge Gresham would personally take pleasure in seeing such take a toboggan slide to the sea.

The Senator is appreciated by every friend of Judge Gresham as a highly honorable man, a profound lawyer, and a brilliant advocate. He is an aggressive campaigner and has done valiant service for the party. During most of these years of political conflict on the part of Senator Harrison, Judge Gresham has been withdrawn from them by the necessities of his official positions. In this fact is found the true solution of the Judge's greater strength as a Presidential candidate. He is just as able, as patriotic, and as intensely Republican as Mr. Harrison, with none of the enmities engendered by political conflict. The man and his record are absolutely invulnerable against attack from within or without the party. There are no openings in the joints of his political harness. No man in the land entertains a higher estimate of Mr. Blaine's great ability and popularity than Judge Gresham. Should he be nominated and elected President no man would feel the potency of Mr. Blaine's great influence in securing this result quicker than Judge Gresham or would more certainly and cordially recognize this in the most satisfactory manner to Mr. Blaine and his host of friends.

What the Gresham men contend for is that he, better than any other man, can reconcile every warring element in the party, and can therefore be elected. This is especially true of New York, where the nomination of Judge Gresham would reconcile *all* the factions of the party. The Stalwarts, Half-Breeds, Mugwumps, Prohibitionists, and Germans could all unite cordially in support of Judge Gresham.

A FRIEND OF BOTH.

THE HIGHWOOD POST.

Estimates of the Amount Necessary for the Work—Other Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The Speaker today laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting an estimate of $300,000 for the beginning of the work of construction of the new military post at Highwood, near Chicago. Referred.

Mr. Springer reported adversely from the Committee on Territories the bills for admission of North and South Dakota as separate States, and Mr. Baker of New York presented minority reports on the same measure. The House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up by the Senate today and discussed for an hour, after which the Dependent Pension bill came up and Mr. Manderson addressed the Senate in its advocacy. He gave the history of the bill that passed in the last Congress and was vetoed by the President. He spoke of the veto as a "destroying veto" and as being "couched in words of condemnation and much verbosity." There had been no question of constitutional right involved in the vetoed bill; it had involved simply the question of wisdom and expediency. He expressed his belief that the majority of the ex-soldiers of the Union thought that the time had not yet come for a service pension law. They simply demanded that their disabled and enfeebled comrades should be taken from pauper homes and almshouses and should be furnished with pensions. Mr. Turpie made an eloquent appeal in favor of the bill as a measure calculated to put the indigent ex-soldiers in a position to enjoy the calm which had followed the storm and the peace which has succeeded the war. Without coming to a vote on the bill the Senate proceeded to executive business, and soon adjourned till Monday.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office transmitting two lists of lands stated to have been erroneously certified to the State of Minnesota, for the benefit of the Winona & St. Peter and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Companies, under the grant of March 3, 1857. In response the Secretary directs that the railroad companies be notified that from the records of the General Land-Office it appears that said lands have been erroneously certified for their use, and that they will be allowed thirty days in which to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted to secure their restoration.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a report from Special Agent Mason in which it is charged that the Ayer Lumber Company of Flagstaff, Ari., and the Arizona Lumber Company caused to be cut from the public lands in said Territory 10,435,450 feet of timber and 25,177 railroad ties. The value of the timber at the mill is given as $143,570 and of the ties at $10,000. Both civil and criminal proceedings against the parties named are recommended.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Senate has confirmed Knute O. Harris Receiver of Public Moneys at Fergus Falls, Minn.

The House resolution authorizing an investigation of sugar trusts in New York was today reported with a recommendation that it lie on the table.

Senator Wilson of Iowa introduced a bill today to appropriate $100,000 for a public building at Burlington, Ia., and Senator Vest a bill to appropriate $50,000 for one at Booneville, Mo.

The bill prohibiting newspapers containing lottery advertisements from transmission through the mails was defeated in the House Committee on Post-Offices today. The vote stood 7 to 6.

Theodore Hawley of Fort Dodge, Ia., addressed the House Committee on Public Lands this morning in opposition to the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands. A bill similar in its general purport was vetoed by the President during the last Congress.

CREAM CITY NEWS.

Mrs. Trost Was Only Frightened—The Northwestern's New Depot.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Peter Trost of Muskegon, Mich., entered the Central Police Station today and announced that he had found his missing wife, who took an unceremonious departure from Renck's Hotel on Huron street last Saturday night. When he left this city last night Mr. Trost went out to the residence of his nephew, John Hauser, who lives near Mequon, Wis., and there found Mrs. Trost. She had arrived there at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, after spending two days in walking about the country north of the city searching for Hauser's residence. She was hatless, but had a shawl thrown over her head when she arrived there. Mr. Trost says that his wife is not insane, and that she explains her curious escapade by saying that she was nervous and frightened. She had not been away from home before in seven years, and finding herself alone in a strange city was rather nervous. When she went to her room at Renck's Hotel she retired, but there was a continual racket down-stairs and the noises finally became so terrifying to her that in a frenzy of fright she opened the window and jumped out. She sustained no injury beyond a slight bruise on one of her wrists. She walked all that night and the following day, stopping at night with the family of a farmer in the Town of Milwaukee. Monday night she staid with the family of a saloonkeeper named Faulkman, and Tuesday succeeded in finding Hauser's residence. Mr. Trost went back to Muskegon today. His wife remains the guest of Farmer Hauser, and before returning home will visit relatives at Port Washington.

Work will be commenced as soon as the frost leaves the ground on the Chicago & Northwestern Company's new depot at the head of Wisconsin street, on the lake front, the site of the old frame structure which has done service as a depot since the road was built into Milwaukee. The building will be a handsome structure of brownstone, with a massive and prominent tower 207 feet high. The estimated cost is $300,000. The building will be somewhat of an L shape, with the main entrance on Wisconsin street, where the station will have a frontage of 150 feet and will extend back 200 feet, with the car shed 600 feet long on the lake side of the depot. If the right can be obtained from the Council the Northwestern Company will also build this year a stone sea-wall along the lake front to protect their tracks, the cost of which is estimated at $750,000.

In the United States Court today Judge Dyer issued an order granting William H. Hollister permission to file an amended cross-bill in the suit of William H. Hollister against John A. Stewart and Edwin H. Abbott, trustees, the Wisconsin Central Railway, and asking the company to appoint a receiver to wind up the railway company's affairs. The action has been in the court for eight years. In his original complaint Hollister alleges that he owns $200,000 of the bonds of the road, upon which interest has been in default since 1875, making his claim about $400,000.

Investigating the Duluth Explosion.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Coroner's investigation of the dynamite accident occupied all day today, and is not yet finished. The testimony of all the laborers handling the dynamite was unfavorable to Foreman Lundberg. One man testified that he had had ten years' experience handling dynamite and that he had been in a similar accident in Sweden, and that he warned the foreman that there was dynamite in the hole and it was not right to make the men work there. Others testified they said it was dangerous to work there.

Like a Circuit of Electric Wires.

The human sensorium resembles a circuit of electric wires, the various sets of nerves forming links in the circle of continuity. When digestion grows weak the epigastric nerve suffers, and the whole system is affected. Reinforce it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the nervous organism grows tranquil and reposeful. Fever and ague, constipation, kidney troubles, and liver complaints retreat before this remedy.

ENGLISH TREATY VIEWS.

LONDON NEWSPAPER TALK ON THE FISHERIES NEGOTIATIONS.

The General Opinion Seems to Be that the Treaty Is Satisfactory—Mr. Gladstone's Disregard of Party Lines on a Question of England's Foreign Policy—The Baptist Union Fails to Follow Mr. Spurgeon—Helping Mr. Carnegie's Book.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A pretty full summary of the fisheries treaty has been telegraphed here. The *Times* discusses it today in a remarkable article which, I am sorry to say, adds no little strength to the contention of the American opponents of the treaty. It sets out by recognizing the essential hollowness of the early representation that the treaty conceded everything to the United Stated. "It is clearly," says the *Times*, "by no means the one-sided affair which has been described in some quarters. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper have maintained the principles of the convention of 1818 in their integrity. The treaty affirms the right of the Canadians to exclude American fishing vessels from using certain portions of the Canadian coast as a base for deep-sea fishing. This is precisely what the Canadians have insisted on throughout. If the treaty is ratified the Americans will still, as before, be able to fish, purchase bait or supplies, refit, engage crews, or transship cargoes within the limits specified by the convention." All that America gains, says the *Times* in effect, is an extension of what it calls the humane provisions of the former convention. It continues thus: "Canada, in fact, makes certain concessions of no substantial importance to herself, except in the event—which we ought not to contemplate—of their being dishonestly used, and obtains in return a clear recognition of her rights under the convention." Then follows another characteristic view. "The most important provision in this treaty," says the leading free-trade journal of the world, "is undoubtedly that which paves the way to complete reciprocity in fishing and fish tariffs." There comes out the cloven foot. This treaty is to be a step toward that opening of American ports to British trade for which the Briton hungers and thirsts. The *Times*, of course, is writing for English readers, and uses such arguments as make the treaty acceptable to the English. It coolly remarks toward the end that in America opinions are, of course, divided by party lines, while in British eyes the success of the treaty depends on the reception it finds in Canada.

An article on the same subject in the *Daily News* embodies some striking admissions of the American claims, and especially the historical claims, coupled with some sharp censures on the Canadian construction of the disputed clauses in the treaty of 1818. Then it says: "The treaty now awaiting ratification deals with some of these grievances—American grievances—though not with all." American opposition to the treaty is divided by this home-rule organ into genuine factions. Its opinions on what it styles factions are based on the persistent misrepresentations of its New York correspondent—genuine again—and its objections are based on the belief that the Canadian fisheries are of no great value. Note that the Gladstonian organ frankly admits that the United States under the arbitration to which it consented in 1871 was absurdly overcharged.

Very different is the view of the Manchester *Guardian*. "Mr. Chamberlain," says his provincial critic, "has conceded a good part of what the United States asked, and we are unable to discover that he has obtained any substantial concessions in return." This is the beginning of an elaborate article in which the fisheries dispute is treated as a matter of tariffs. The Canadians wanted free fish; Mr. Chamberlain has not got it for them; therefore, he has got nothing. So runs the free-trade argument. This paper, however, must be classed among those extreme party organs which can see no good in anything Mr. Chamberlain does.

The *St. James' Gazette* discusses the pros and cons carefully, and concludes that the advantages to Canada are not conspicuous, and that the Canadians cannot be blamed should they complain that the concessions are all on their side.

The general tendency of English opinion is undoubtedly to regard the treaty as satisfactory, and there is a general wish to see it ratified. Compliments to Mr. Chamberlain rain from all quarters, and the criticisms of his Radical enemies are, perhaps, not less helpful to him with an impartial public.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on Mr. Labouchère's ill-timed motion affords an excellent example of how the National interests abroad may be treated without a taint of the partisan disputes at home. Mr. Labouchère had behind him a considerable band of Radicals perfectly ready to second anything that promised mischief to the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone put his veto on all this. He accepts the assurances of the Government that England is under no military engagement with respect to Italy. He frowns on the proposal to produce the correspondence, a proposal which makes every diplomatist in Europe shiver. He bestows civil words on Mr. Labouchère, but lends all his support to the Government. All this Mr. Smith acknowledged cordially, and Mr. Labouchère was allowed, in token of the general harmony, to withdraw his motion, which would otherwise have been defeated by ten to one.

Mr. Spurgeon's quarrel with the Baptist Union gave rise to some animated scenes at the meeting of the council this week. The council in the end passed a string of resolutions completely identifying itself with the doctrinal beliefs of the churches and associations of which the union is composed, ending with an elaborate restatement of the Baptist creed. The union, they say, is an association of churches and ministers professing not only to believe the facts and doctrines of the Gospel but to have undergone the spiritual change expressed or implied in them. Mr. Spurgeon's minority during all these debates seems never to have exceeded five on any question of substances. The breach between him and the union, which comprises the entire Baptist communion, Mr. Spurgeon excepted, seems complete.

A statement appears that since Mr. Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy" was condemned by the Wolverhampton grand jury, 30,000 copies have been sold.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has postponed his appearance in London. The Czar desired a special performance of "David Garrick" to be given; so Mr. Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore were stopped as they passed through St. Petersburg, where they played before the Emperor, the Empress, the whole of the imperial family, and all the Court.

An account which appeared in a London evening paper of an accident to Miss Fortescue, who was said to have fallen down a lift, is entirely fictitious.

G. W. S.

Coaxing Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23.—It is believed by Conservatives here that, in order to induce Nova Scotia to accept the new fishery treaty, a large expenditure of public money in that province will be provided for in the estimates. Some say the iron duties are to be increased and a heavy duty placed on steel rails.

Will Appoint a Receiver.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago receivership case was decided by Judge Elliot today, and the prayer of the plaintiff was granted. The court found that the corporation is hopelessly insolvent, the property in great danger of loss from the fact of its constant deterioration in value caused by loss of business, decay of materials, and want of repairs, and that the interests of all, owners, creditors, and the public, alike demand that immediate action be taken to save the property from further loss, and to preserve it for those rightly entitled to relief. The whole property from Fort Wayne to Deans, 243 miles, is variously valued at $2,000,000 and $2,500,000, with an admitted and probable debt together of $3,110,000, and a possible indebtedness, if all claims are sustained, of $4,594,000. The court regarded the relief proposed by the present directors as impracticable, and regarded the present management, however able and honest it may be, as unwilling to contest the claims of Henry S. Ives and his assignees. He is too well and ably represented, said the court, to suffer any injury to his rights. The entry appointing a receiver has not been filed yet, for the reason that the counsel cannot agree upon a man. The appointment will either fall to J. E. Gimperling or R. D. Marshall of this city.

Pond's Extract, for pain and aches. Try it! It gives immediate relief, then permanent cure. *The genuine is reliable. Imitations will disappoint you.*

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

SHOWING TWO QUARTS OF BULLETS.

Evidence of the State Militia's Wild Shooting at Camp Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—This morning H. F. C. Volker came into an attorney's office here and exhibited over two quarts of bullets. He said he lived in a house standing about 300 yards from the targets on the rifle-range of Camp Lincoln, the permanent encampment of the State National Guard; that he had gathered these bullets in his yard and picked them out of the sides of his house; and that they are the result of wild shots from the marksmen at the time of the last encampment of the troops here. He is a market gardener and lives on a piece of leased ground adjoining the rifle range. Three years of his lease are yet to run, and he wants the State to pay him for the unexpired time, when he will move off. In default of this he proposes to ask for an injunction to restrain the State from using the range. During the last encampment a tent was provided for his family. He pitched it at a safe distance and vacated the house till the soldiers left. He says that at least one ball passed clear through the building and several lodged in the door-jams. The local troops use the range almost weekly during the summer, and he says the lives of himself, family, and hired help are in danger. His attorney brought the matter to the attention of the Adjutant-General this afternoon. The latter said the State had no fund to use in the purchase of the lease and that it would be necessary to investigate the case and see if Volker's story is true. Volker's counsel feels quite certain about the facts, and expects to apply for an injunction.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Taylor st, 125 ft w of Centre av, s f, undivided ¾ of 25x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 30 (Dwyer & Austin to M. F. Fitzpatrick)	$ 6,500
The premises No. 41 Walton place, dated Feb. 18 (P. M. Almini to W. H. and A. C. Stoelker)	5,000
Dickson st, 408 ft s of Blackhawk, w f, 24x109 ft, improved, dated Feb. 23 (P. Wegner to H. Wegner)	900
Maxwell st, e of Blue Island av, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 2 (P. Freeman to M. Kelley)	2,350
Milton av, 258 ft s of Oak st, e f, 22x90 ft, improved, dated Feb. 24 (August Lindquist to Wolf Green)	3,000
Parnell av, 214 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (W. H. Thomas to R. Prosser)	2,700
Walker court, 212 ft n of Eighteenth st, 24 ft to rear, improved, dated Feb. 8 (F. Mirons to W. Wujtich)	1,700
Eighteenth place, 116 ft e of Fisk st, n f, 24x97 ft, improved, dated Feb. 22 (F. Tapel to M. Habart)	3,900
Archer av, s w cor of Elias st, n w f, 48x108 ft, dated May 13, 1887 (W. Baker to E. C. Smith)	8,000
Lots in Gray's part of N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Feb. 20 (J. F. Henney to A. C. Maynard)	1,100
Washington boulevard, between Leavitt st and Hoyne av, n f, 29¾x127 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1887 (J. G. Smith to F. P. Stone)	5,250
Tinkham st, 48 ft n of Indiana, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (E. J. Farnham to C. P. Cory)	875
Fremont st, s of and near Clay, w f, 24.85x125 ft, dated Jan. 31 (A. O. and F. T. West to C. Zuber)	1,075
Lexington st, 48 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 18½x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 10 (L. B. Stuck to W. and D. Crear)	2,600
Dudley st, n of Hervey, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 1 (W. E. Hatterman to F. Rupertus)	800
Palmer av, s w cor California, n f, 179x150 ft, dated Oct. 3, 1885 (George Berry to A. J. Keeler)	4,000
Morgan st, 312 ft n of Maxwell, w f, undivided ⅜ of 24x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 30 (Fitzpatrick & Dwyer to Ann Austin)	3,500
Mowry st, n e cor of Swift, w f, 25½x124 ft, dated Feb. 20 (M. W. and J. E. Wilkins to J. Taylor)	300
West Seventeenth st, 168 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (estate of W. L. Newberry to L. Krusynski)	550
Fairfield av, 50 ft n of Thompson st, w f, 50x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (M. Prager to E. Prager)	10,000
Hoyne av, 164 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 27x126 ft, dated Feb. 13 (M. Zozvik to F. S. Koper)	1,160
Langley av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 20⅛ ft to alley, improved, (M. B. Greene to M. E. Murray)	5,000
Lincoln st, bet Taylor and Twelfth, e f, 25x114 ft, dated Nov. 12, 1887 (C. J. Vopicka to J. Kanton)	3,600
Wabash av, s e cor of Randolph st, w f, 48x81¼ ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (J. M. Stone to M. Laflin)	122,500
Lexington st, 36 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 18x124 ft, dated Feb. 21 (L. E. and F. W. Campbell to J. H. Moore)	2,900
Seminary av, 25 ft n of Belden, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 14 (A. Riehl to L. H. Heinz)	1,500
Congress st, 196 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 50x132 ft, dated Feb. 21 (M. De Tamble to N. Catellier)	5,500
St. Louis av, near Twenty-first st, e f, 50x122 ft, dated Feb. 24 (J. E. Harrison to A. C. Small)	900
St. Louis av, 184 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 32x122 ft, dated Feb. 23 (A. C. and D. H. Small to J. E. Harrison)	2,500
Pauline st, 190 ft s of Thirty-fifth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (F. and A. Hayes to S. Brusher)	900
West Lake st, near s e cor of Union, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 24 (G. Wetherlund to J. Bridler)	8,750
Curtis st, 127 ft s of Harrison, w f, 27⅛x116½ ft, dated Jan. 24 (P. O. Stensland to C. J. I. and L. P. I. Bodahl)	2,350
Irving av, 190 ft n of Polk st, w f, 47x126 ft, improved, dated Feb. 4 (J. N. Cunning to F. Connor)	12,000
Fullerton av, s w cor of Myrtle, n f, 23x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (J. Brugger to V. Ferbuyt)	550
West Taylor st, 150 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 25x101 ft, improved, dated Feb. 2 (Vopicka & Kubin to Di Frieri & Battaglio)	6,500
Fullerton av, 275 ft e of Orchard st, n f, 24⅛x130 ft, dated Feb. 6 (M. E. and K. S. Peale to C. Peterson)	2,450
Lots 91 to 93 (no block) in Sampson & Green's Add, dated Jan. 23 (J. Weichman to C. Weichman)	8,600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wrightwood av, 175 ft e of Orchard st, n f, 25x190 ft, dated Feb. 20 (Theo. Riedeburg to J. Conlan)	$ 2,000
Melrose st, 150 ft e of Perry, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 16, 1887 (A. Wisner to H. C. Hoyer)	575
Roscoe st, 166 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (I. and M. Bassett to J. R. Lane)	675
George av, 148 ft e of May st, n f, 50x128 ft, dated Feb. 24 (L. C. Gosvenor to J. Motschinan)	2,000
Graceland av, 141 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 72x125 ft, dated Feb. 24 (C. Siebold to J. G. L. Kleene)	2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Indiana av, 148⅛ ft n of Sixtieth st, e f, 49⅛x192 ft, dated Feb. 13 (G. H. Robinson to C. Boehlke)	$ 2,227
Fifty-ninth st, 257 ft w of School, n f, 50x122 ft, dated Feb. 20 (J. Irvin to C. Flavin)	1,500
Vincennes av, n e cor of Forty-sixth st, w f, 150x120 ft, with 385x120 ft in same block, dated Feb. 1 (G. M. and D. McNaughton to J. W. Macfarlane)	20,000
Indiana av, 75 ft n of Forty-first st, w f, 50x160 ft, dated Feb. 23 (F. H. Follansbee to C. E. Follansbee)	3,500
Throop st, 120 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (O. G. Foreman to S. Tamborski)	700
Dearborn st, between Forty-first and Forty-second sts, w f, 27x100 ft, dated Aug. 16, 1887 (J. O'Leary to C. Williams)	1,250
School st, 108 ft s of Cedar, w f, 36x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (S. C. Kesler to M. Wells)	4,400
Root st, s e cor of Stewart av, n f, 72x123 ft, dated Feb. 8 (D. W. Burrows to James Galvin)	3,000
Southport av, 163⅛ ft n of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 100x137 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1887 (E. T. and A. Hubert to B. E. Hoppin)	5,842
Michigan av, s e cor of Forty-sixth st, w f, 75x161 ft, dated Feb. 23 (Master in Chancery to A. D. Sottrup)	5,201

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Congress st, n e cor of Forty-sixth place, s f, 26x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (C. Counselman to M. J. Seville)	$ 425
Chicago av, 200 ft w of Forty-seventh st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (L. E. Layton to R. C. Givins)	200
Kinzie st, 176 ft w of Forty-third, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 20, 1887 (West Chicago Land Company to L. Hamerbacher)	450
Dickens av, 225 ft e of Crawford, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (R. S. Johnson to G. W. Mull)	600

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Olaf Selander, four-story flats, 22x84, No. 164 Townsend street, to cost $8,000.

Nels Wallin, three-story flats, 22x50, No. 119 Sedgwick street, to cost $5,000.

Henry Hoppe, cottage, 20x30, No. 86 Churchill street, to cost $1,000.

Henry Hoppe, cottage, 20x30, No. 884 North Hoyne street, to cost $1,000.

Joseph Marz, cottage, 20x26, No. 553 Twenty-fifth street, to cost $600.

Patrick Farrell, three-story dwelling, 22x42, No. 3669 Wabash avenue, to cost $3,500.

Patrick Farrell, two-story barn and flats, 58x74, No. 3369 Wabash avenue, to cost $3,000.

T. H. Newton, two-story flats, 22x42, No. 218 Tinkham street, to cost $3,000.

William Krahulee, two-story store and flats, 20x50, No. 509 West Sixteenth street, to cost $300.

Fritz Mueller, two-story flats, 22x50, No. 43 Jay street, to cost $2,500.

A. Hoffman, addition, 21x18, No. 988 North Western avenue, to cost $400.

John Korando, cottage, 20x50, No. 3057 Bonfield street, to cost $1,300.

John Vazny, three-story flats, 22x54, No. 455 Desplaines street, to cost $4,000.

Frank Lahahn, cottage, 20x28, No. 3241 Musprat street, to cost $300.

Frank Pietroosk, cottage, 20x60, No. 1006 Dudley street, to cost $900.

C. H. Law, three two-story dwellings, 50x70, No. 1277 Lexington street, to cost $4,800.

The Richest Gold-Mine in the United States.

Probably one of the richest, if not the richest, gold-mines in the United States is located at Tallapoosa, Ga., and owned by the Camille Gold-Mining Company. This company is composed of Maj. A. E. Burke, editor New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, Messrs. Carpenter of Natchez, Pinkard of Birmingham, and O'Shaunessey of New York.

Maj. Burke is the owner of extensive gold-mines in Honduras, and he, as well as his colleagues, is ranked among the richest men in the South.

They have already expended upwards of $100,000 on their mining machinery, etc., and will begin operations in active mining early in the spring. The vein is fifty feet wide, of solid pay ore, and assays from $15 to $400 per ton.

Tallapoosa is situated in the heart of the gold belt of Georgia and is surrounded by many rich mines that are fast being utilized. This booming young city is at the present time attracting investors and settlers from all sections of the United States.

The advertisement elsewhere of the Tallapoosa Land, Mining & Manufacturing Company contains much information of interest to those who are looking for a favorable field for investment and location.

THE DIRTY SHORE INLET.

AN UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY BY CITY OFFICIALS.

How Sewage Was Permitted to Flow Into the Inlet—Belief that Ex-Engineer Belton Knew All About It and Permitted It—Petitions in Favor of Onahan's Suggestions About Saloon Licenses—News Notes from the City-Hall and County Building.

Mayor Roche put on a checked shirt and an old pair of overalls yesterday afternoon and was let down into the shore inlet at the north pumping works, where he made a careful examination of the condition of things. The new engineer, Welch, had called his attention to certain things which he desired to investigate for himself. He found that during the last eight years a shameful condition of things had existed. It was found that through the criminal carelessness of some of ex-Engineer Belton's workmen considerable sewage has been diverted since 1880 into the shore inlet instead of the Chicago avenue sewer. Commissioner Swift has had the whole matter changed. Had Mr. Belton remained in charge of the Water-Works this state of affairs might have continued indefinitely. Mr. Swift says: "It is almost incomprehensible that Belton should have known of this, and yet not have reported it, but the facts prove that he did. After I discharged him he took a party to the works and told him about the sewage being discharged into the inlet. Our new engineer, Welch, had already discovered it, and promptly stopped it several days before."

City Engineer Northway was asked about it. He said he was sure it had never been reported to ex-City Engineer Artingstall, or to any one in the office. This shore inlet has only been used three or four times in the past, and it will doubtless never be used again. At such times, however, considerable quantities of sewage have gone into the general water system of the city. In fact, that is the way the present engineer of the Water-Works made the discovery—by seeing this sewage floating on the water which was being pumped into the city mains. The City Law Department says Mr. Belton, who is regarded as responsible for the whole affair, is liable to prosecution, but whether anything will be done with him or not is not known.

COLLECTOR ONAHAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

Petitions have been largely circulated requesting the City Council to pass ordinances in accordance with the spirit of City Collector Onahan's recent recommendations. It is understood that these petitions will be presented to the Council next Monday night. They are worded as follows:

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago:

WHEREAS, The suggestions and recommendations on the subject of saloon licenses lately submitted by the City Collector, would afford to residents and property-owners a just and reasonable protection from imposition and injury to their families and property by the near proximity and multiplicity of saloons in their respective neighborhoods:

"We, the undersigned, voters, taxpayers, and property-owners of the City of Chicago, do most earnestly request your honorable body to pass an ordinance in accordance with these recommendations.

"We also request the Aldermen of our respective wards to use all proper means in their power to secure the passage of such an ordinance.

"On the back of the petition is the following statement of the recommendations made:

"That the license, like the tax of all other taxpayers, be paid in advance.

"That the license shall not be transferable.

"That no saloon shall be located in any block without the consent of a majority of the property-owners in the block.

"That the bond furnished shall be signed by the property-holders residing in or doing business within the wards in which the saloon is located.

"That concert saloons, fruitful source of abhorrent vice, shall be abolished.

"That no saloon shall be located alongside of any church or school."

The petition further states that the question is by no means a party one, and that the daily press has unanimously approved it. A great many signatures, it is said, have already been obtained.

NOTES.

The hospital ice house was an excellent thing for the old boodle board, but it is of no use to the present Commissioners. "The trouble is," said Mr. Miksch yesterday, "that it was not properly constructed. It will be repaired."

A suit has been commenced to compel the Mayor and City Collector to grant a saloon license to some parties at the corner of West Harrison street and Hermitage avenue, against which a protest has been entered by the medical colleges. Assistant City-Attorney Knight has had a big picture made of the medical colleges and the proposed location of the saloon, which he will present in court for the information of the Judge.

County-Commissioner Williams visited the Mayor yesterday in reference to the keeping of county prisoners at the bridewell. The county's contract with the city has now expired, and the question is as to whether it shall be renewed. Superintendent Felton says that since the contract system was abolished he has more laborers than work for them to do, and the city may decide that it already has as many people of its own as it can handle at the institutions.

The dilema in which the Commissioners have been placed in regard to the absence of County Clerk Wulff and the possibility of the First National Bank refusing to accept the bonds if they are signed by Mr. Wulff's chief clerk may be dispelled next Monday by the board by resolution sanctioning the action of the chief clerk as deputy in signing the County Clerk's name to them. Commissioner Jenkins said that the attorney for the bank had agreed that the bank would accept the bonds if the board took the action agreed upon.

The Mayor yesterday received information from the Pennsylvania Railroad people to the effect that they would accept the terms proposed by the city for the viaducting of Kinzie street. This contemplates that some six viaducts shall be erected at an early date, in which all the other roads will also join. Engineer Sistaper and Commissioner Swift yesterday agreed upon plans for a viaduct over the Pennsylvania tracks at Thirty-fifth street, which work will also be done this year. The city officials are satisfied that the Pennsylvania Road will do what is fair and reasonable to effect the improvements mentioned.

Commissioner Dodge offered a motion in the Committee on Public Service of the board yesterday fixing salaries in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, but Mr. Jenkins said the matter was not before the Public Service Committee. The appropriation bill had been referred to the Public Service Committee, and that committee had reported back, the report being adopted by the board. In his opinion that settled all reference to this committee. Chairman Blair ruled that the motion was out of order. Mr. Engelhardt believed the proper thing to do would be to offer a resolution in the board providing that the Finance or Public Service Committee distribute the amounts appropriated for the different offices. This is likely the action that will be taken.

Farmers Call for Tariff Reduction.

HAVANA, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—At the Farmers' Institute of the Thirteenth District, just closed in this city, Senator Whiting gave an address to a large audience on "The Decline of Agricultural Prosperity and the Causes Therefor." Among the reasons assigned were the world-wide competition of the farmer with the cheapest of all cheap labor. He said if the farmer must sell cheap he must be allowed to buy cheap. Pools and trust caused by the present high tariff raised what the farmer had buy above its normal rate. The excessive charges of transportation companies, stock-yards, and elevators, the high and excessive rates of interest to farmers, and the unjust workings of the State revenue laws were discussed with the argument that a reduction of the tariff should be made on salt, lumber, iron, steel, and other necessaries of life. At the close of his address the following was passed without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That a reduction of National taxes be made on the necessaries of life and that the tax on tobacco and whisky be retained as a source of National revenue.

A Respit for "Blinky" Morgan.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—"Blinky" Morgan, the notorious criminal who was sentenced to be hanged March 16 for the murder of Detective Huiligan, was granted a respit today until April 3 by the State Circuit Court of Lake County. A petition in error was filed in the Circuit Court by Morgan's counsel. It could not be heard before March 16, and the stay of execution was granted on that account.

Michigan City's New Life-Saving Station.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Board of Government Engineers at Washington have awarded the contract to W. B. Bushnell of Evanston, Ill., for the construction of a new life-saving station at this point. The building will be one of the finest on the chain of lakes, and will cost $8,000. Work will be commenced March 15, and the contract is to be completed by Aug. 1.

Only 25 cents a bottle for the most wonderful liniment in the market—"Salvation Oil."

LINNIE SIN
IT HAS BEEN GIV
OF T
Judge Clifford's C
Hear the Closin
liott's Oratory—
Blame for the
Mother, Mrs.
Scoring—The Ju
When the crowd h
court yesterday morn
been stationed at th
comers out; when Li
her seat and Hugh h
ant State's-Attorney
law book, stroked
waded into the jury.
of oratory peculiarly
to be to speak to only
He first familiarizes
of the jurors, and the
arately. He reads a
a statute, and then
with:
"That hits it, doesn
is no room for doubt
Then, when that g
livens the proceeding
by addressing the d
fendant in a fog-hor
voice and telling hi
that he did, he know
he did. And the de
fendant not answering
of course, he looks tri
umphantly at the ju
and crowns his victor
by telling the defend
ant that he is a "lewd
lascivious, and viciou
person." His opening
speech yesterday wa
principally to the effec
pion of society, which
Hugh Little. He also
duction two or three ti
Fred Arnd spoke aft
not think the evidenc
clair to be of chaste li
thought the mother to
had gone wrong. Wh
lowed to run around b
men?
N. C. Sears made a s
tle. "I may say," h
have as much pity for
jury-box. I pity her b
able to walk up into t
a smile or a giggle upo
story of her shame."
Then it came Linnie
Mrs. Penny's face gre
turned on her.
"Do you want to loo
he asked. "If you c
clair's head, look over
tle, look over the head
who had been runnin
years before he ever
old woman who sits
convict her of the re
believe we are all p
home, if you can dign
apply to your own fir
which she has gone
hand from either fath
prejudiced against the
taking up the time of
which, however it may
of morality, as a matte
of this State has no
you are disgusted and
audience who have be
listening to this eviden
ness of which should
for shame."
He admitted that Litt
what was known as t
had not been guilty o
away a young girl of c
tion. He had made a f
she—and both had gon
no more to blame than
it was simply one more
one more night as a wo
Linnie fairly winced
ence to her in that cha
But Little's loss had
He had lost his busines
in jail eight weeks, he
mother's heart, and h
and repentant. But
though she was sorry
or as though she dislik
dreds gathered in the
a demeanor that had t
He reviewed her c
she made the appointm
and claimed that Lit
what he had seen in
tute. Little had com
but not one in law.
against illicit interco
(Sears) would be glad
"You'd probably be
victed under such a
insultingly.
Mr. Sears made no r
and soon after closed.
During the intermis
Sinclair broke down
ment she had receiv
defense was too muc
when court reconvene
as impassive as ever.
Assistant State's-At
gan his closing addre
filled with mixed me
and names. He called
and he called all the
fense names. He di
titles of "devil" and
He held that Andr
proper place of resort
many went there as t
pour their souls out in
Then the audience t
He called Little a "
and, with some other
closed. The record w
tions when he had gon
in his statements to th
were so wild that th
gested he had heard
they could be founded
the evidence to any
terms pictured the aw
"that demon, Little
virtue of "that bea
haired girl." He spo
When he closed the
tions to the jury, and
Immediately afterwar
an aisle through th
Mrs. Penny and Linn
crowd was so dense
to get out the Dearbo
had to be taken arou
street.
At 5 o'clock, the ju
hour, Judge Clifford
structing the bailiffs
the verdict should be
could then go home.
main shut up until 1
was allowed to go hon
At 11 o'clock last ni
out, and it was the
left on duty that there
until this morning. T
ened among the officer
going to sleep in thei
benches. One of the
fense was called upon
garded the chances go
When the jury went
for a verdict within
out over seven hours
from was to him conc
disagreement.

CHEYENNE CHIE
Likely to Go to Wa
nied Pe
PIERRE, Dak., Feb
Indians held a powwo
Cheyenne Agency. R
to every lodge to tell o
refusal. Chiefs Cro
Charger, Hump, and
termined that their p
sented in Washington
fully explained to
young, intelligent br
leaving without perm
idea be carried out, it
stop them. Charger
why they cannot go a
He thought the action
ing, but advised peace
ment why they canno
ney would like to ha
The Indians blame
Standing Rock, who t
missioner Upshaw to
The settlers would gl
would assist in the p
citement runs high.

Seizing a Br
CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 24
cles are excited here
enforcing the Prohibito

RTY SHORE INLET.

SANT DISCOVERY BY CITY
OFFICIALS.

Was Permitted to Flow into
-Belief that Ex-Engineer Bel-
All About It and Permitted
ons in Favor of Onahan's Sug-
About Saloon Licenses—News
m the City-Hall and County

he put on a checked shirt and
overalls yesterday afternoon
own into the shore inlet at the
g works, where he made a care-
ion of the condition of things.
gineer, Welch, had called his at-
rtain things which he desired to
r himself. He found that dur-
ight years a shameful condition
d existed. It was found that
criminal carelessness of some of
Belton's workmen considerable
een diverted since 1880 into the
nstead of the Chicago avenue
issioner Swift has had the whole
ed. Had Mr. Belton remained in
e Water-Works this state of
t have continued indefinit-
Swift says: "It is almost
ible that Belton should have
, and yet not have reported it,
prove that he did. After I dis-
he took a party to the works
about the sewage being dis-
the inlet. Our new engineer,
already discovered it, and
ped it several days before."
er Northway was asked about
e was sure it had never been
x-City Engineer Artingstall, or
the office. This shore inlet has
d three or four times in the
will doubtless never be used
ch times, however, considerable
sewage have gone into the gen-
ystem of the city. In fact,
way the present engineer
ater-Works made the dis-
seeing this sewage floating
which was being pumped into
s. The City Law Department
on, who is regarded as respon-
whole affair, is liable to prose-
whether anything will be done
ot is not known.

OR ONAHAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

ave been largely circulated re-
City Council to pass ordinances
with the spirit of City Collec-
recent recommendations. It is
at these petitions will be pre-
Council next Monday night.
rded as follows:

ble, the Mayor and Common Council
Chicago:

The suggestions and recommenda-
e subject of saloon licenses
itted by the City Collector,
to residents and property-own-
nd reasonable protection from
d injury to their families and
the near proximity and multi-
oons in their respective neigh-

undersigned, voters, taxpayers,
-owners of the City of Chicago,
rnestly request your honorable
an ordinance in accordance with
mendations.

request the Aldermen of our re-
ds to use all proper means to
o secure the passage of such an

ck of the petition is the follow-
t of the recommendations made:
license, like the tax of all other
paid in advance.
license shall not be transferable.
aloon shall be located in any block
consent of a majority of the prop-
in the block.
bond furnished shall be signed
erty-holders residing in or doing
thin the wards in which the sa-
ed.
ncert saloons, fruitful source of
ce, shall be abolished.
saloon shall be located alongside
h or school."
n further states that the ques-
means a party one, and that the
as unanimously approved it. A
ignatures, it is said, have already
d.

NOTES.

tal ice house was an excellent
ld boodle board, but it is of no use
Commissioners. "The trouble is,"
sch yesterday, "that it was not
tructed. It will be repaired."
been commenced to compel the
City Collector to grant a saloon
e parties at the corner of West
t and Hermitage avenue, against
t has been entered by the medical
istant City-Attorney Knight has
re made of the medical colleges
ed location of the saloon, which
in court for the information of

mmissioner Williams visited the
ay in reference to the keeping of
rs at the bridewell. The county's
the city has now expired, and the
s to whether it shall be renewed.
t Felton says that since the con-
as abolished he has more laborers
them to do, and the city may de-
lready has as many people of its
handle at the institutions.
s in which the Commissioners
ed in regard to the absence of
Wulff and the possibility of the
Bank refusing to accept the bonds
ned by Mr. Wulff's chief clerk may
xt Monday by the board by res-
ioning the action of the chief
ty in signing the County Clerk's
Commissioner Jenkins said that
r the bank had agreed that the
ept the bonds if the board took
ed upon.
yesterday received information
sylvania Railroad people to the
would accept the terms proposed
the viaducting of Kinzie street.
ates that some six viaducts shall
an early date, in which all the
ill also join. Engineer Slataper
oner Swift yesterday agreed upon
duct over the Pennsylvania tracks
street, which work will also be
r. The city officials are satisfied
sylvania Road will do what is fair
to effect the improvements men-

er Dodge offered a motion in
on Public Service of the board
salaries in the office of the Clerk
Court, but Mr. Jenkins said the
t before the Public Service Com-
ppropriation bill had been referred
Service Committee, and that com-
eported back, the report being
board. In his opinion that set-
nce to this committee. Chairman
at the motion was out of order.
t believed the proper thing to do
er a resolution in the board pro-
Finance or Public Service Com-
te the amounts appropriated for
offices. This is likely the action
ken.

Call for Tariff Reduction.

., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—At the
tute of the Thirteenth District,
his city, Senator Whiting gave an
rge audience on "The Decline of
Prosperity and the Causes There-
the reasons assigned were the
mpetition of the farmer with the
cheap labor. He said if the farmer
p he must be allowed to buy cheap.
t caused by the present high tariff
e farmer had buy above its normal
essive charges of transportation
ck-yards, and elevators, the high
rates of interest to farmers, and
kings of the State revenue laws
with the argument that a reduc-
iff should be made on salt, lumber,
other necessaries of life. At the
dress the following was passed
nting vote:
at a reduction of National taxes
e necessaries of life and that the
and whisky be retained as a source
venue.

t for "Blinky" Morgan.

O., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—"Blinky"
otorious criminal who was sen-
nged March 16 for the murder of
ligan, was granted a respit today
the State Circuit Court of Lake
tition in error was filed in the Cir-
Morgan's counsel. It could not be
arch 16, and the stay of execution
that account.

ity's New Life-Saving Station.

CITY, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—
Government Engineers at Wash-
warded the contract to W. B. Bush-
on, Ill., for the construction of a
station at this point. The build-
ne of the finest on the chain of
cost $8,000. Work will be com-
15, and the contract is to be com-
1.

a bottle for the most wonderful
market—"Salvation Oil."

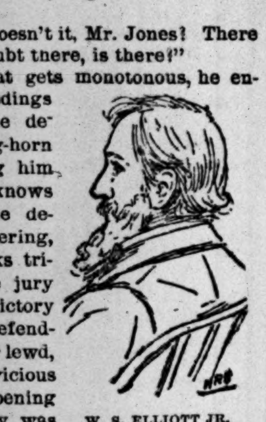
LINNIE SINCLAIR'S CASE.

IT HAS BEEN GIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE JURY.

Judge Clifford's Court Room Crowded to Hear the Closing Arguments—Mr. Elliott's Oratory—Mr. Sears Places the Blame for the Whole Trouble on the Mother, Mrs. Penny—An Unmerciful Scoring—The Jury Out.

When the crowd had filled Judge Clifford's court yesterday morning, and the bailiff had been stationed at the door to keep aftercomers out; when Linnie the fair had taken her seat and Hugh had settled in his, Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott grasped a huge law book, stroked his auburn beard, and waded into the jury. Mr. Elliott has a style of oratory peculiarly his own. His idea seems to be to speak to only one person at a time. He first familiarizes himself with the names of the jurors, and then he goes at them separately. He reads a decision or a portion of a statute, and then springs at his victim with:

"That hits it, doesn't it, Mr. Jones? There is no room for doubt there, is there?"



W. S. ELLIOTT JR.

Then, when that gets monotonous, he enlivens the proceedings by addressing the defendant in a fog-horn voice and telling him that he did, he knows he did. And the defendant not answering, of course, he looks triumphantly at the jury and crowns his victory by telling the defendant that he is a "lewd, lascivious, and vicious person." His opening speech yesterday was principally to the effect that he was the champion of society, which had been outraged by Hugh Little. He also read a decision on abduction two or three times.

Fred Arnd spoke after him. Mr. Arnd did not think the evidence showed Linnie Sinclair to be of chaste life and reputation. He thought the mother to blame if her daughter had gone wrong. Why had the girl been allowed to run around beer-halls with strange men?

N. C. Sears made a strong speech for Little. "I may say," he remarked, "that I have as much pity for her as any man in that jury-box. I pity her because she has been able to walk up into that witness-chair with a smile or a giggle upon her lips and tell the story of her shame."

Then it came Linnie's mother's turn, and Mrs. Penny's face grew red as the lawyer turned on her.

"Do you want to look for responsibility?" he asked. "If you do look over Miss Sinclair's head, look over the head of Hugh Little, look over the heads of this batch of dudes who had been running around with her for years before he ever saw her, and see the old woman who sits there behind her and convict her of the responsibility for it all. I believe we are all prejudiced against that home, if you can dignify it by the name you apply to your own fireside; that home from which she has gone without a protecting hand from either father or mother. We are prejudiced against the State's Attorney for taking up the time of this court with a case which, however it may becry against the laws of morality, as a matter of criminal practice of this State has no place here. I believe you are disgusted and prejudiced against this audience who have been here day after day listening to this evidence, the filth and nastiness of which should make even men blush for shame."

He admitted that Little had been guilty of what was known as the social evil, but he had not been guilty of enticing or taking away a young girl of chaste life and reputation. He had made a fool of himself—so had she—and both had gone together. One was no more to blame than the other. With her it was simply one more time, one more day, one more night as a woman of the pavement.

Linnie fairly winced at this second reference to her in that character.

But Little's loss had been more than hers. He had lost his business position, he had been in jail eight weeks, he had nearly broken his mother's heart, and he was sincerely sorry and repentant. But she had not acted as though she was sorry for what had happened, or as though she disliked the gaze of the hundreds gathered in the room. She had shown a demeanor that had to be termed brazen.

He reviewed her conduct up to the time she made the appointment at De Berg's Hall, and claimed that Little was justified from what he had seen in believing her a prostitute. Little had committed a moral crime, but not one in law. When there was a law against illicit intercourse with women he (Sears) would be glad to help to enforce it.

"You'd probably be one of the first convicted under such a law," said Mr. Elliott, insultingly.

Mr. Sears made no response to the remark, and soon after closed.

During the intermission for luncheon Miss Sinclair broke down and cried. The treatment she had received at the hands of the defense was too much for her. However, when court reconvened at 2 o'clock she was as impassive as ever.

Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott then began his closing address to the jury. It was filled with mixed metaphor, strange similes, and names. He called the defendant names, and he called all the witnesses for the defense names. He dignified Little with the titles of "devil" and "four-tailed demon." He held that Andrée's beer garden was a proper place of resort for a young girl; that many went there as they went to church, to pour their souls out in music.

Then the audience tittered.

He called Little a "vampire," a "harpy," and, with some other such logical arguments, closed. The record was studded with exceptions when he had gone beyond the evidence in his statements to the jury. Some of them were so wild that the Judge himself suggested he had heard no evidence on which they could be founded. He did not review the evidence to any extent, but in lurid terms pictured the awfulness of the crime of "that demon, Little," and the previous virtue of "that beautiful, innocent, flaxen-haired girl." He spoke for two hours.

When he closed the Judge read his instructions to the jury, and then the jury retired. Immediately afterward the bailiffs cleared an aisle through the crowd, and Mr. and Mrs. Penny and Linnie Sinclair left. The crowd was so dense that they were unable to get out the Dearborn street entrance and had to be taken around and out on Michigan street.

At 5 o'clock, the jury having been out an hour, Judge Clifford adjourned court, instructing the bailiffs that if the jury agreed the verdict should be sealed and the jurors could then go home. Otherwise they will remain shut up until 10 o'clock today. Little was allowed to go home.

At 11 o'clock last night the jury was still out, and it was the opinion of the bailiffs left on duty that there would be no return until this morning. This belief was strengthened among the officers by some of the jurors going to sleep in their chairs and on the benches. One of the counsel for the defense was called upon later. He said he regarded the chances good for a disagreement. When the jury went out he said he looked for a verdict within an hour. Their being out over seven hours without being heard from was to him conclusive that there was a disagreement.

CHEYENNE CHIEFS DETERMINED.

Likely to Go to Washington, Even if Denied Permission.

PIERRE, Dak., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The Indians held a powwow again today on the Cheyenne Agency. Runners were dispatched to every lodge to tell of the White Father's refusal. Chiefs Crow-Eagle, White-Swan, Charger, Hump, and Spotted-Eagle are determined that their people shall be represented in Washington and the Dawes bill fully explained to them. Crow-Eagle, a young, intelligent brave, was in favor of leaving without permission, and, should his ideas be carried out, it will be impossible to stop them. Charger could not understand why they cannot go at their own expense. He thought the action would cause bad feeling, but advised peace and to ask the department why they cannot go. Agent McChesney would like to have permission granted. The Indians blame Agent McLaughlin of Standing Rock, who they claim advised Commissioner Upshaw to keep them at home. The settlers would gladly have them go, as it would assist in the passage of the bill. Excitement runs high.

Seizing a Brewery's Stock.

CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Saloon circles are excited here today over a new plan of enforcing the Prohibitory law, a search warrant having been served on Lauer's brewery, and several hundred dollars worth of liquor found there placed in the hands of officers. Two applications for injunctions against the same brewery had failed, and a search warrant was resorted to.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Inspectors and Weighers at All Junction Points.

The Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association held a meeting yesterday. Chairman Blanchard, who has just established an inspection and weighing bureau at Buffalo, explained to the committee the necessity of having inspectors and weighers at all junction points East and West to prevent fraudulent billing and other devices for defrauding the railroads. He showed that the railroads lost large sums of money through underbilling. It was also resolved that the Chicago east-bound roads adhere to the 27½-cent rate, Chicago to New York, on sixth class (grain and flour) originating at St. Paul and Minneapolis and points basing on those rates. This was intended as a rebuke to the Chicago & Grand Trunk, which is understood to be making a 25-cent rate on such traffic. The worthlessness of the above resolution is demonstrated by the fact that several of the roads who voted for the same have tariffs out making a 25-cent basing rate until the end of this month. In regard to live stock shipped through from the West it was decided to accept only full rates east from Chicago and to ignore the basing rates provided by joint-rate sheets. This resolution is as useless as the previous one, as only a few, if any, of the roads will charge full tariff rates except from unimportant shippers. There was also a lengthy discussion regarding the cutting of Iowa grain rates to the seaboard. The truth of the assertion made in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the Eastern association lines accepted 20 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, on grain coming direct from Iowa and other Western points and going straight through, is admitted by Chairmen Fink and Blanchard, as will be seen by the following circular issued by Mr. Blanchard yesterday:

"On behalf of the joint committee, and as its Vice-Chairman, I respectfully give notice that the reduced tariffs being published from points in Iowa and Nebraska, which are in violation of recent agreements and are based approximately on 20 cents east of Chicago, are issued without proper authority, and the companies in interest reserve the right to decline to receive property at those prices, to advance the billing to the tariff rates, and charge their proper proportions of the agreed rates based upon the authorized scale. On behalf of these lines I also request, without admitting any responsibility during their continuance, that the requisit legal notice for the withdrawal of such rates be promptly issued. I issue this notice by the authority and request of Chairman Fink."

It is hard to see what Messrs. Fink and Blanchard mean by the companies reserving the right to advance the billing and charge full proportions of tariff rates. It is positively known that nearly all the lines running east from Chicago and other Central Traffic Association points have made contracts with their western connections agreeing to accept a proportion of 20 cents, Chicago to New York, on through freight, and upon that rate the Western roads based their contracts with Western shippers running till March 1. None of those roads could possibly abrogate those contracts before they terminate by limitation, nor can they charge more than the rate stipulated. The statement that the companies reserve the right to change the billing and charge tariff rates is mere buncombe, and made for the purpose of enabling the trunk lines to continue their discriminations against Chicago.

Special Land-Grant Excursions.

Chairman Abbott has called a meeting of the Western States Passenger Association for next Tuesday for the purpose of agreeing upon the details respecting a proposed sale of special land-excursion tickets. The Southern Passenger Association has resolved that a basing and selling rate for special land-grant excursions may be made by lines in that association of three cents per mile round trip (1½ cents per mile each way) through and from Northern, Eastern, and Western outlets, all lines prorating. Such rates are to be quoted Feb. 28, March 13 and 27, April 10 and 24, good for passage south-bound ten days from date of sale, north-bound continuous passage, extreme limit thirty days, ironclad signature forms to be used. Stopovers will be allowed within limit of ticket.

New Scheme to Cut Passenger Rates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The disturbance in passenger business from Indianapolis may break out in open war at any moment. A scheme to cut rates was brought to light today, which is puzzling the authorities. The ticket agent of a road which is in the Central Traffic Association is approached by a prospective passenger, who inquires for the rate to any far Western point, Los Angeles, for example. He is given the regular price, $48.85, but thinks he can do better, and does not purchase. The ticket agent at once informs the agent of another road, not in the Central Traffic Association of the state of affairs and the latter confidentially approaches the would-be passenger, and inquires whether he would accept a rate of $40 to Los Angeles. Of course, the answer is affirmative. "Well," says agent number two, producing his purse, "here, you just take $8.85 from me and put your $40 with it and go and purchase of agent number one. He can't cut the rate, but this will help you out." The passenger purchases his ticket as directed and goes on his way satisfied.

The Alton Bridge Site.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Vice-President and General Manager Hayward of the Central Missouri, accompanied by F. B. Hopson, representing Frank C. Hollins & Co. of New York, were here today inspecting the proposed bridge site and estimating the cost and facilities for temporary transfer service across the river here pending and during the construction of the bridge. It is said the present intention is to push to completion the line between here and St. Charles, and to carry freight by ferry until the bridge is finished. Mr. Hayward says that active operations will begin all along the line with the opening of spring.

Trying to Stop Prorating.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The reports that the Pennsylvania Company had started a cut in rates has caused some selling of stocks. Commissioner Fink said: "I have called a meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee for next Tuesday to discuss the prorating of the Pennsylvania Road with the Chicago & Northwestern and try to stop it."

Items.

The Grand Trunk, although allowed a 13-cent differential on dressed-beef rates, claims that it cannot get a fair share of the business, and claims that it is because shippers have agreed not to patronize the road because it restored rates after the late war on that class of traffic.

The Western freight reductions yesterday between Chicago and Missouri River points were: First-class from 27 cents per 100 pounds to 20 cents, and second-class rates from 25 to 20 cents. The break, it is claimed, was caused by the Alton, which is charged with quoting the cut-rates on traffic from New York to Colorado and Utah points at the above-named rates. The other Missouri River roads followed suit and applied the rate locally.

The Western States Passenger Association has agreed to grant reduced rates of one fare and a third for the round trip for the following occasions: Wisconsin National Guard, seventh annual convention of officers, Madison, March 8 and 9; Methodist Episcopal Church, Central Missouri Conference (colored), St. Louis, Mo., March 20 to 27; Minnesota Methodist State Convention, St. Paul, Minn., March 27 to 29; Mississippi Valley Spiritualists' Association, semi-annual convention, Moline, Ill., March 29 to April 1; Illinois Branch of Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, annual meeting, Geneseo, Ill., April 4 and 5. Latter-Day Saints, general conference, Independence, Mo., April 6 to 20; Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, annual meeting, Kansas City, Mo., April 24 to 26; I. O. O. F. of Northern Illinois, anniversary, Rockford, April 26; Illinois Medical Society, Rock Island, Ill., May 15 to 17; United Presbyterian Church, General Assembly, Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 16 to 31; Music Teachers' National Association, twelfth annual meeting, Chicago, July 3 to 6.

Fortunes Made Rapidly in the New South.

To those accustomed to low rates of interest the recital of facts concerning the rapid advance in real estate and land companies' stocks in the booming young cities of Georgia and Alabama seem like fiction. In the City of Tallapoosa, Ga., today property is selling for $75 per front foot that three months ago could have been bought for $10 per front foot.

The stock of Tallapoosa Land, Mining & Manufacturing Company, which was selling at 20 cents on the dollar in August last, has rapidly advanced until it is now selling at par. Scores of instances could be given where hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made in operations in real estate and land stocks in Southern cities in the short space of a few months. Perhaps there is no section in the South today in which property is advancing more rapidly than in the growing young City of Tallapoosa, Ga. Lots which are now offered at from $50 to $500 each should double in value before the end of the year. We print elsewhere in this paper an advertisement of the Tallapoosa Land, Mining & Manufacturing Company, which will tell the story of Tallapoosa's rapid growth and her advantages as a place of location and investment.

Phœnix Mutual Life-Insurance Company.

The thirty-seventh annual statement of the Phœnix Mutual Life-Insurance Company is a clear and business-like exhibit of the affairs of a company which is not only in an exceptionally healthy condition but is growing in strength year by year. The list of assets shows no doubtful items, and the liabilities include not only all tangible obligations but also an ample provision for contingencies. The surplus, therefore, is a real fund which places the responsibility of the company beyond question. The most important quality of a life-insurance policy is the ability of the insurer to meet its claims, and no holder of a Phœnix policy needs any more absolute security than is afforded him in the strength of this corporation.

THE COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A Chance for a Sensation Spoiled Before Judge Bunn.

There was a good chance for a sensation spoiled yesterday when Judge Bunn refused to allow evidence for the defense in the case of the United States Electric Lighting Company against the County of Cook to be introduced tending to show how much the company paid for getting the contract. The first witness for the defense was George H. Bliss, an officer of the plaintiff. He was called to show that the work done under the $80,000 contract was worth $8,000 less than the contract called for, and that the work done on the Insane Asylum, Criminal Court, and Poorhouse was done in a manner that made it worth $4,000 less than it should have been. His testimony was corroborated by that of Messrs. Abbott and Oakley, two other electricians. Commissioner Senne, Committee Clerk Michaels, and M. Burkey, a bookkeeper in the County Treasurer's office, testified as to the bankrupt condition of the County Treasury at the time the contract was made. That all the appropriations were overdrawn and a large amount of orders were outstanding. Also that the gas-fixtures in the Court-House were nearly new and in good order, yet the gas bills were just as large after the electric light was put in as before. No bids were received for this contract in the regular way, and the record of the board of the meeting at which the contract was let was not written up until two weeks afterwards.

The defense then offered to prove that C. C. Warren, one of the Electric Company's officials, had offered Dacey Roberts $500 if he would introduce him to Van Pelt and fix matters so that the job could be engineered through, and that Roberts did introduce him and the money was paid, but the testimony was ruled out. The cashier of E. S. Dreyer's bank testified that about the time the contract was let Warren's account was charged with $1,500 which had been paid to McGarigle, but this was ruled out. This closed the evidence, and the rest of the day was occupied with the closing arguments.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,865—Theodore S. Wilkin vs. Milo Covel. Bill to restrain infringement of complainant's patent of May 9, 1881, for machines for stretching saws. W. G. Rainey, solr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

114,884—Herman Behr et al. vs. The Baumer & Glomer Co. Asst., $400. P. E. Simmons, atty.
114,885—Case. Suppressed.
114,886—Clara Sella vs. Theodore Sella. Bill for divorce for cruelty. N. M. Plotke, solr.
114,887—Katie Baker vs. Edward Baker. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. F. Gooding, solr.
114,888—Emil Wilken vs. August Ebsen and Magdalena Ebsen. Attcht., $41. W. M. Stanley and Jesse Cox, attys.
114,889—Adolph Dethmann vs. Same. Attcht., $60. Same attys.
114,890—Henry Levin vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. and C. T. Yerkes. Case, $10,000. W. C. Smith, atty.
114,891—William H. Werner vs. A. G. Dinnen. Confession of judgment, $7,300. F. F. Douglass, atty.
114,892—The Silica Mining Co. vs. William T. Blair. Asst., $2,000. J. S. Huey, atty.
114,893—John R. Dinnen vs. A. G. Dinnen. Confession of judgment, $5,671. W. C. Minard, atty.
114,894—John H. Kedzie vs Frederick B. Shoeneman and Geo. A. Robinson. Replevin, $1,000. Plff. pro se.
114,895—Jerome P. Bowes et al. vs. Mary Maloney, Moses E. Greenebaum, et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $225 on Lot 22, in Bowes & Cruickshank's sub. of Lots 3, 5, 8, 12, and 15, of Circuit Court sub. of the n. ½ of s. ½ of n. e. ¼ of s. w. ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14. Franklin P. Simons, solr.
114,896—Wm. F. McLaughlin vs. Andrew G. Dinnen. Attcht., $684. Hofheimer, Zeisler & Rosenberg, attys.
114,897—William Schick vs. August and Magdalena Ebsen. Attcht, $557. W. M. Stanley and Jesse Cox, attys.
114,898—E. A. Hartwell vs. Andrew G. Dinnen. Confession of judgment, $1,124. G. F. White, atty.
114,899—Michael Carter vs. The Town of Cicero. Case, $2,000. Ball & Oakley, attys.
114,900—Elizabeth Buskirk vs. City of Chicago, North Chicago Street Railroad Company, North Chicago Railroad Company, and West Chicago Street Railroad Company. Case, $10,000. Same attys.
114,901—Peter W. Anderson vs. Harriet A. Thurker. Asst., $2,000. F. F. Reed, atty.
114,902—E. S. Dreyer & Co. vs. Fred W. Elich. Creditor's bill, $4,083. Francis Lackner, solr.
114,903—J. J. Feeney vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company. Case, $1,000. S. P. Douthart, atty.
114,904—Patrick J. Laughlin et al. vs. C. E. Fritch and Isadore Baumgartel. Mechanic's lien, $66. George R. Grant, solr.
114,905—Lewis Berkowski vs. Jacob Cohen. Appeal.
114,906—H. S. Pickand et al. vs. John Graff, James J. Bennett, and R. H. Mershall. Attcht., $3,879. J. H. Chandler and H. A. Gardner, attys.
114,907—Louis Hornthal et al. vs. Matthew Fleming. Appeal.
114,908—G. N. Hyams vs. Willis Meyer. Appeal.
114,909—Chicago Trust & Savings Bank vs. J. W. Norton and David Henderson. Appeal.
114,910—Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. Daniel Heritz. Appeal.
114,911—Mary Brennan vs. Michael Brennan. Bill for divorce for cruelty. P. T. McElherne and E. S. Cummins, solrs.
114,912—Bill. Suppressed.
114,913—Frank C. Greene et al. vs. A. W. Higgie and James H. Mackin. Bill for accounting and receiver. William Law Jr., solr.
114,914—Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. A. G. Dinnen. Confession of Judgment, $3,868. Hamline & Scott, attys.
114,915—P. A. Lord vs. Henry W. Kerrison and Nathan A. Ferguson. Confession of judgment, $1,017. Burke & Hollett, attys.
114,916—T. A. Gehrmann vs. S. D. Ludden. Asst., $2,500. Stern & Errant, attys.
114,917—Philip Jaeger vs. A. G. Dinnen. Attcht., $681. Fairchild, Campbell & Queeny, attys.
114,918—F. H. Hill Co. vs. Joseph Allen and John B. Lanyon. Asst., $800. Tolman & Davies, attys.
114,919—Leopold Mayer et al. vs. A. G. Dinnen. Confession of judgment, $950. Francis Lackner, atty.
Suppressed, Thursday—114,877, W. B. Prettyman et al. vs. J. C. Gardner. Asst., $470. F. J. Smith & Helmer, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—12,008, Smith M. Randolph vs. Havilah Davis. Judgment, $1,588.—7,779, A. H. Worther vs. W. S. Whitney. Same, $129.—11,845, John C. Perry vs. Eliza Smith. Same, $32.

JUDGE ANTHONY—7,759, Mary E. Fitzsimmons vs. John R. Richardson. Verdict, $2,000.—7,813, Chicago Carpet Co. vs. Norton R. Smith and wife. Verdict, $156.—7,827, Hiram Codd et al. vs. G. M. Inman, W. R. Elliott, and S. T. Nickerson. Judgment, $390.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—5,292, Tingey vs. Burchell et al.; decree.

JUDGE JAMIESON—5,447, Gauler vs. Meyer; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

65,098—William Marquis vs. John O'Brien and Canute R. Matson. Bill to remove cloud. Bangs & Bangs, solrs.
65,099—Breta Anderson Noren vs. Helen E. Starrett. Confession of judgt., $319.34. N. N. Cronholm, atty.
65,100—William H. Parsons et al. vs. Fairbanks, Palmer & Co. Asst., $2,500. McClellan & Cummins, attys.
65,101—H. J. Doughty vs. Mrs. Mary White. Appeal.
65,102—Charles Dieskow vs. John Taggart. Appeal.
65,103—Gotlib Liedtke vs. John Taggart and Charles Spoehr. Appeal.
65,104—Richard Schultz vs. Same. Appeal.
65,105—F. Huebner, use of, etc. vs. The Deutsche Gegenseitige Unterstutzungs Gesellschaft. Garnishment, $147. A. O. Sexton, atty.
65,106—Henry Sharon vs. Mary A. Wolcott. Asst., $1,000. E. R. Swett and Thomas D. Knight, attys.
65,107—Henry Wulff vs. Margaret Hamilton. Appeal.
65,108—John McGraw vs. Catherina McGraw. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Paul F. Knefel, solr.
65,109—Katharine Koch vs. Gertrude Selzer, unknown heirs, and whom it may concern. Petition to establish title. Arnold Tripp, solr.
65,110—Bill. Withheld for service two days.
65,111—Asst. Withheld for service.
65,112—Bill. Same.
65,113—Asst. Same.
65,114—F. E. Jamison vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co. Appeal.
65,115—Chicago Trust & Savings Bank vs. Schilling Corset Company. Appeal.
65,116—Same vs. Same. Same.
65,117—Same vs. Siegel, Cooper & Co. Same.
65,118—John H. Winslow vs. James K. McGill. Appeal.
65,119—R. S. Carroll vs. F. H. Griswold. Appeal.
65,120—P. J. Anderson vs. Susan Ballanger. Appeal.
65,121—F. C. Sturtevant vs. M. F. Perry. Appeal.
65,122—James Cummins vs. Baird & Matthews. Appeal.
65,123—George E. Crane vs. William Luck. Appeal.
65,124—Leander J. McCormick vs. J. Jackson Hall. Appeal.
65,125—N. Atchison vs. Barney Cocrane. Appeal.
65,126—Henry A. Lincoln vs. West Dairy Supply Co. Appeal.
65,127—Frank G. Yates vs. John J. McSorley. Appeal.
65,128—James G. Clennin vs. Joseph E. Burchell. Appeal.
65,129—South Chicago Brewing Co. vs. E. W. Clark. Appeal.
65,130—A. P. Stanley vs. William MacLachlan. Appeal.
65,131—B. M. Shaffner vs. Lucy Givens. Appeal.
65,132—Petition of South Park Commissioners to sell certain property. A. W. Green, solr.
65,133—William Gavin vs. Peter and Anna Maria Mass. Confession of judgt., $227.88. Windes & Sullivan, attys.
65,134—Laura V. Webb vs. Patrick J. Lynch et al. Forcible detainer. Wilson & Moore, attys.
65,135—Joseph Moczarski vs. John Gawron, et al. Confession of judgt., $606.25. S. A. Walther, atty.
65,136—Minnie Markentheim vs. Henry Meinke. Asst., $1,000. S. W. Osgood, atty.
65,137—Philiskey E. Stanley vs. City of Chicago. Asst., $1,000. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, attys.
65,138—Charles G. Dixon, et al. vs. M. B. Bushnell. Asst., $1,000. Horace C. Bennett, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—8,855, Van Brunt & Wilkins Manufacturing Company et al. vs. H. A. Sletto; judgment, $284.—8,457, Columbia Bank of New York vs. Nellie A. Cross; same, $1,607.—8,394, Fifth Avenue Bank of New York vs. Same; same, $700.—8,394½, People's Bank vs. Same; same, $8,000.—4,169, John Sevcek vs. Anton Holpuch; same, $69.—7,783, Coffin, Devoe & Co. vs. Emanuel Fist; same, $407.—6,099, Silas Luce, for use, etc., vs. George H. Smith; finding, $437.

County Court—New Suits.

7,636—People, etc., vs. Davis T. Davis. Petition for support.
7,637—Same vs. Thomas Coleman. Same.
7,638—Same vs. Richard Smith. Same.
7,639—Same vs. Frank Johnson. Same.
7,640—Same vs. Boyd Bradon. Same.

The Call Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE BUNN—Nos. 128, 147, 164, 184. No. 159, U. S. Electric Lighting Co. vs. County of Cook, on trial.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned for the term.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Motions for new trial in term Nos. 7,433 and 7,473.
JUDGE GARY—Term No. 6,521 and motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trial in Nos. 7,101, 7,260, 7,125, 7,406, 7,467, and 7,553.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No cour
JUDGE GARNETT—Motions of course.
JUDGE JAMIESON—No court.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No call.
JUDGE BAKER—No court.
JUDGE WATERMAN—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.
JUDGE COLLINS—Divorces.
JUDGE HORTON—General business.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No court.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 7,851, 7,852, 7,853, 7,854, 7,855, 7,856, 7,857, 7,858, 7,859, 7,860, 7,862, 7,863, 7,865, 7,866, 7,868, 7,869, 7,870, 7,872, 7,873, 7,874, 7,875, 7,876, 7,877, 7,878, 7,880, 7,884, 7,885, 7,886, 7,887, 7,890, 7,890½, 7,893, 7,896, 7,899, 7,901, 7,902, 7,910, 7,912, 7,913, 7,914, 7,916, 7,917, 7,918, 7,919, 7,921, 7,922, 7,584, 4,428, 7,798, 7,811, and 7,791.
JUDGE GARY—Term Nos. 6,065, 6,468, 6,872, and Mitchell Furn. Co. vs. Chi. Carpet Co. No. 7,215, Hean vs. Hyde Park, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No. 7,790, C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. vs. Berg, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions—Tuesday. No. 37 and 39.
JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions—Tuesday. No call. No. 20, Chicago Cond. Co. vs. Fowler, on hearing.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Contested motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Trial call, term Nos. 5,875, 5,787, and 2,578. No case on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 4,728, 4,729, 4,730, 4,735, 4,738, 4,763, 4,764, 4,767, 4,771, and 4,782. No case on trial.
JUDGE WATERMAN—Motions. Tuesday, trial call, term Nos. 2,107, 2,378, 1,134, 2,392, 2,207, 2,423, and 1,523. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. Tuesday, No. 101 (old calendar), on hearing. No call.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Anderson. City specials.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

Makes the Weak Strong

If you feel tired, weak, worn out, or run down, from hard work, by impoverished condition of the blood or low state of the system, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying, and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick, healthy action to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. WILLESFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For many months I suffered greatly. My whole system seemed to be entirely run down, my ambition was gone, had pains in my back, and a feeling of lassitude which I could not throw off. I was treated unsuccessfully for kidney trouble. One day at my brother's I saw a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and determined to try it. Before the first bottle was taken I can candidly say I was relieved. I have used the medicine off and on ever since, and recommend it for kidney or liver complaints." MRS. W. H. STRANG, 937 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

At this season, as spring approaches, a good reliable tonic and blood purifier is needed by nearly everybody. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for this purpose and becomes more popular every year. Try it this spring.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and for general debility I think it superior to anything else." A. A. RIKER, Utica, N. Y.

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood, and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good." MRS. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood.

"Seven years ago, while my little boy was playing in the yard, he was bitten by a spider. The poison entered his blood, and sores soon broke out about his body; they itched terribly and caused him intense suffering. Several time we succeeded in healing the sores up, but in spite of all we could do they would soon break out again. Finally we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he took one bottle and one-third of another, when the sores disappeared. He has not a sore spot on him now, and I consider him perfectly cured." WM. H. B. WARD, Downington, Penn.

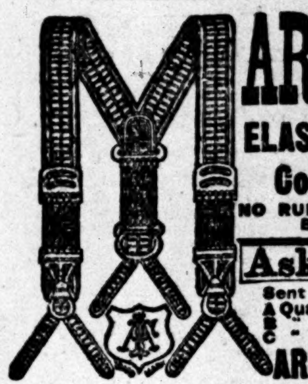
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



ARMSTRONG BRACE!

ELASTIC SUSPENDER WITHOUT RUBBER.

Combining Comfort and Durability.

NO RUBBER USED IN THESE GOODS. NICKEL PLATED BRASS SPRINGS FURNISH THE ELASTICITY.

Ask Your Dealer for Them!

Sent by Mail, Post Paid, on receipt of price, at the following List

A Quality, plain or f'y. web, 50 | D Quality, pl'n or fancy web $1.25
B " " " 75 | E " plain silk web 1.50
C " " " 1.00 | F " fancy 2.00

ARMSTRONG M'F'G CO., 216 Church-st., N. Y. City. 267 Franklin-st., Chicago, Ill.

She Couldn't Understand It.

"What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day; "I can't understand it. Then you were pale, haggard, low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived or died. Today you look ever so much younger, and it is very evident from your beaming face that your low spirits have taken flight." "Yes, indeed," was the reply; "and shall I tell you what drove them away? It was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to functional derangement until I began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy."

New York, Jan. 17, 1888.

PH. BEST BREWING CO.

Gentlemen: Your "Tonic" is one of the Best "Nervines" I have ever used, and has worked like a miracle with some of my patients, in cases of Insomnia especially.

I thank you for the sample bottles, and can assure you of its value in my own case.

I have never used anything which has shown better results as a *Nerve* and *Blood* Tonic. I advise its use frequently, and have ordered my druggist to have it on hand.

Very truly,
JULIA H. LOMBARD, M. D.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children she gave them Castoria.

Travelers visiting Boston pronounce the celebrated Revere House one of the best hotels in in this country. Convenient to depots, business, shopping, and theatres. Rooms all light, elegant suites, excellent service, its world-renowned cuisine better than ever. European plan. Rooms $1.00 a day up.

If you make it a rule to flavor all your cold drinks with ten to fifteen drops of Angostura Bitters you will keep free from summer diseases and have your digestive organs in good order. But be sure you get the genuine article, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Roseate Cushions for Jewels.

It is fitting that pearls should repose in rosy cushions. The contrast is bewitching. For example, look at a mouth filled with pearly teeth resting in ruddy gums as hard as coral; natural gems and setting made beautiful with SOZODONT.

Brown's Household Panacea.

THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Genuine Automatic Sewing Machines do not fret, worry, or kill users. Made only by Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. W. & G. medallion trade mark on every machine. 242 Wabash avenue.

Purity and cleanliness make Parker's Hair Balsam the popular hair restorer.
Parker's Ginger Tonic purifies the blood.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use "Brown's *Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

Nickel Plating.

Registers Plated, Gas-Fixtures, Lamps, Harness Trimmings, etc., plated, bronzed and cleaned. General plating, polishing, bronzing, etc. Work taken and delivered. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, Telephone 3401. 95 Ohio-st.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

From its combination of valuable medicines, is superior to the essence of Ginger in the cure of Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia and Bowel disorders, and is invaluable for all Throat and Lung troubles. Use it without delay if you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Weak Lungs. 50c. & $1.

"HOME EXERCISER" for Brain Workers and Sedentary People; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "Schools for Physical and Vocal Culture," 16 East 14th Street and 713 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. Dowd. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any other that I liked half as well."

Fine Office & Bank Fittings } BRASS & WIRE WORK.
A.H.ANDREWS & CO. 195 Wabash

GAS FIXTURES

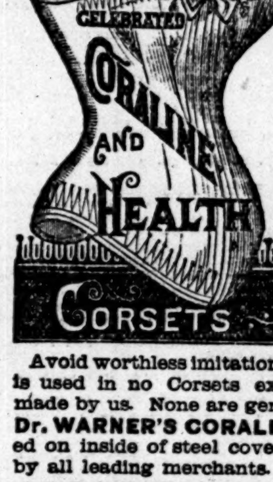
At factory prices. Special inducements to the trade.
MANNEGOLD & HOLDEN,
67 and 69 South Canal-st. near Madison.

LADY AGENTS

WANTED for the VAN ORDEN CORSETS. Every lady wishing *good health* and a *beautiful figure* buys them. Quick sales. Good pay. Send for terms and circular.
C. PRINGLE & CO., 18 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FURNITURE
FINE AND MEDIUM.
HONESTLY MADE.

SPRING STYLES now ready for Parlor, Chamber, Hall, Library, Dining-Room, Kitchen, Nursery and Office.
WIRTS & SCHOLLE.
222 Wabash-av., near Adams



WARNER BRO'S

The leading Corsets of Europe and America. Over 2,000,0000 sold last year in this country alone. The reasons are: they are the best fitting, most comfortable, most durable and cheapest corset ever made.

Avoid worthless imitations. Coraline is used in no Corsets except those made by us. None are genuine unless Dr. WARNER'S CORALINE is printed on inside of steel cover. For sale by all leading merchants.

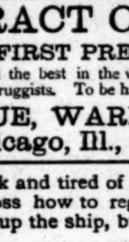
WARNER BROS., 257 & 259 State St., CHICAGO.
J. A. MINER, Manager.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

Superior Court of Cook County. To the February term. The Baumer & Slomer Company et al. vs. Eugene E. Slomer et al. Bill. General No. 114,568. Term No. 5,643.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of court entered February 14th, 1888, in said cause, I will, as Receiver in said cause of the Baumer & Slomer Company, sell, subject to an encumbrance of Sixty-five Hundred Dollars ($6,500.00) the leasehold interest in the premises upon which the mill of the Baumer & Slomer Company is situated at the corner of Smith-av. and Weed-st., Chicago, Illinois, and also the buildings, machinery, tools, engines, boilers, and all other implements, and goods, and chattels belonging or appertaining to the said mill (except stock on hand and raw materials) at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, on the premises of the said The Baumer & Slomer Company, corner of Smith-av. and Weed-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the twenty-seventh (27th) day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. Said sale will be made subject to the approval of the court, and will be in bulk. ARNOLD HEAP, Receiver.
97 Washington-st., Room 60.

Chicago, Feb. 16, 1888.
BUTZ & ESCHENBURG, Attorneys.



KEMMERICH'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

16 FIRST PREMIUMS.

Guaranteed the best in the world. For sale by all grocers and druggists. To be had at wholesale of

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Chicago, Ill., Agents.

When sick and tired of taking drugs, and when at a loss how to regain your health, do not give up the ship, but try

Arend's Kumyss.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strenth so fast. Send for circulars. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

MARVELOUS EFFICACY. SUNBURN, CHAPS, REDNESS, CHILBLAINS, AND

Light cutaneous affections are cured by CREME SIMON, recommended by all doctors of Paris and adopted by every lady of fashion; it whitens, fortifies, and perfumes the skin and gives a velvety appearance.

J. SIMON, 36 Rue de Province, Paris, and
PARK & TILFORD, New York.
For Sale by Druggists and the Principal Fancy Goods Stores.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square,
NEW YORK CITY.

Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
C. H. KERNER.

THE OGLETHORPE.
BRUNSWICK BY THE SEA,
GEORGIA.

Entirely new, built of brick, with all modern improvements, is now open; accommodates 300. For further information or circular address
S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager,
Proprietor of Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y., late of Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

A Delightful Winter Climate and Resort.

THE FINEST BATHS IN AMERICA.

Hot Spring Waters in Marble Pools and Porcelain Tubs. Unexcelled in curative powers or as a luxury. Physicians in attendance.

MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.

New. Open all the year. Table and every comfort. Equal to best Northern Hotel.
A. C. JUDD, Manager.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE 99 WATRY E. RANDOLPH ST. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
EYES Examined free. Spectacles To suit all, 25c. and up. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Opera Glasses. Artificial Human Eyes.

TALLAPOOSA,

GEORGIA,

As a Place of Residence and Profitable Investment.

SITUATION.

In the mountains of Northwest Georgia, in Harrison County, four miles from the Alabama line on the southern extension of the Appalachian range, in the heart of the richest mineral belt of the South, at an altitude of 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, 63 miles from Atlanta, 40 miles from Anniston and 100 miles from Birmingham.

Population and Industries

The population of Tallapoosa in 1884 was 56, one year ago 600, today from 1,500 to 2,000 people reside here, and newcomers are arriving by every train. At the present rate of increase the population of Tallapoosa will probably be 8,000 before the 1st of January, 1889.

There are over forty business houses, express, telegraph, post-office, three churches, three large hotels, one newspaper, eight saw-mills and wood-working establishments, two large brick manufacturing establishments, and several minor industries.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Tallapoosa Furnace Co., O. W. Bullock, President. Capital stock, $100,000. The company is under contract to have furnace completed Dec. 1, 1888.

Tallapoosa Malleable Iron Works, N. M. Lind, President. Authorized capital stock, $100,000. The company is under contract to have works in operation Nov. 1, 1888.

Tallapoosa Steam Brick Manufactory, capacity 50,000 per day, expect to be in operation Feb. 15, 1888.

Tallapoosa Lumber Co. Capital, $10,000. Sash, door, and blind manufactory. Hope to be in operation at an early date.

In addition to above are a broom manufactory, rope manufactory, wagon manufactory, already secured. It is expected that work will be begun on these manufactories immediately, and negotiations are already in progress for the location here of several other new and important industries in the near future.

Nearly $4,000,000 capital stock, and money invested in business, is represented in the list of Tallapoosa's business houses and industries.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The Georgia Pacific Railroad (the Piedmont Air Line System) runs directly through the city, giving railroad frontage of three miles for manufactories. Three other railroads, the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus, the Carrollton & Decatur, and the Atlantic & Pacific, are either surveyed or now building, with Tallapoosa as their objective point.

Perfect Climate. Perfect Health.

The climate of Tallapoosa is a happy medium between the sub-tropical climate of Florida and the cold North. Work can be done out of doors every day in the year. The average summer temperature is 75 and winter 55, and the purest and best freestone water abounds. By its location, on an elevated plateau, perfect natural drainage is secured. Several wonderful chalybeate springs are near the city, and many people suffering from rheumatism, kidney complaints, indigestion, consumption, and general debility have been greatly benefited or permanently cured by drinking of these waters. The climate and healthfulness of Tallapoosa cannot be overdrawn.

SURROUNDED BY RICH MINERALS

Tallapoosa is situated in the heart of the richest gold and iron-bearing district of the South.

The richest of iron ores, manganese, copper, silver, gold, marble, and other minerals abound. Iron ore assays from 45 to 69 per cent metallic iron, and gold ore from $5 to $300 per ton. This company took first honorable mention on steel-making ores and marble from their property at the recent Piedmont Exposition in Atlanta.

Cost of Building and Living.

The cost of building a house in Tallapoosa is about one-third the cost of building the same house in the North. The cost of living is much less than in New England and the West, and with the mild equable climate very little fuel is necessary, and that can be obtained at one-quarter of Northern prices. Sickness is a stranger to Tallapoosa, and vegetables can be raised eight months in the year. With the present advance in real estate a home that now costs the settler $400 can probably be sold for four times that amount one year hence.

PROPERTY OF THIS COMPANY.

The property of this company consists of 2,150 acres of city lands, or 10,750 building lots, still unsold (average price ($200 each), 2,700 acres of mineral, agricultural, and timber lands of great value, and over 3,700 acres of mineral land additional under options; also Tallapoosa Hotel, houses, office, tools, negotiable notes, cash on hand, and other assets, aggregating over $100,000 in addition. The estimated value by experts of this company's property is over $8,000,000.

PRICE OF STOCK. SPECIAL.

To carry rapidly forward grading of new streets and avenues, the erection of cottages in the city to rent, and other public improvements and expenses as the directors may specify, this company have decided to offer **25,000 shares of the stock at $5.00 per share**, par value. Orders for this stock will be filled in rotation till the block is sold, when the price will probably be advanced. As it is the plan of this company to interest as many people as possible in Tallapoosa, the number of shares to be taken by any one person is not limited. Orders will be filed for 1 share, 5 shares, 50 shares, 100 shares, or any amount which the investor may think it is for his interest to purchase. It is the preference of the directors of the company that this stock shall not be held in large blocks by capitalists, but distributed among those who will benefit the city by their financial interest in it. The company to whom Birmingham, Ala., is indebted for its marvelous growth is now paying 300 per cent yearly dividend on its stock, and it is now worth $4,000 per share (par value, $100).

WE INVITE INVESTIGATION.

To show our sincerity in the claims we make for Tallapoosa and its advantages as a place of residence and investment we make the following offer: **We will cheerfully pay the traveling expenses of any person visiting Tallapoosa who does not find the place and surroundings and the property of this company as described in this advertisement or in our prospectus or other printed matter.** Let all who can do so come and personally investigate the prospects of Tallapoosa, and if not found as represented their expenses will be cheerfully paid by this Company.

SALES, $100,000 IN 90 DAYS.

The sales of building lots in Tallapoosa made by the company have amounted to over $100,000 in the last three months, and are increasing daily. Private sales in the city will amount to nearly as much more. Lots that sold for $300 only a short time ago are changing hands at from $600 to $2,000 now. This rapid increase in real estate, population, and enterprise is due solely to the magnificent mineral and agricultural resources of this section, its delightful location, and its unparalleled healthfulness.

Tallapoosa's Basis Is Co-Operation.

Those who lend their money or their influence for the building up of Tallapoosa enjoy their equal share of the benefits derived directly and personally. Every stockholder in this company who purchases a lot from the company adds the amount of the purchase money at once to the dividend fund in which he is an equal sharer with the rest. Every good word spoken for Tallapoosa, every investment he shall induce his friends to make, all adds directly to the stability of his own investment and to the amount of his dividend. This is coöperation; and this principle of making every investor and settler an interested party—directly, financially interested in the success of the enterprise—is what has made the Tallapoosa of today so successful.

COME TO THE SOUTH.

It is the most desirable place for settlers and investors in the United States today. Cities are growing up in this mineral belt like magic, and fortunes are being made rapidly by the advance of real estate and land companies' stocks. It is fast becoming the manufacturing centre of the country, and with its wealth of mineral products, its equable climate, rich soil, and remarkable healthfulness, is the most desirable field for immigration and profitable investment ever offered.

PRICES OF BUILDING LOTS.

Lots 50x150, on best streets and avenues, five minutes' walk from depot—Inside Lots, $300; Corner Lots, $400; Lots 50x150, nicely located, ten minutes' walk from depot—Inside Lots from $50 to $200; Corner Lots, $75 to $250. Terms, one-third cash, which must be remitted with order; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Those desiring to purchase by mail can write us what priced lots they desire and the location wished, and we will make the selection subject to their approval at any time they may desire to inspect it.

$2,000,000 CAPITAL STOCK.

The Tallapoosa Land, Mining & Manufacturing Company is regularly incorporated, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, consisting of 400,000 shares of $5.00 each. This stock is fully paid in the organization of the company, can never be increased, never assessed, and is subject to no personal liability. It was first offered to investors Aug. 1 at $1.00 per share, but has rapidly advanced until it is now selling at $5.00 per share.

COME AND SEE.

Nothing pleases us so well as to have people come to Tallapoosa and investigate with their own eyes. Will you not come? COME and INVESTIGATE.

WE'RE OFF FOR TALLAPOOSA.

$865,000 in Manufacturing

This company undertake to secure for Tallapoosa within three years the following industries, either by the donation of land for plant and other valuable considerations, or should it become necessary at the end of three years will cooperate with others by taking stock in such manufacturing enterprises by investing a portion of their surplus or devoting the proceeds of the sale of a portion of their treasury stock to these or other enterprises of equal benefit to the city:

1. A cotton mill for sheeting, estimated to cost	$150,000
2. A 60-ton charcoal iron furnace, estimated to cost	100,000
3. A malleable iron works, estimated to cost	100,000
4. An enormous hotel, estimated to cost	150,000
5. A furniture factory, estimated to cost	25,000
6. A sash, door, and blind factory, estimated to cost	25,000
7. A rolling mill, estimated to cost	100,000
8. A stove works, estimated to cost	75,000
9. Car works, estimated to cost	100,000
10. A wagon manufactory, estimated to cost	25,000
11. Public school building, estimated to cost	15,000
Total	$865,000

The Company offer the most liberal inducements to manufacturers who will locate in Tallapoosa. Raw material and cheap labor are abundant, and the South is fast becoming the manufacturing centre of the United States. Correspondence with manufacturers solicited.

$73,000 Expended in 90 Days.

Over $73,000 has been expended by this company in grading streets, building bridges, developing mines, advertising, etc. Their pay-roll has been as high as $3,500 per week, and all is bustle and enterprise. Over 100 new dwelling-houses are now building in this city and many more are contracted for to be erected as soon as material can be secured.

THE TALLAPOOSA HOTEL.

This Hotel, owned by the Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company, is the finest on the line of the Georgia Pacific Railroad between Anniston and Atlanta. It contains 50 elegantly furnished rooms, has a table unsurpassed, and is an excellent hotel in every particular. Rates, $2.00 per day, $9.00 per week, $32.00 per month.

THE TALLAPOOSA JOURNAL.

Is a large, enterprising paper, with a circulation of nearly 5,000, and is filled with i[illegible] of interest to those interested in the welfare of Tallapoosa and her prospects. Any one thinking of investing or locating in Tallapoosa should send 50 cents in stamps for six months' subscription.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF TALLAPOOSA.

[From New York *Times*, Oct. 8, 1887.]

The Tallapoosa Company includes both Northern and Southern capitalists, its President being Col. G. W. Adair, of Atlanta, and one of the Directors being the Hon. John B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia. All of the Officers and Directors are well-known men, and their purpose is to establish a large and progressive city on the site of the old Village of Tallapoosa.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Capitol*, Aug. 20, 1887: Tallapoosa is destined to be the "Denver" or "Deadwood" of the Eastern part of the Union.

Birmingham (Ala.) *Herald*, Oct. 16, 1887: One year ago Tallapoosa was hardly known to the outside world; it is now attracting men and capitalists from every section of the United States.

Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, Aug. 21, 1887: This Company is one of the richest mining companies in the world—possessors of mining property, rightly developed, worth millions.

Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*, Oct. 16, 1887: On arriving in Tallapoosa on every side the *Age* reporter's ears were greeted with the sound of the hammer, of the saw, and the planing and saw mills, and the general hum of a pushing and busy place.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times*, Oct. 16, 1887: There is probably no place in the South today offering more inducements to the settler, mechanic, and investor than the young and progressive City of Tallapoosa, Ga.

New Haven (Conn.) *Register*, Nov. 5, 1887: The significant characteristic of Tallapoosa is that those people who have investigated it are most thoroughly enthusiastic over its prospects.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.—An elaborate Prospectus, giving in detail full particulars of our property, illustrations of many Residences, Public Buildings, Factories, etc., Plat of City, Price List of Lots, and other information of interest to Investors and Settlers, will be mailed FREE to any any address on application.

HOW TO REMIT.—Make all remittances for Stock or Lots by Bank Draft, Postal Note, Money Order, or Currency, by Express or Registered Letter. Address,

Col. GEO. W. ADAIR, President, Tallapoosa Land, Mining & Man'f'g Co., Tallapoosa, Ga.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Chauncey Depew spent yesterday informally among his friends. He returned in the evening to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jordan left Thursday for Jacksonville to meet Mr. and Mrs. Cady M. Jordan for an extended trip through the South.

Andrew Carnegie was driven about the city yesterday morning by his host, J. McGregor Adams, and left for Pittsburg on an afternoon train over the Pennsylvania.

IN GENERAL.

Charles Holton, the son of C. C. Holton, of No. 426 Centre street, who was accidentally shot Wednesday by his brother, Ethan Allen, died yesterday from his wound.

The southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street, west front, 48x81¼ feet, improved, has been sold by J. M. Stine to Matt Laflin for $122,500. The sale was completed last Saturday and recorded yesterday.

The stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday ratified the sale of their building on the southeast corner of La Salle and Washington streets to Messrs. Hannah, Lay, and Morgan, and the $625,000 will be paid at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 35° above zero; 9 a. m., 36°; 10 a. m., 37°; 11 a. m., 38°; 12 m., 40°; 1 p. m., 40°; 3 p. m., 40°; 6 p. m., 38°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.46; 6 p. m., 29.03.

A horse ringboned, spavined, afflicted with rheumatism, and covered with wounds has for some time been dragging its misery along West North avenue in front of a garbage cart. Complaints were made to the Humane Society, and Charles Gilmore, its owner and driver, was fined $10 by Justice Eberhardt yesterday morning. It was learned that Gilmore has been dumping his cart on the prairie near the Bohemian settlement, so an additional $10 fine was imposed for the violation of the health ordinance.

Thomas Krimmins, who was shot late Thursday night by Officer Reinwald of the Deering Street Station, lies at the County Hospital in a critical condition. He was shot under the left shoulder-blade while attempting to escape from the house at No. 2530 Joseph street, where Mrs. Sarah Hovey lives. Another man escaped and the police have not fixed his identity. Krimmins and his accomplice attempted an assault upon Mrs. Hovey, and the officer was attracted by her screams.

In Justice Going's court yesterday Mrs. Alice M. Crocker, John Logan, and Thomas Lyons were discharged. The case has been partly heard several times. It is an offshoot of the divorce case of Mrs. Crocker against her husband, Ansel F. Crocker. One Paul Goetsche was mixed up in that case. In this one just ended he charged the male defendants with luring him into their Desplaines street room and robbing him of important papers in the divorce case and $6, Mrs. Crocker holding a revolver to his head to enforce the demand.

Officer Shea Thursday night saw two men in H. J. Glanson's saloon, at No. 252 Indiana street, gathering bottles of liquor and boxes of cigars. The officer burst in the door. One of the thieves leaped through a large pane of glass in the front window and escaped. The other was caught. The crashing glass awakened everybody in the neighborhood. The man who was arrested gave his name as John C. Nelson. He is now in the jail under $500 bonds. He will not disclose the identity of his partner.

Nellie Prendergast, 7 years old, was crushed to death about 12:45 o'clock yesterday by a loaded lumber wagon which was standing on an inclined plane in Schumacher & Co.'s yard, at the corner of Dix street and West Chicago avenue. The horses had been unhitched from the wagon and the child was playing behind it when a block placed under one of the wheels became dislodged and the heavy vehicle moved down on the little girl. She was removed to her parents' home, at No. 8 Dix street, and died at 2 o'clock.

At an annual meeting of the National Association of Jobbers in American Watches, held at New York Feb. 14, H. F. Hahn of this city was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. The association counts among its members the National Elgin Watch Company, the American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., the E. Howard Watch Company, the Illinois Springfield Watch Company, the Hampden Watch Company of Springfield, Mass., the Columbus Watch Company of Columbus, O., and 239 leading jobbers of the United States.

Bernhard Schuessle committed suicide yesterday noon at his rooms in the basement of No. 71 East Chicago avenue. He was a German, 65 years old, and had been in this country six years. He leaves a wife and two daughters. Since coming to this country he has been an invalid unable to work, and the daughters supported the family. He was last seen by his wife at 11 o'clock, and two hours later was found hanging by a clothes-line from a gas-pipe in a little rear room. Death ensued from strangulation. His wife attributed the deed to temporary insanity. There had been no family trouble and they were in fairly comfortable circumstances.

Clarence Personette, the 19-year-old boy who is charged with criminal assault upon Lena Peterson, his mother's domestic, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Lyon yesterday in bonds of $1,000. The girl's story is that she went to Mrs. Personette's house, No. 3209 Prairie avenue, three weeks ago last Monday, staid there one night, and the following morning Clarence assaulted her in her room. Mrs. Personette, it is said, offered the girl $5. Mrs. Personette said that she offered the money to the girl in payment for the time she had worked and to defray the expenses of finding another situation. She had no idea of bribing her. It was alleged that when Lena refused the money she acted on the advice of a Mrs. Larsen, who demanded more. The young man denied the charge.

Justice Kersten yesterday found James Kaunaske guilty of brutally beating his wife, ill-treating his children, and resisting an officer. He fined him $50, upon which he went to the Bridewell. Officers Malnese and Prendergast were called into his home at No. 74 Perry street late Friday night to protect the wife, whose life had been threatened. When they attempted to arrest the man he seized a club and attacked Malnese. After a desperate fight Kaunaske was lodged in the station. His wife was afraid to testify against him, but other witnesses said she was an invalid, and that her limbs were covered with wounds, the result of his brutality. He drank up all his earnings as a laborer, and a bed, two chairs, and a stove were all that was left in the house. The children were driven from home one cold night a short time ago barefooted, and took refuge with a married sister. The mother had only dried herrings and dry bread for them, and little of that. The Charity Organization will look after the family.

Relief Needed in the Post-Office.

Postmaster Judd stated yesterday that he has been busily occupied for the last two weeks in completing statistics of the past and present work of the Chicago Post-Office with the view of presenting the actual condition of the affairs of the department before Congress in the expectation that steps might be taken to afford some measure of relief.

"I have received communications from several members of Congress with whom I have been in correspondence for months past on this subject," observed the Postmaster, "and they give me reason to hope that the bill now before the Lower House suggesting improvements in the clerical service in the mailing departments of all first-class offices, with the amendments I have recommended, so far at least as the Chicago Post-Office is concerned, may be approved. I am in favor of paying fair living salaries and then exacting a good service and performance of duty on the part of the employés. With regard to the twenty men who resigned their positions yesterday, I am precluded from interposing as to the reinstatement of any of them by the civil-service rules. "Some idea of the condition of affairs may be gathered," continued Mr. Judd, "when it is simply borne in mind that nearly ninety tons of mail matter, outside the letter department, pass through the Chicago Post-Office every day, while for several years past there has been no addition to the clerical force to keep pace with the vast growth of the business of the department or even room to do it in."

Opinions About Princeton's President.

David S. Jordan, President of the Indiana State University, was at the Richelieu yesterday. He was asked what he thought of the selection of Prof. F. L. Patton to be Princeton's President. He said:

"It is following the old-fashioned ideas that have been ruining Princeton, and from the standpoint of Dr. McCosh I suppose it is the best selection that could have been made. It is quite clear that under Dr. Patton Princeton will not take the advanced ground that Johns Hopkins and other competitors of Princeton are taking. Princeton needs the liberal advanced university instruction. Dr. Patton will run the school in the old rut. Princeton will not make thinkers, and thinkers will not go there to learn anything."

Charles Kendall Adams, President of Cornell, was also in the hotel, where both gentlemen were invited to the banquet of Cornell alumni.

"What do you think of Dr. Patton's selection?" he was asked.

"Dr. Patton has scholarship, undoubtedly, and he represents Presbyterian ideas, so that in a college drawing its support from the Presbyterian church he is a good choice."

Mr. Adams is revising his "Manual of Historical Literature." Mr. Jordan, author of a treatise on zoölogy, has now on the press a popular exposition of the Darwinian theory.

Regular Army Matters.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky proposes to increase the efficiency of the army by adding four Majors to the Inspector-General's corps. The line officers at present acting as Inspector-Generals are Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Fourth Infantry; Maj. Robert H. Hall, Twenty-second Infantry; and Maj. S. S. Sumner, Eighth Cavalry. The retirement of Maj. A. B. Gardner, Judge Advocate U. S. A., has not yet been announced. It is understood that the retirement will not be made until certain important cases before the Court of Claims, and which Maj. Gardner is defending, are completed. Sept. 10 next Col. and Deputy Judge Advocate General H. B. Burnham will be retired. The following line officers are on duty as acting Judge Advocates: Capt. C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieuts. J. B. Ballance, Twenty-second Infantry; R. H. Young, Fifth Artillery; and S. W. Groesbeck, Sixth Infantry. Gen. Schofield and aide, Lieut. Pitcher, left Chicago for the East Thursday afternoon. The Russians are making balloons for war purposes. The balloons are made of a preparation of asbestos. Each balloon has a car to carry six men. The French are training falcons to kill the carrier-pigeons that the Germans are training.

MRS. SANGREN AND HER CHILDREN.

The Woman Was of Unsound Mind—Testimony at the Inquest.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Julia Sangren and her children, Karl and Adaline, who were found at No. 80 Rees street, the children dead and the mother dying, was conducted by Deputy-Coroner Kent at the Larrabee Street Station. County-Physician J. C. Gray had made an autopsy, assisted by Dr. E. A. Boas, foreman of the Coroner's jury. Neither starvation, poison, nor coal gas was the cause of their deaths.

The first witness was Detlof Zoega, a grocer at No. 221 West Huron street. He said Mrs. Sangren was his sister, she was 46 years old, and had three children, one home in Sweden with her husband, who is a minister. She came to America four years ago, having left her husband on account of domestic trouble. She lived in the rear of No. 80 Rees street and sewed for a living. He last saw her alive at his house about Christmas. She said she was getting along comfortably. She had a queer temper; he was not much acquainted with her; he had had trouble with her and never thought she was of sound mind; he had wanted to take the children and care for them because he doubted her sanity; she was afraid her children would be taken from her; her husband also wanted the children. Sophia Zoega, a sister of deceased, next testified. She is a music-teacher and lives at No. 206 Sedgwick street. Saw her sister last Feb. 11. She seemed contented and cheerful. Deceased was well educated. She never spoke of her husband or mentioned suicide. She had attacks of heart-disease and took small doses of opium for relief. She had neither insurance nor inheritance. Witness thought deceased was not right in her mind. She used to talk nonsense; was flighty; afraid her children would be taken from her. She left witness' house on that account. William Kelm of No. 78 Uhlan street, testified to the discovery of the dying woman Thursday morning. He had seen the children Wednesday of last week. He raised the window and entered the house. Mrs. Sangren lay on the floor, partly under the bed, wrapped in a quilt. He first thought she was dead, but, finding she was not, gave her water and she partially revived. He asked her what the matter was, but she only groaned and repeated "Warm" several times, pointing to her lips. The children were dead on the bed. There was no fire nor any smell of gas. The room was in order. There was no sign of violence. Officer Keegan testified that when he told the woman the children were dead she merely repeated "Cold," "Cold." The stove was all right. He found $2.61 in the house and plenty of food and fuel. No poison was found. Dr. Desire O. Schepper testified that when he examined Mrs. Sangren she was pulseless and cold and could scarcely speak. He gave her a stimulant and she revived. When he asked her if she knew the children were dead she said the boy died first. She said she had taken no medicine, and when asked if she had given the children any she replied, sharply: "No; why should I give them medicine?" She didn't seem to know the girl was dead, and didn't seem to care when told so. "Why do you lie here?" witness asked, and she said: "O, it's so cold!" "Why didn't you call the boy?" he asked, and she replied: "O, both were so cold and could not move." She was in her right mind and there was no sign of poison.

Casper Bing, who owns the house in which the woman lived, saw Mrs. Sangren Wednesday or Thursday of last week. Friday she disappeared. He supposed she was on the West Side visiting. He saw a shutter swinging on the house and going to close it saw a lamp burning low. He saw the lamp again Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. It was out Tuesday. When Mrs. Norbert called she thought something was wrong and he peeped through the window and saw the children lying on the bed. He then called a neighbor and the house was entered. Wednesday a man of medium hight and heavy build called to see Mrs. Sangren and left a note for the deceased with witness. The note was in Swedish, and read:

> I have called, and will come again Thursday.
> YOUR FRIEND.

The man did not call again. Deceased seemed sound in mind but a little downhearted. He had not heard that the children were ill, nor heard any noise in the house.

Lettie Fried, nurse at the Augustina Hospital, said that when Mrs. Sangren was questioned she said she wanted to go to her children. She said they had died of cold. When asked how it happened she told Miss Fried that if witness would take her home she would "tell all about it tomorrow." There were marks on her person that looked like burns made by acid, and her tongue was lacerated. She didn't seem to suffer until just before death, and was delirious only part of the time.

Dr. Gray, who held the autopsy, said: "In the boy's case the probable cause of death was convulsions of an epileptic character. He had been dead from forty-eight to sixty hours. In the girl's case the probable cause of death was exposure to cold and the inhalation of some noxious gas. She had been dead from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. In the mother's case there was a complication of a malignant disease—probably cancer—with pneumonia induced by exposure. The marks on her person might have been caused by a fall or by any corrosive agent like ammonia or carbolic acid."

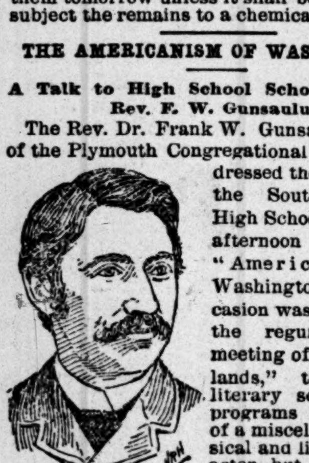
The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Gray's testimony.

Mr. Zoega, the dead woman's brother, has taken charge of the bodies, and will bury them tomorrow unless it shall be decided to subject the remains to a chemical analysis.

THE AMERICANISM OF WASHINGTON.

A Talk to High School Scholars by the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, addressed the scholars of the South Division High School yesterday afternoon upon the "Americanism of Washington." The occasion was the time of the regular weekly meeting of the "Harlands," the school's literary society. The programs are usually of a miscellaneous musical and literary character, but yesterday's was confined to the talk by Dr. Gunsaulus. The opening was a quotation of these words of Washington: "In a word, I want an American character, that the Powers of Europe may be convinced we act for ourselves and not for others."


F. W. GUNSAULUS.

The doctor said this was the sentiment of one upon whose lips the word "American" found its first significant eloquence, and such was the characteristic word which ought to be heard whenever the anniversary of Washington's birthday commanded a memory of his name. There was nothing else so vast to Washington, the Virginia boy, as the great continent without save the imperial domain of conscience within his soul. In the joy of his ardent youth the first movement of a real Americanism within him is recorded when he wrote as a rule for his conduct: "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

The speaker dwelt upon the good coming from listening to conscience and following its teachings, and upon Washington's being so guided. The instruction by Washington to a young orator to "Get the absolute truth and then trust the truth absolutely" was the pith of genuine Americanism. The coming of the Pilgrims to America and succeeding events prominent in the country's history up to the days of Lincoln were reviewed as showing how the true American found his principle of action in Washington's advice.

An Insurance Agent's Suicide.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 24.—J. B. Lawler, Inspector of the London & Lancashire Insurance Company, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the breast with a revolver. He left a note stating that financial embarrassment was the reason for the act.

Tallapoosa, Ga.

The *Monon Route* (L. N. A. & C. Ry.) is the short and direct line to Tallapoosa, and arrangements have been perfected for extra accommodations to intending settlers and land-buyers. The "Monon" offers choice of Pullman-Car routes from Chicago via either Louisville or Cincinnati. For particulars call at City Ticket Office, 73 Clark street, or address E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charlie Boning, Annie Wheeler	25—27
Bernhard Wackale, Barbara Diederich	29—30
Henry Johnson, Ida Peterson	22—20
C. E. Lyons, Dubuque, Ia., L. A. Nunclare, same	25—20
Charles E. Carlson, Mary Ulrich	24—22
Carl Edgren, Colehour, Lena Lindahl	29—29
Hubert Strehlow, Minnie Nadge	28—18
Thimjat Lindgren, Clara Peterson	24—22
Gottfried Klein, Louise Odebreckt	23—22
Henry Van Baalen, Sadie Livingston	31—23
De Witt Gooding, Lizzie Thorpe	62—50
Sidney A. Burkill, Jefferson, Emma Frahm, same	31—18
William Schroefer, Frida Meyer	27—22
Edward W. Klein, Barrington, Rosa Eberhard	31—23
William Hering, Tillie Raasch	31—20
Charles F. Fisher, Annie Riegel, Homewood	25—22
Joachim Jorms, Wilhelmine Peterson	32—29
Henry Ramm, Sophie Kaegbein	29—23
Abraham Berlinger, Nina Mayer	29—24
Berend Gardes, Johanna Eltjes	22—18
Charles Goodman, Bina Moss	23—22
John Wurthmann, Maggie Pfeiffer	27—23
Alfred Anderson, Augusta Carlson	30—22
Christ Engel, Maine, M. Stradtmann, same	26—20
Nels Bengston, Nellie Munson	26—21
John Lindqvist, Pullman, E. Swanson, same	24—24
Wilhelm Kruse, Austin, C. Eggers, same	21—22
Lewis L. Bess, Pullman, A. E. Spielman, same	23—25
Albert Hadtke, Cicero, K. Fischer, Lemont	30—21
Wilhelm Rohloff, Anna Dahlem	27—26
Charles Larson, Cecilia Kudde	30—25
Samuel Inlander, Minnie Steineler	24—23
Richard Huffner, Johanna Holsz	26—21
Franklin H. Prince, Sudie L. Varner	31—27

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

CAMPFIELD—Feb. 24, at 535 Park avenue, Clarence J., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Campfield, aged 6 months.

Funeral Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DONNELLAN—At 244 Bissell street, John Joseph, only son of James J. and Laura Bonnie (nee Clark) Donnellan.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 26, from above address at 11 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

EDDY—Feb. 24, at 159 South Paulina street, Anna M., beloved wife of F. R. Eddy, aged 19 years.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 26, at 9 a. m., by carriages to N. W. depot, thence to St. Charles, Ill.

EVANS—At 3240 Ashland-av., Feb. 24, Emma, wife of Mr. David Evans, aged 44 years.

GRAY—Feb. 23, at the residence of his sister, 812 Fifty-ninth street, Englewood, Clarence Gray, aged 26 years.

Funeral Sunday, at 9:30 a. m. Carriages to Mount Olivet.

HAMLINE—Funeral of John Meade Hamline, only child of John H. and Josephine Hamline, at the residence of Dr. L. P. Hamline, Evanston, Saturday next, at 1 o'clock. Funeral private.

HOLTON—Charles Henry, eldest son of Charles C. and Clara Holton, aged 19 years and 7 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 426 Center-st. Sunday at 2 p. m. Private; no flowers.

JORDAN—Feb. 23, Louis M. Jordan, aged 46.

Funeral from late residence, 112 South Paulina-st., at 11 a. m. Saturday.

☞ Springfield (Ill.), Boston (Mass.), and Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

JONES—William C. Jones, only son of Gen. J. Blackburn Jones, died Friday morning at the home of his father in this city. He was 18 years of age, was a student at the Michigan Military Academy, and at the time of his death was a member of the First Regiment, I. N. G.

The funeral will occur at the house, No. 2 Oakwood avenue, at 12 m., tomorrow, Saturday, Feb. 25. He will be buried at Rosehill Cemetery. Carriages to Northwestern depot.

KELLY—Feb. 23, 1888, James, beloved husband of Catherine and brother of John Kelly, aged 54 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 88 Wesson-st., to Holy Name Church, Sunday, Feb. 26, at 10 a. m., thence by Northwestern Railroad to Calvary Cemetery.

KIVILIN—Feb. 22, Michael Kivilin, beloved husband of Maggie Kivilin, aged 43 years.

Funeral Saturday, at 9:30 a. m., from his late residence, 923 Madison street, to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

Members of Star of the West A. O. U. W. invited to attend.

PRITCHARD—At the residence of her mother, 5418 La Salle-st., Mrs. Spencer Pritchard, nee Marti Crocker, aged 23 years 5 months 7 days.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

☞ New York papers please copy.

PYE—At residence, No. 661 Washington-boulevard, Feb. 24, Mary J., wife of William B. Pye, aged 38 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RANSE—At the residence of her nephew, George Ranse, No. 3646 Butterfield-st., Mary, beloved wife of William Ranse, aged 57 years.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 26, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Friends requested to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT THE ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH special Sunday services will be held during Lent. The Rev. Thomas E. Green, the rector, will deliver a series of sermons which will define and emphasize the doctrines and claims of the church. The opening discourse tomorrow morning will be on the "Church and Universalism."

CHICAGO BRANCH NO. 1, BRITISH-AMERICAN Association, will meet this evening at 259 Dearborn-st., at 8 o'clock. The President, Gen. M. M. Trumbull, will make an address on "The British Lion and the American Eagle." Members and friends cordially invited.

K. OF L. ATTENTION—ALL MEMBERS OF Local Assemblies Nos. 1,891, 5,434, 9,519, 1,771, and 1,857 are earnestly requested to meet at McMahon's Hall, 3,157 Archer-av., at 7:30 a. m., Sunday, the 26th, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late lamented Master Workman Dominick McGowan. COMMITTEE L. A. 1,891, Blast Furnacemen.

PROF. DANIEL WILKINS OF THE WASHINGTONIAN Home has consented, at the request of a large number of his friends, to deliver a course of four public lectures on "Narcotics." The first one will be at the Princess Opera-House, No. 558 West Madison-st., next Thursday evening. It will be entitled, "Why People Use Narcotics." These are to be the same lectures he has delivered before over 8,000 inmates of the Home. These lectures will be illustrated with highly colored stereopticon views and charts.

THE ORDINATION OF MR. EVERETT D. BURR, pastor-elect of the Memorial Baptist Church on Oakwood boulevard, will take place Friday, March 2. The council meets at 2:30 p. m. The evening service will be public. The ordination sermon will be preached by Dr. Weston, President of Crozier Theological Seminary, and the pastors of the principal Baptist churches in the city will take part in the exercises.

THE OFFICERS OF CHICAGO-AVENUE SUNDAY School have resolved to take up a special collection Sunday for the benefit of the Mount Vernon cyclone sufferers.

THE FRENCH LITERARY CLUB WILL PRESENT the comedy, "L'ete de la St. Martin" Saturday evening, Feb. 25, at 45 Randolph-st., together with musical selections by Miles. Lily Hinman and L. Hess and Messrs. Seeboeck and Chalifoux.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REGULAR REPUBLICAN Club will meet tonight at 523 Milwaukee-av. Election of officers. All Republicans invited.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE OLD Third Ward Republican Club tonight at Martine's Hall, 104 Twenty-second-st. All Republicans of the new Second Ward are requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted at this meeting.

THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY REUNION takes place tonight at Grand Army Hall. A full attendance is requested.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FOURTH Ward Republican Club at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth-st. and Indiana-av., Saturday evening, Feb. 25. Good speakers will address the meeting; all Republicans of the ward are invited.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet tonight at Club Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel; all Republicans residing in the new First Ward are invited to be present.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS WILL MEET AT Lincoln Hall, No. 270 Thirty-first-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. All Republicans are invited. Good speakers will be in attendance, also a glee club.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

SLIPPERS.

We will sell a very large general stock of Fine Boots and Shoes, all of seasonable styles, regular, and perfect. Stock consists of Men's Bals., Button, and Congress; Boys' Button, Bals., and Congress; Youths' Shoes, full lines; Women's, Misses', and Children's Kid, Goat, and Grain Buttons. Fine goods, and are just right for spring trade. Fine lines Women's Kid Slippers; new styles; these will suit all deales. Plow Shoes, Brogans, Kip and Calf Boots, well-known makes, good goods, and salable. All the above Boots and Shoes are consignments from well-known manufacturers to us for sale at auction. Country Merchants can find lines at this sale that will pay big money to call and see. Goods on inspection now.

Same day, stock of S. Greenberg & Co., 216 South Halsted-st., general retail stock; going out of business. Other lots of odds and ends will be sold that will be cheap for FLYERS.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION.

Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 9:30 a. m.

Dry Goods, Carpets,

OILCLOTHS.

Among the newly-arrived goods to be offered on this sale are some especially choice consignments of

Seasonable Dress Goods, Shawls, & Jerseys.
Silk, Lace, Linen, and Cotton Hdkfs.
Curtains, Embroideries, Laces, and Linens.
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Carpets of every grade and the newest patterns, Floor and Table Oilcloths.

Also a BANKRUPT Stock of

Ladies' Fur Collars; Astrakhan, Beaver, and Coney Fringes; Children's Cloaks; Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Shirts, and Drawers; Neckwear, Satchels.

Thursday, March 1st, at 9:30 a. m.,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

In addition to regular lines of Men's, Youths', and Children's Suits, we will sell without reserve to the highest bidder a quantity Men's and Boys' Suits, Coats, etc., from a bankrupt stock, which has to be closed. A great variety of styles and grades of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, March 1, 9:30 a. m.,

200 AND 202 MADISON-ST.

Full line Alfred Meakins' Lustre Band,
20 crates Dinner Sets,
30 crates Tea and Chamber Sets,
White Granite, Porcelain, C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware,
Large assortment of Table

CUTLERY.

Full line LIBRARY LAMPS, Brackets, Shades, Burners, Globes, &c., &c.

4,000 barrels Glassware.

Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR ACCOUNT OF

Fire Underwriters

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

Friday, March 2d,

AT

202 MADISON STREET,

Commencing at 10 a. m. sharp,

THE SALVAGE STOCK

OF

A. KALAMSKY, No. 271 Milwaukee-av.,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

ALSO SAME DAY

Salvage Stock of L. Magner, Evansville, Ind.

DEALER IN

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

ALSO SAME DAY

The Entire Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods

OF

S. Greenburg & Co., 216 South Halsted-st.,

CHICAGO,

Which will be found to be in PRIME CONDITION.

These three stocks will make a sale that SHOULD ATTRACT EVERY DEALER in above goods. TERMS CASH.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage and Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Fire Underwriters' Sale

AT AUCTION,

Friday, March 9, at 10 a. m., sharp,

OF THE

Salvage Carpets

OF THE

Chicago Club House

Choice Wilton, Axminster, and Body Brussels,

Saved in excellent condition, bought but a short time ago, and so

BUT LITTLE WORN,

With Patterns and Coloring thought VERY ARTISTIC. They are worthy and should receive very careful inspection by all who would like to SEE or BUY a GOOD THING. Can be seen at 202 Madison-st., from and after Wednesday, March 7th, and at which place they will be sold. Terms cash.

SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage & Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING.

Regular Clearing Sale

GOOD SECOND

FURNITURE,

A good line Carpets, General Household Goods General Merchandise, &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Statement

OF THE

Phœnix Mutual LIFE Insurance Company

OF

Hartford, Conn.,

JANUARY 1, 1888.

ASSETS.

Loans on first mortgages of real estate	$6,818,595.98	
Premium notes on policies in force	1,066,266.08	
Real estate owned by the company	1,096,218 60	
United States bonds	212,631.25	
City and municipal and railroad bonds	677,911.15	
Bank stock	151,650.00	
Cash on hand and in bank	186,568.63	
		$10,209,841.69
ADD:		
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	$81,216.00	
Interest accrued and due	163,016.20	
Premiums in course of collection	7,995.19	
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	39,490.66	
		$291,718.05
Gross Assets, Jan. 1, 1888		$10,501,559.74

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on policies in force at four per cent interest (Conn. and Mass. standard)	$8,898,751.00	
Claims by death outstanding	140,706.00	
Premiums paid in advance	2,676.02	
Loaning on outstanding and deferred premiums	11,871.46	
Contingent reserve on policy account	37,541.87	
Special reserve	200,000.00	
		$9,291,546.35
Surplus at 4 per cent		$1,210,013.39
Surplus at 4½ per cent		$1,700,000.00

AARON C. GOODMAN, President.
JONATHAN B. BUNCE, Vice-President.
JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, Secretary.

First-Class Agents Wanted.

W. S. SWYMMER, Manager,
208 La Salle-st., Room No. 9,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

$5.00.

NO DISCOUNTS.

During this month will sell a line of Ladies' and Gents' Hand-Sewed Shoes, newest shapes, at $5.00.

STREETER BROS.,
Cor. State and Madison.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA

Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hearty beverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palatable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after-effects. Requires no boiling. Marion Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, Dean A. R. Thomas, M. D., pronounce it the best of all the powdered chocolates. No other equals it in flavor, purity, and anti-dyspeptic qualities. Sold by Grocers. Samples mailed for ten stamps.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MARBLE, SLATE, AND WOOD

Mantels,

Grates and Tiling,

IN GOOD VARIETY.

People needing such goods will be wise to call before buying.

M. KEATING,
Factory and Warerooms.
201 to 205 South Canal-st.,
Near Van Buren-st.

Special

J. T. SHAYNE & CO.,
193 State-st.,
Have marked prices WAY DOWN ON
Sealskin Garments

To close out our made-up stock and make room for the large stock KNOX SPRING HATS now arriving DAILY.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Sole Agents for Chicago.

We are also HEADQUARTERS for Byers' Patent Epauleted Ventilation Waterproof Coats, for Men, Women, and Children.

Inaugurating Spring Business IN OUR Umbrella Dept. Today.

To make the event befitting the occasion our manufacturer sends us

1,000

"Sans Egal"

Wear-Resisting

SILK

Umbrellas,

Of Truly Great Merit,

AND

Fixes the Price at

$2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5.

THE KING OF Umbrellas.

SO SAY WE ALL.

* * * * *

As in the past season—we shall show the greatest variety, most tasteful selections of Mountings and Handles in Chicago.

These prices include Silk Cases and Engraving.

CAUTION! All genuine "Sans Egal" Silk Umbrellas have the name on the inside cap, strap, and steel runner.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

The Glove Department shows Bargains in

Men's Gloves for Spring

And quotes below two of the most attractive lines:

2-Button Embroidered Backs, $1.00 per pair.
New Spring Shades.
Perrin's Street and Driving Gloves, $1.25 per pair.
Former Price $2.00.

MASON & HAMLIN

Grand & Upright Pianos

Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN respectfully invite examination by pianists and connoisseurs of their Grand and Upright Pianos. They do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for them that they are superior to any other pianos. They recognize the high attainments made by other leading makers in the art of piano building, and still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune and other important advantages. This improvement has been pronounced by competent experts "THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS IN HALF A CENTURY."

The MASON & HAMLIN Company pledge themselves that every piano of their make shall in all respects of manufacture illustrate that VERY HIGHEST EXCELLENCE which has always characterized their ORGANS, and obtained for them the HIGHEST HONORS at every World's Exhibition since that of Paris, 1867.

Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN specially invite inspection and careful criticism at the present time of their new GRAND PIANOS on exhibition and sale at their various salesrooms.

Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co.,
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

SMOKE

Th: Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A Perfect Cigar!

In Eight Sizes.

ALL HAVANA TOBACCO.
ALWAYS UNIFORM.

The Best Cigar on the Market.

C. JEVNE & CO.,
110 & 112 Madison-st.

NOTICE.

To the Public and Patrons of the Atkinson Car-Spring Works:

We, the undersigned, having represented the Atkinson Car-Spring Works since its organization as a corporation, are familiar with its affairs and have thoroughly examined into the actions lately brought by various parties against it, and we are satisfied that the plaintiffs in said suits cannot recover and that the proceedings so commenced are without merit and for the sole purpose of injuring the financial credit of said company, and that said suits are instigated by competitors of the Atkinson Car-Spring Works for the purpose, if possible, of injuring its already large and rapidly increasing business.

G. W. & J. T. KRETZINGER,
Attys. for Atkinson Car-Spring Works.

MARCH 3!

(Saturday Next)

WE WILL INTRODUCE OUR SPRING SHAPES OF

Silk & Derby Hats.

Our patrons can rely upon the high standard of our manufactures being fully maintained.

R. Dunlap & Co.
Palmer House Block.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

PURE AIR AND PURE WATER

ARE ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

The Germicide

With monthly inspection and constant chemical action maintains PURE AIR.

The Glen Flora Springs

Supply the purest and choicest of TABLE WATER, unequalled for its medicinal properties.

Office 305 Wabash-av.

J. G. COZZENS,
Sole Agent for the Glen Flora Water and the Germicide.

SPRINGFIELD ROADSTER $75

SAFETY WHEEL.

Headers impossible. Hill climbing made easy. Best coaster. Workmanship and material A1. Money cannot buy any better. Send for catalogue.

Chas. F. Stokes,
293 Wabash Av.
CHICAGO ILL.

THE KNOX HAT,

The correct Spring styles are ready today.

193 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

194 and 196 Fifth-av., 212 Broadway, New York.

TRIAL ORDERS FOR

SHIRTS

SOLICITED BY

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

All Patterns preserved: 25 years' experience.

NEW EXHIBIT.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's correct styles of Men's Neck Dressings will be opened today at

M. R. COBB'S,
N. E. Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., City.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats.

SPRING STYLES, representing all Leading Shapes for dress and business.

148 STATE-ST.

HATS.

KNOX Perfect Spring Styles

Silk Dress and Derbys will be open Saturday, Feb. 25th, 193 State-st. ☞ SHAYNE'S Furs and Seal Skins.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

14 PHOTOGRAPHS $2

12 CABINETS and 2 PANELS.

WILSON'S ELEGANT STUDIOS, 339 STATE-ST. Every customer mentioning this adv. will receive an extra Panel free. Open Sunday.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write to Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

cago.

THE
KING
OF
Umbrellas.

SO SAY WE
ALL.

As in the past season—we shall show the greatest variety, most tasteful selections of Mountings and Handles in Chicago.

50, These prices include Silk Cases and Engraving.

enuine "Sans Egal" Silk
ellas have the name on the cap, strap, and steel runner.

LD & Co.

s Bargains in
r Spring
most attractive
00 per pair.
es, $1.25 per pair.

MOKE
Jefferson.
S JEFFERSON.
erfect Cigar!
n Eight Sizes.
AVANA TOBACCO.
AYS UNIFORM.
Cigar on the Market.
VNE & CO.,
112 Madison-st.

RCH 3!
(Saturday Next)
NTRODUCE OUR SPRING
SHAPES OF
Derby Hats.
ns can rely upon the high
our manufactures being
ained.
nlap & Co.
r House Block.

AIR
AND
E WATER
ENTIAL TO HEALTH.
e Germicide
pection and constant chemi ca
aintains PURE AIR.
n Flora Springs
and choicest of TABLE WA-
for its medicinal properties.
305 Wabash-av.
COZZENS,
for the Glen Flora Water
the Germicide.

THE
X HAT,
pring styles are ready
today.
TE-ST., CHICAGO.
Fifth-av., 212 Broad-
y, New York.

EXHIBIT
's correct styles of Men's
ill be opened today at
COBB'S,
rborn and Madison-sts., City.

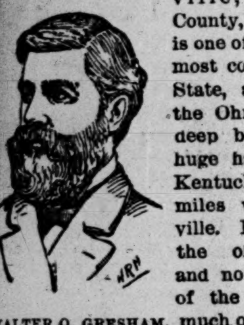
ATS.
erfect Spring Styles
k Dress and Derbys will be
en Saturday, Feb. 25th, 193
ate-st. SHAYNE'S Furs
Seal Skins.

TOGRAPHS $2
ETS and 2 PANELS.
T STUDIOS, 339 STATE-ST.
ntioning this adv. will receive
l free. Open Sunday.

INDIANA'S FOREMOST SON.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, SOLDIER, JURIST, AND STATESMAN.

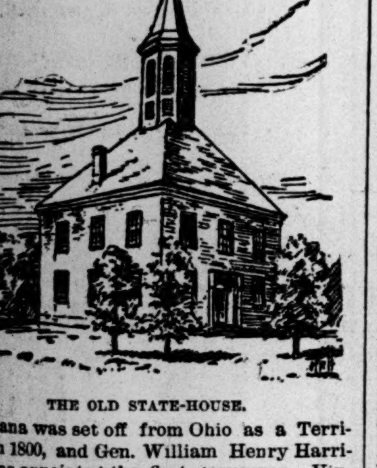
A Sketch of His Life and the Race from Which He Sprang—His Hardy Pioneer Ancestors and His Early Struggles with Poverty—Fighting for His Country and Receiving Honorable Scars—His Spotless Record on the Bench and His Distinguished Services in the Cabinet.


WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Walter Quintin Gresham was born March 17, 1832, on a farm near the hamlet of Lanesville, in Harrison County, Ind. Harrison is one of the southernmost counties of the State, and lies where the Ohio River by a deep bend cuts out a huge half-moon from Kentucky only a few miles west of Louisville. It is also one of the oldest counties, and no other portion of the State has so much of interest in its early history. Corydon, its seat of justice, was the Territorial Capital for three years and the State Capital for nine. Here dwelt the founders of the State—the Jennings, the Floyds, the Penningtons, the Greshams, the Heths, and others whose names are memorable in State history. They were none of them men of deep and varied learning, nor of great accomplishments, but they possessed, what was far better for their time, great native ability and far-reaching political sagacity. Theirs was the heroic age of Western history, and they were all men cast in a heroic mold. Something of romance also is associated with the lives of others who were early residents of Harrison. There was 'Squire Boone, a mighty hunter, brother and companion of the more famous Daniel, equally skilled in woodcraft with the great pioneer but with a far higher order of intellectual ability. He possessed some artistic qualities and could carve out figures on wood and stone, many of which are yet preserved in his old haunts near Corydon. When he died his remains were placed in a cave which he had selected for his tomb, and on the rocks of which he had carved his name and many curious figures of men and animals. The place is known as Boone's cave, and the curious traveler may still see lying in a crypt of the cave portions of the skeleton of this singular man. To Corydon, when the Legislature was in session, came the second Territorial Governor, Thomas Posey, for whom the celebrated Posey County was named, a man of mark in his day, a Virginian by birth, a United States Senator from Louisiana in 1812, and the reputed natural son of George Washington. Gov. Posey was born on the Potomac in 1750, when the stalwart young Virginian surveyor was 18 years of age. It is perhaps useless to inquire too curiously into the truth of this tradition, but fire could not melt the popular belief in it out of Southern Indianians even to this day.

Corydon, the county seat of Harrison County and the Capital of Indiana from 1813 until 1825, was and is a beautiful village nestling among the hills in the valley where the forks of Indian Creek unite. It was laid out in the year 1808, and the first sale of lots, as appears from an advertisement in the Vincennes *Sun*, occurred Nov. 11, 1808. It was laid out and owned by Harvey Heth, who was a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and who emigrated to Southern Indiana in 1807, bought a claim from 'Squire Boone, and made a permanent settlement. In 1809 he represented Harrison County in the Territorial Legislative Council. He is said to have been a man of superior education, and education in that day was nothing if not classical. What particular fancy it was that led him to name his town after the love-sick shepherd in Virgil, cannot now be definitly known. It was in consonance with the nomenclature of the time, which put a Rome, an Athens, an Attica, a Sparta, or a Syracuse in almost every State and peppered the map of the whole country with names from the classical dictionary. It is a pretty name, and there are now four or five Corydons in the United States, but Mr. Heth is entitled to the merit, whatever that may be, of being the first person to choose it. Corydon, Ind., is the oldest Corydon in the United States.

The village still possesses the characteristics stamped upon it by its pioneer founders. Its people are industrious, frugal, and honest, and yet with a considerable taste for politics. It is also claimed that there is not a pauper, nor any person in actual want, in the town. When Gen. Morgan made his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio in 1863 he crossed the river at Mauckport in Harrison County and marched straight for Corydon. Here the militia quickly assembled and gave him the most stubborn fight he met with in any part of his raid. It was not until he brought up his artillery and outflanked the handful of men who opposed him that he succeeded in defeating them. The old stone State-House, a building most solid and substantial, about fifty feet square, and two stories in hight, is still standing and is used for a court-house. It was built by Dennis Pennington in 1811.


THE OLD STATE-HOUSE.

Indiana was set off from Ohio as a Territory in 1800, and Gen. William Henry Harrison was appointed the first Governor. Vincennes, on the Wabash, was the principal if not the only settlement in all that vast region stretching from the western boundary of Ohio to the Mississippi River and from the Ohio to the great lakes. At Vincennes, consequently, the seat of government was established. The next year the pioneers and settlers commenced crossing the Ohio from Kentucky into the new Territory. They were of the same stock that had followed like a mighty tide in the track of Boone, and, having overrun Kentucky, pressed still irresistibly westward in the path of empire. They were not hunters, but chiefly farmer pioneers in search of permanent settlements, and they took up lands, opened farms, and built towns and villages. They wanted lands well wooded and watered, and the region lying along the Ohio between Fort Jefferson and the Wabash suited them admirably. The chain of knobs on the east, the river hills, and many places along Blue River and Big and Little Indian Creeks presented beautiful scenery, while the bottoms and valley were fertile and well timbered. Springs of purest water were numberless. The streams abounded with fish, and game of all kinds was plentiful. As late as 1826 a buffalo was killed within the present limits of Harrison County.

The character of these pioneer farmers deserves much more than a passing notice. They were of a different order from the first Kentucky pioneers, whose prowess had driven the Indians across the Ohio. The men who redeemed "the dark and bloody ground" were men of great courage and vast endurance, but they were not the men to found peaceful cities and Commonwealths. They were restless, lawless, and unmanageable. Full of the spirit of adventure, they had no sooner built a cabin and made a clearing than they were impatient to be moving. They had no peace of mind until they were again plunging through the forest, their wives and children, their packhorses and dogs following in their trail. And so they wandered until the Indians scalped them, or till hunger, want, and exposure broke them down. The men who established themselves in Southern Indiana were of the same original stock, but with better aims. They were for the most part a God-fearing people. Many of them had been through that wonderful religious awakening in 1800, now historic, known as the Cane Ridge revival, where the multitude were converted by the thousand. At that famous camp-meeting as many as 20,000 people from all parts of Kentucky were assembled together at one time, the excitement surpassing anything that had ever been known. Stories of the effects of this strange revival were told and retold around the pioneer firesides for many years and may now be read in the narratives of Peter Cartwright and other preachers of that day.

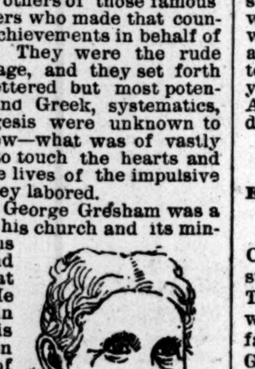
FROM GOOD OLD PIONEER STOCK.

Judge Gresham's Sturdy and God-Fearing Kentucky Ancestors.

Among those pioneer farmers who settled in Harrison County came George Gresham and Dennis Pennington, the grandfather and granduncle of Walter Q. Gresham. They were both of English descent and natives of Virginia.

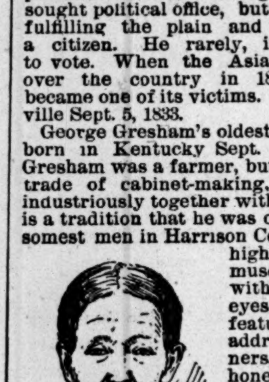
George Gresham was born near Petersburg, Oct. 9, 1776. When a young man he emigrated with the Penningtons to Mercer County, Kentucky, and in 1801 was married to Mary Pennington. He lived in Mercer County until 1809, when he removed with his family to Harrison County, Indiana, Dennis Pennington having preceded him four or five years. There he took up a large quantity of land on Little Indian Creek, where Lanesville now stands, and became a prosperous farmer. He was honest, truthful, courageous, industrious, and particularly noted for his piety, for he was a devout Methodist. For many years his house was the place of worship for that region, and thither came Axley, Cartwright, and others of those famous muscular circuit-riders who made that country ring with their achievements in behalf of the church militant. They were the rude Elijahs of an heroic age, and they set forth the Gospel in an unlettered but most potential way. Hebrew and Greek, systematics, apologetics, and exegesis were unknown to them, but they knew—what was of vastly more concern—how to touch the hearts and influence for good the lives of the impulsive race among whom they labored.

As long as he lived George Gresham was a tower of strength to his church and its ministers. His house, his purse, his time, and his services were at their command. He had a robust faith in his religion, and his walk and conversation were always those of a man who stood in the presence of God. He reared a large family of children, ten sons and four daughters having been born to him. All grew to maturity except three sons, who died in infancy. His third daughter, Joyce, married Mr. Sackett of New Albany, where she lived beloved by all who knew her. She died about a year ago.


MRS. JOYCE SACKETT, Aunt of Judge Gresham.

George Gresham never became a politician like Dennis Pennington, his brother-in-law. The latter is still famous in the annals of Indiana politics. He served one term in the Territorial Legislature and was Speaker of the House. After the State was admitted in 1816 he served almost continually as a member from Harrison County, thirteen terms in the Senate and five in the House, down to the year 1846. In politics the Greshams and Penningtons were originally Republicans, supporters of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, but in the break-up of that party, which occurred in the contest for the succession to Monroe, they supported John Quincy Adams. When Henry Clay became the leader of the party they followed him, and when the Whig party was formed fought under that banner. Dennis Pennington and Clay were life-long personal friends. George Gresham never sought political office, but was content with fulfilling the plain and simple duties of a citizen. He rarely, if ever, neglected to vote. When the Asiatic cholera swept over the country in 1832 and 1833 he became one of its victims. He died at Lanesville Sept. 5, 1833.

George Gresham's oldest son, William, was born in Kentucky Sept. 17, 1802. William Gresham was a farmer, but he learned the trade of cabinet-making, which he pursued industriously together with farming. There is a tradition that he was one of the handsomest men in Harrison County. Six feet in hight, well formed, muscular, and lithe, with black hair, hazel eyes, and finely-cut features, his pleasing address, genial manners, straightforward honesty, and great personal courage made him a popular idol. He took a great interest in military affairs and in those peaceful days rose to be Colonel of the militia. In November, 1825, he married Sarah Davis, a daughter of John Davis, who had also come to Indiana from Virginia by the way of Kentucky, but was of Scotch-Irish descent. This John Davis was a sturdy and industrious farmer, coming of a long-lived stock. He had sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters. One died in infancy and one died unmarried at the age of 35. All the rest of the family grew to old age and reared families. One of Mrs. Gresham's sisters died at the age of 92.


JUDGE GRESHAM'S MOTHER.

Sarah Davis was but 18 years of age when William Gresham brought her, a youthful bride, to his home. More than three-score years have passed since then, and she still resides at the old homestead with an unmarried daughter. She is a hale and active woman, giving heed to her daily household duties, and, though she has been tried by adversity and by sorrow, is still cheerful and kindly, happy in her declining years in the abiding affection of her children. Time has dealt leniently with her. Scarcely a gray hair has yet appeared to silver the brown of youth, and her step is still firm and her movements alert. And this, after four-score years have passed and she has seen great-grandchildren at her knee.

The house in which she lives, and where Judge Gresham was born, is a humble cottage, perhaps twenty feet wide and thirty feet long, a story and a-half in front, standing upon the side of a hill past which runs the old Indiana State Road. It is some ten miles east from Corydon, and there Judge Gresham still makes frequent visits to his mother, to spend a day or two in his boyhood's haunts, and to lose for a moment the driving and resistless current of the busy world of today in the old-fashioned quiet and serenity of fifty years ago.

In 1833 Col. William Gresham was elected Sheriff of Harrison County by an almost unanimous vote. He was a candidate on the Whig ticket, but his popularity swept everything before it. In the following January a family named Sipes, residing in the northern part of the county, got into a difficulty with the district schoolmaster. Levi Sipes, a desperate character, a type of whom may still be found in the mountainous parts of Kentucky, had unmercifully flogged the schoolmaster because the schoolmaster had flogged his brother. A warrant was sworn out by the teacher for the arrest of Sipes and given to the local constable to serve. The character of the desperado was so well known that the constable would as soon have laid his hands upon a grizzly bear or a Bengal tiger as upon Sipes. There was a custom in the county at that time by which a constable to serve a writ might call on the Sheriff to assist him, and in this case the case the constable called on Col. Gresham. The Sheriff at once undertook to serve the writ and arrest Sipes. Accompanied by a friend, Col. Peter Kentner, he went to Giles, but without the warrant—he went to Sipes' house and found he was not at home, but at a dance in the neighborhood. Thither the party followed him, and Gresham, leaving his friend without, entered the place, saw Sipes, and advanced toward him. Sipes either knew or suspected the Sheriff's design and ran out of the house and stationed himself in a defiant attitude in a corner of an old-fashioned chimney running up outside the house. Gresham followed him and told him what he had come for. Sipes swore if he attempted to touch him he would shoot him down. Gresham turned his head for a moment to look for Kentner and was instantly shot down by the ruffian, and as he fell was stabbed to the heart, causing instant death. The friend who accompanied him had remained with the wagon at Gresham's particular request and knew nothing of the difficulty until the shot was fired. It was afterwards said if Col. Gresham had allowed him to enter the house with him Sipes might not then have made a fight, but as he supposed Gresham to be alone he murdered him. Two days after the murder Sipes was arrested. The trial which followed was a celebrated one, and the most eminent counsel of the time were engaged in it. Judge Dewey, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, led for the prosecution, and Judge Rowan of Kentucky conducted the defense.

BIRTHPLACE OF JUDGE GRESHAM.

It came off in April, 1834, and lasted for several weeks. The main ground of defense was that the arrest was attempted without warrant of law. The jury were out three days and at last awarded a verdict of manslaughter, fixing the punishment at twenty-one years in the penitentiary and a fine of $1,000. After serving a few years Sipes was pardoned by the Governor of the State.

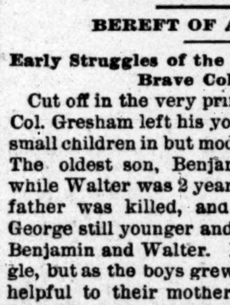
BEREFT OF A FATHER.

Early Struggles of the Gresham Boys—The Brave Col. Ben.

Cut off in the very prime of his manhood, Col. Gresham left his young widow with five small children in but moderate circumstances. The oldest son, Benjamin Gresham, was 8, while Walter was 2 years of age when their father was killed, and there was a brother George still younger and two sisters between Benjamin and Walter. It was a hard struggle, but as the boys grew they became more helpful to their mother, and their inherited courage and resolution won the day. From the hard hands of penury they wrung the right to live and finally to prosper.

It was a maxim of old George Gresham's that every man should be brought up to some useful calling, and every one of his sons was taught a trade. Not that they should necessarily pursue it, but that they might have an additional resource in life. He had also the old Virginia instinct for landed possessions, and he had much of the feeling of the mother of John Randolph, who was never tired of iterating to her son, "Keep to the land and the land will keep you."

As the oldest son of William Gresham grew up he helped his mother with the farm and at the same time learned the trade of carpenter, in compliance with his grandfather's maxim. When the Mexican War broke out he was 19 years of age, but with the military instincts of the family he enlisted in the Second Indiana, Col. Joe Lane's regiment. He was with it in the battle of Monterey, and afterwards at Buena Vista, where bad leadership caused the regiment to perform its celebrated feat of falling back somewhat hastily on Saltillo. It will suffice to say here concerning that performance that history records it was not due to the fault of the men.


COL. BEN GRESHAM.

After the war Benjamin Gresham, now a Sergeant, returned to his trade and the farm near Lanesville. There he married, gained a farm of his own, and was pursuing a peaceful and prosperous life when the Rebel guns thundering against Sumter proclaimed civil war in the land. One summer day shortly afterwards he said good-by to his wife and babies and went over to Corydon, where he enlisted in a cavalry company then being raised by Dr. James D. Irwin. In that opening year of the Civil War it was customary for the men to elect their own officers, and in the company election that followed Dr. Irwin was chosen Captain and Ben Gresham First-Lieutenant. This was Aug. 22, 1861. The company was accepted and became Company B of the Third Indiana Cavalry. Six companies of the regiment, including Company B, were assigned to the Army of the Potomac and joined Hooker's division. For three years it operated in Virginia and Maryland, participating in innumerable raids and skirmishes and in nearly all the great battles. In May, 1862, Lieut. Gusham was promoted to be Captain; in March, 1864 he was made Major; in May, 1864, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry; and the 25th of April, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service on account of wounds received in action. He was severely wounded twice, first at Raccoon Ford, at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, and again at the battle of Nashville, when Gen. Thomas defeated Hood's army.

Col. Gresham was a brave and gallant soldier, and served his country well and faithfully. He now resides on his farm near Lanesville, his house being but a few rods from that of his mother.

YOUNG WAT'S EARLIER DAYS.

A Universal Favorit—How He Got His Schooling—Studying Law.

Walter, or Wat Gresham, as every man, woman, and child in Harrison County calls him, grew up on his mother's farm with but two or three winters' schooling, such as the country districts then afforded, until he was 16 years of age. A tall and slender youth, with remarkably fine hazel eyes, well-formed features, and a complexion of healthful pallor—"the very image of his father," his mother was wont to say. A thoughtful boy, desiring to study, but without opportunity, and with but little in the way of books to read. But his fine eyes took in a horizon that extended far beyond his mother's farm, and he lived in the hope that one day it might fall to his lot to attend an institution of learning called the Corydon Seminary. While he was thus dreaming and hoping his brother Ben returned from the Mexican War, and about the same time Mr. Samuel Wright, a friend of the family, who was Auditor of the county, offered Wat a small position in his office where he might earn enough money to pay for his board. He seized the opportunity with alacrity, and assisted by his brother he entered the seminary at Corydon. The Principal of this institution was James G. May, one of the old-time, old-fashioned teachers, who believed in thoroughness and in enforcing thoroughness and discipline with the birch. Mr. May was a native of Kentucky, well educated, and with great ability as an instructor. Tradition does not relate whether young Wat received his modicum of birch or not—many a lad has received it, and been all the better for it—but since his pupil has risen to eminence Mr. May has been heard to declare that of all his pupils Wat Gresham gave him the least trouble, and that he never had occasion in all his school years to flog him. When Wat first went to Corydon he possessed to an excessive degree the family trait of modesty, and for a time was almost solitary in his ways of life. But as he became acquainted and moved about among his companions and among men, he developed pleasant and winning ways, and it was not long before he became a universal favorit and a welcome visitor in every household. He had withal a fund of quiet humor and a fondness for innocent practical jokes, and many stories are still told of his humorous pranks in boyhood. But none of them were harmful, and they made him no enemies. Indeed, he has never been known to have one personal enemy. Not that he was in the least wanting in manly self-respect or was at all a time-server. He gave all their due, and gained the respect of all because of his own independent character. This is the universal testimony of those who knew him at this period of his life.

Two years at the Corydon Seminary and one year at the Bloomington University completed his education so far as schooling was concerned, and he returned to Corydon, obtained a deputy clerkship in the County Clerk's office, and passed his leisure hours in the study of law under the guidance of Judge William A. Porter, one of the noted characters of Southern Indiana. It is doubtful if any young man ever had a better instructor.

Porter was a native of Ohio, and graduate of Miami University, and settled in 1827 in Harrison County, where he first taught school and afterwards practiced law. He was Prosecuting Attorney of the county and afterward Judge of the Probate Court. He also served four terms in the House and three terms in the Senate of the Indiana State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House one term. Judge Porter was a notable personage altogether, but angular, cranky, and unmanageable, and somewhat careless of his own and of other people's feelings, though upon the whole a worthy, studious, and thoughtful man. He took a decided interest in Wat, as almost everybody did and as almost everybody does in a courageous young man commencing the battle of life in a sturdy way. Porter gave him the books to read, commencing with Blackstone, assigned lessons, and on appointed evenings heard him recite. And the preceptor was martinet enough and thorough enough to insist on recitations letter perfect, or the pupil would have to go back and study the matter over. Judge Gresham has often said in later life that it was that training which made him.

LAWYER AND LEGISLATOR.

A Successful Practitioner and an Ardent Republican—The Friend of Gov. Morton.

After nearly three years of work by day and study by night, in the year 1854 Walter Gresham was admitted to the bar, and entered into partnership with Thomas C. Slaughter, an eminent lawyer of that time, afterwards Judge of the Circuit Court.

To combine law and politics is the universal custom with young lawyers in the United States, and young Gresham proved no exception to the rule. His admission to the bar and the Nebraska question were coincident. The great Whig party, with which all his political traditions were associated, had dissolved. It was a hot and seething time, and men began to range themselves on the slavery question. In 1855 the Republican party was formed, and with it Gresham at once allied himself. In 1856 his partner, Judge Slaughter, was a delegate from Indiana to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont. In the canvass that followed the young lawyer stumped Harrison County on behalf of the "Pathfinder," and scored many successes. Wherever he went he obtained subscribers for the New York *Tribune* and argued the questions at issue in a straightforward, reasonable way that carried his hearers with him. When the votes were counted in November it was found that more Republican votes had been cast in Harrison County than in all the rest of the district together between New Albany and Evansville.

Engaging now earnestly in the study and practice of law he soon gained a good reputation at the bar as a careful and painstaking lawyer, successful with both courts and juries. His style of oratory was almost entirely argumentative, addressed to the reason and not to the feelings. While he could always interest his hearers, both in the court and on the stump, he did so more by the clearness of his statements and the exactness of his language than by any indulgence in anecdotes or figures of speech. If he can be said to have a model at all it will be found in the decisions of Chief-Justice Marshall, whose luminous reasoning has always been commended to the study of lawyers, young and old.

In 1858 Mr. Gresham married Miss Matilda McGrain, the daughter of Thomas McGrain, a man of Scotch-Irish descent, long a resident of Harrison County. A son and a daughter have been born to them. Meantime 1860 had come and the country was sweeping on towards great events. The death-grapple with slavery was at hand, and the Republican party, rising like a youthful giant, was preparing for the encounter. The most careful organization of the party was made throughout Indiana, and the word was passed around through every county, even in the Democratic strongholds, where victory seemed hopeless, to nominate the best men for the Legislature. In Harrison County Mr. Gresham was selected as the Republican legislative candidate, with a steady, reliable working Democratic majority of over 500 against him. But he entered upon the campaign with spirit, challenged his opponent, Hancock, to a joint discussion, and drove him in discomfiture from the platform before the appointments were half filled. Following up his advantage he canvassed every school district in the county, with the result that he scored a complete victory and was elected by a good majority.

As a member of the Legislature he was made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and as such brought forward and had passed a militia bill which placed Indiana almost on a war footing. He was a valuable coadjutor of Gov. Morton, and was recognized as such by the great War Governor, who leaned upon him and gave him his confidence. Mr. Gresham was thoroughly convinced that war with the South was inevitable and felt the importance of making every preparation for it. And yet, while doing this and putting the State in thorough accord with Mr. Lincoln's Administration, he at the same time felt that Indiana should not be put in the attitude of spurning any proposals made in good faith looking to a peaceable adjustment of the differences between the North and South. To that end he aided in procuring the assent of the Indiana Legislature to the proposal of the Legislature of Virginia for a conference of representatives of the Border States at Washington. Indiana sent her representative men to that conference, the labors of which shortly afterwards were blown into space by the guns which opened against Sumter. That, however, did not make the measure an impolitic one. Its wisdom became apparent afterwards in its effect upon members of the Democratic party in Ohio and Southern Indiana, who much more willingly declared themselves for the Union when they saw every means of peaceable adjustment exhausted.

BATTLING FOR THE UNION.

A Gallant Soldier Who Bears the Marks of Honorable Wounds—His Rugged Honesty.

Then came the inauguration of Lincoln and the outburst of civil war. For some time before the war young Gresham had been Captain of a military company in Corydon called the Spencer Rifles. It was one of the companies in the Indiana Legion, the name by which the organized militia of the State was known. He was well versed in military affairs and in the tactics. Besides, he had natural military instincts. He inherited all his father's fearlessness, and indeed seemed a born soldier. And so, when the time came and his legislative duties were over, Gov. Morton appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment, but before it got into active service he was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-third in December, 1861.

The regiment was first ordered to St. Louis, but when Grant, after Donelson, advanced up the Tennessee, Gresham's regiment was ordered to join him at Savannah. Here it was assigned to Veatch's brigade, in Hurlbut's division, and was stationed at Savannah to guard the post, Gresham being placed in command. During the brief period of this command Col. Gresham's bearing and ability were such as to commend him strongly to the favor of Gen. Grant and his Chief of staff, Col. John A. Rawlins. That Sunday morning, the 6th of April, 1862, that ushered in the battle of Shiloh, the distant sound of battle was heard at Savannah, where Grant and his staff had passed the night and were then taking breakfast. They at once made preparations to go to Pittsburg Landing, and as they did so Col. Gresham met them. Although not directly asking to be taken along, his every look betrayed his desire to go to the front.

"Gresham," said Gen. Grant, "there is a general engagement on hand and you do not wish to be left out?"

"That's exactly my feeling," was the reply.

Grant seemed to reflect a moment, and then said:

"You are in command of the post here, and I do not think it would be fair to Col. Wood to turn the post over to him and let you go forward. You must remain and Col. Wood shall go."

Col. Wood commanded the Fourteenth Wisconsin and went into the battle with his regiment. He was killed the second day. Thus it was that Col. Gresham missed the battle of Shiloh.

The Fifty-third participated in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place moved to La Grange, and from that point made expeditions south of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. After this the regiment joined Grant's army and took part in the North Mississippi campaign, after which it was stationed at Memphis, until April, 1863. Later it joined the army besieging Vicksburg, after Grant's famous strategic movement, but it was in none of the battles that preceded the siege. The 11th of August, 1863, Col. Gresham, on the recommendation of Gens. Grant and Sherman, was appointed Brigadier-General and placed in command of the post of Natchez, and afterwards of the District of Natchez, succeeding Gen. Crocker. His government of that turbulent city was so wise and judicious that it is spoken of to this day, and Gen. Gresham has scores of warm friends there among the older citizens. But his great difficulty in the district was with the cotton speculators and cotton thieves who flocked there soon after the Union army took possession. When they found an incorruptible man in command, who could have no possible lot nor part in their affairs no matter what the temptation, they resorted to every device and subterfuge to deceive him. But he easily penetrated their schemes and held them in check with a strong hand. Among those sent there in the interest of cotton speculators, and who it was hoped would be able to control the General, was a noted lawyer who had been a Colonel of a regiment in the battle of Shiloh. He had acquitted himself so gallantly on the field that he had been recommended for appointment as a Brigadier. He acted for a short time as such, but unfortunately for him the Senate failed to confirm him, and, having been mustered out as Colonel of his regiment, he suddenly found himself out of the service. He returned to his practice, and as attorney for the speculators came to Natchez. He made it a special part of his duty to revolve about headquarters a great deal and appear to be on intimate terms with the General; and, indeed, they had before that been good friends. But Gen. Gresham quickly saw through these maneuvres and understood that the game was to compromise him if possible. His resolution was at once formed. One morning when the Colonel appeared as usual at headquarters in all his smiling familiarty Gen. Gresham spoke to him pleasantly and said:

"Colonel, our relations have heretofore been pleasant, but I think your stay in Natchez has been long enough, and I wish you to leave, and to leave today."

"My God! General, I can't do that," replied the Colonel.

"O yes, you can if you wish to," was the calm answer.

"General, it is impossible, I cannot leave at this time."

"Colonel," said Gen. Gresham in his decided tone, "you shall leave Natchez today, and if I find you in the city at sundown I will place you in irons and send you away."

Thereupon the interview terminated. The Colonel, who was intimately acquainted with Grant, posted off immediately to Vicksburg to report the indignity that had been put upon him. He related the interview with all fullness. Grant smiled.

"Did Gen. Gresham say he would put you in irons?" he asked.

"He most assuredly did."

"Well, then," said Grant, "I would advise you to keep away from him, for I have always found him a man of his word."

Gen. Rawlins was fond of relating this story and enjoyed it greatly.

Gen. Gresham remained in command at Natchez until the following spring, when he was placed in command of a division in the Seventeenth Corps in the Army of the Tennessee to take part in the campaign against Atlanta. Gen. McPherson commanded the army and Gen. Frank Blair the corps, and with both these officers, but particularly with McPherson, Gresham became on specially friendly terms. His activity and zeal as a soldier were his chief recommendations to them. He was in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and in the engagements that followed all the way up to and around Atlanta until the 20th of July. That day in the battle of Leggett's Hill, while at the front examining the enemy's position with a view to pressing forward, the firing being very heavy, a ball struck him just below the knee, inflicting a serious wound. He was at once carried to the rear, and the next day Gen. McPherson himself gave personal attention to having Gen. Gresham conveyed in an ambulance with care to the railroad station. The trip was a slow one and occupied several days. When Gen. Gresham arrived at the station he there found the remains of his beloved General, who had been killed the next day after they had parted. Tears come to the General's eyes when he relates this incident.

Back to New Albany the General was taken, and for more than a year he lay prone upon his back, nursed by his faithful wife. Several times the surgeons thought the limb should be amputated and so advised, but just as often the General objected. He saved the leg, but was compelled to go on crutches for several years. Pieces of bone continued to come out for a long time, but the wound finally healed, leaving him slightly lame.

HIS CAREER SINCE THE WAR.

Called to Grace the United States Judiciary and President Arthur's Cabinet.

The war over, Gen. Gresham returned to his profession, forming a law partnership at New Albany with Judge Butler and Noble C. Butler, his son. But his party still made claims upon him, and in 1866 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Congress against M. C. Kerr, who was afterwards Speaker of the House. The district was composed of the southern tier of counties and was heavily Democratic. Gen. Gresham made the canvass on crutches, and on the stump proved a match for his able and acute opponent, but the majority was too great to be overcome and he was defeated, though not without giving the Democrats such a fright that at the next Legislature, which they controlled, they added two heavy Democratic counties to Kerr's district. In 1868 he made the race against Kerr, but was defeated almost as a matter of course, though he won hosts of Democrats to his support. The same year he was appointed financial agent of the State, which position he held until 1869.

When Gen. Grant became President, in 1869, he seemed determined to bring Gen. Gresham into the public service. He first offered him the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans, the second best office of the kind in the United States. This he declined. He then offered him the District-Attorneyship of Indiana, and this he peremptorily refused. The circumstances attending this action show Judge Gresham's warm-hearted fealty to his friends. He went to Washington to solicit this appointment for a friend and brought all his influence to bear upon President Grant to that end. He himself was an applicant for no office. In an interview Grant told him he had already made his selection for the District-Attorneyship of Indiana. Gresham inquired who it was, and Grant replied, "Yourself." Gresham answered that under no circumstances could he take that office. And he did not. In December, 1869, the President again tendered him a high office. It was the appointment of United States District Judge for Indiana. This he accepted, and thus commenced his judicial career. Until April, 1883, he held this position with honor to himself and with satisfaction to litigants. During his service the United States courts were crowded with litigation. The Bankrupt law was in force and was administered in the District Courts. It consequently required immense administrative as well as legal ability to keep the dockets in a forward state. In all this Judge Gresham gave satisfaction on every hand.

While on the District bench Judge Gresham took no active part in politics, but his character and reputation were known to the leading men of the country. It consequently so happened, when President Garfield was forming his Cabinet, that Judge Gresham's name was among those originally agreed upon. Mr. Blaine particularly urged his appointment. The situation became such, however, that Garfield found himself obliged to modify his original intention, and Judge Gresham was not tendered a seat in that Cabinet. Garfield died and Arthur succeeded him. In April, 1883, Mr. Howe, the Postmaster-General, died. Judge Gresham was at that time holding court in Evansville. One evening he received a dispatch inviting him to accept the position of Postmaster-General. This he did, and took up his residence in Washington.

Judge Gresham's career as Postmaster-General presents no specially remarkable features, for the office is largely one of routine and of well-established precedent. One of the most notable incidents was his exclusion of the Louisiana Lottery from the use of the mails, and this he succeeded in accomplishing in spite of the most powerful pressure ever brought to bear on a public officer. He looked thoroughly into the matter of the mail contracts, and there were no star-route jobs during his incumbency. Briefly, the office was well and honestly administered.

Near the close of President Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, Judge Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, a position which he held for a short period. In October, 1884, he withdrew from the Cabinet altogether. During his Cabinet service, although one of the youngest, he was one of President Arthur's most trusted advisers. His judicial quality of mind, his sense of fairness, and his even temper made him a valuable coadjutor in such a position.

In December, 1884, Judge Drummond having retired from the office of United States Circuit Judge, President Arthur spontaneously tendered that position to Judge Gresham. Having taken him from the bench to make him a Cabinet officer it was a pleasing duty in the President to restore him to the bench at the close of his service. Since then Judge Gresham's time has been zealously given to the duties of his office.

AN ABLE, UPRIGHT, FEARLESS JUDGE.

His High Rank Among the Foremost Jurists of His Time—The Wabash Case.

During his career on the bench Judge Gresham has heard and decided many noteworthy cases, many of his decisions illustrating in a remarkable degree his fearlessness, impartiality, and judicial firmness. It ought perhaps to be no commendation to one in such an exalted position that he possesses the attributes of a just Judge, but there are daily so many exhibitions of moral cowardice and partiality, and even worse, on the bench that a more than ordinary degree of courage and integrity necessarily attracts attention.

As a jurist Judge Gresham is distinguished for the directness and accuracy of his perceptions, the absolute fairness of his rulings, and his utter unconsciousness of the standing, character, or wealth of parties or counsel. The young lawyer gains his attention as readily as the oldest or most learned, and none, either old or young, learned or unlearned, will escape rebuke if he thinks an attempt to impose upon the court is being made. In the classification of great Judges made by Mr. Walter Bagehot in his essay on Lord Brougham, into Judges for the lawyers, and Judges for the parties, Judge Gresham would be ranked among the latter. He is more intent on doing exact justice between litigants than in delivering learned opinions. He never loses sight of the object of the law, which is to administer justice in the present controversy then and there in hearing. The old common lawyers used to sneer at Lord Mansfield's "equitable" decisions, but Lord Mansfield regenerated and disenthralled the common law, freed it from the absurd shackles with which scholastic logic had bound it, and made it a living thing for living men. It is the tendency of law to get bound in forms and precedents which finally work harsh injustice. It is the mission of the great Judge to overleap these barriers and reach the heart of the controversy. This is one of Judge Gresham's distinct qualities which ranks him among the foremost jurists of his time.

The celebrated Wabash case illustrates his various characteristics more fully, perhaps, than any other. It was a case involving vast interests, the parties were men of immense wealth and influence, and the counsel were among the most learned and able on the continent. Some popular interest also attached to the case, not in any pecuniary sense, but only from curiosity to know whether great railroad magnates and their astute counsel could bear down everything before them in Judge Gresham's court as easily as elsewhere. To give a brief epitome of that case so that the unlearned reader could fully understand all the points in controversy is simply impossible, but the salient features may be described. The "Wabash system" was the masterpiece of Jay Gould's genius. In the spring of 1884 it was composed of no less than sixty-eight separate original corporations, controlling nearly 5,000 miles of railway in the six States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. It had a consolidated capital of over $50,000,000 and a bonded indebtedness of nearly $80,000,000. Commencing in 1879 Mr. Jay Gould and his associates, chief among whom were Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, and Solon Humphreys, obtained control first of one bankrupt railroad and then of another, all heavily in debt and most of them in the hands of receivers, until they had secured a network of railways running through the States above mentioned. They were not only a network, but a glittering web in which it was proposed to catch many financial flies. Nothing less than the high sounding name of "system" would do for such an aggregation of railroad iron. Each separate road had its separate indebtedness—and all that it could carry—but that was a small matter to the manipulators of the "system." A $50,000,000 mortgage was placed on the entire "system," a large portion of which was sold in England. The "system" was also "stocked" to the extent of some $50,000,000, one-half of it "preferred" stock, and the most of this was duly marketed on Wall street and in London. In 1879, 1880, and 1881 everything was booming, 6 per cent dividends were paid, the preferred stock sold at 98 and the bonds at par. But the "system" did not earn the money to pay these dividends, nor scarcely enough to pay the interest on the separate mortgages with running expenses. The heroic treatment of the "system" by Mr. Gould and his associates had the effect heroic treatment often has upon other kinds of systems. It broke it down, and one day in May, 1884, Gen. Wager Swayne, attorney for Gould and all his friends, appeared before Judge Treat at St. Louis and filed a bill in equity on behalf of the Wabash Company asking for the appointment of a receiver. Judge Treat referred him to Judge Brewer at Leavenworth, and Swayne went thither and obtained the order privately from the Judge, securing the appointment of men selected by himself—Solon Humphreys and Thomas E. Tutt—as receivers. This was all done without notice to any creditor and on behalf of the debtor company itself, Humphreys and Tutt being intimate associates with Gould. Among the first things these receivers did was to pay out of the receipts of the road as fast as they could certain advances that Messrs. Gould, Sage, and Dillon had made, totally oblivious of the fact that they were but ordinary creditors, if at all, and that the mortgage creditors must be paid first. In fact, they ran the "system" exactly as Gould wished.

The first-mortgage bondholders, finding their requests were not considered at all, finally filed a bill in the United States Court at Chicago for the removal of these receivers and for an adjustment of their rights. The case came on for hearing before Judge Gresham in November, 1886, and lasted many days. Much testimony was taken, many nice and intricate questions of law raised, and learned counsel argued with acuteness and ability. In his decision Judge Gresham tore away all the mass of sophistry that had been thrown around the case, ignored all the fine points that had been raised, and went to the heart of the matter. He saw through the whole fraudulent scheme, by which Gould and the rest had added millions to their private fortunes, and he had no hesitation in characterizing it as it deserved. He took control of the roads in the "system" which were east of the Mississippi River, discharged the unworthy stewards, and placed the roads in the hands of an honest receiver. It was a courageous act, bravely done, and those who know most all of the circumstances of the case praise it most. It showed the people, moreover, that, no matter what the power, wealth, or standing of men may be, with Judge Gresham justice rules over all.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM THE MAN.

Qualities That Have Won the Love and Respect of All Who Know Him.

Judge Gresham has been a man of action more than of study, and yet he has found time for wide reading. He possesses a thorough and minute knowledge of the history of the Government and of the country, of the measures of the various Administrations, of the great debates, and the men who shaped and influenced legislation in their day, many of whom are now forgotten. He understands the relations of this country to foreign nations, the nature of the treaties in force, and the Government's diplomatic history. He has been a careful and thorough student of the decisions of Chief-Justice Marshall and understands the just relations of Federal and State sovereignty.

In other fields of literature he may be classed as a well-informed man, without being what one would call profoundly versed in books. What he reads he makes his own, not by a mere effort of memory, but by philosophizing upon it, analyzing it, and getting at the heart of the matter. Like many great lawyers and Judges his favorit method of relaxation is with a novel. Absorbed in the creations of the novelist's genius, he has been known to read a novel through at a single sitting, even if it took him all night. More than once he has seen the daylight peep through his windows ere he could lay down the fascinating volume.

In appearance Judge Gresham is somewhat slender—in youth he was remarkably so—six feet in hight, his black hair and full beard now turned to iron-gray. His eyes are hazel, full, and large, with the power to "threaten and command," but soft and amiable in familiar converse. In Harrison County one often hears in conversation a good deal about "the Gresham eyes," and the belles of that family are said to be justly proud of them. Judge Gresham's features are clearly cut and regular, and abundantly justify the reputation he had in youth of being a handsome fellow. His voice is pleasing and consorts well with his habitual demeanor, which is quiet and modest. Indeed, one would say that for a man he is excessively modest. In Harrison County and throughout all that section he is still Wat Gresham, and in his intercourse with all the people he shows them he is indeed the same old Wat—kind, generous, frank, and manly. His admirable qualities of heart and mind have won for him their love and respect, just as in a larger and broader field they have endeared him wherever he is known.

Such is an imperfect sketch of Walter Q. Gresham and the race from which he came. In conversation recently a venerable, old-time Democrat proudly exclaimed: "Man and boy, I have known the family for three generations, and no one can ever say a wrong word against any Gresham."

NINA VAN ZANDT BOBS UP AGAIN.

She Attacks Mr. Salter for His Lecture on the Anarchists.

Niña Van Zandt has been heard from again. In today's issue of the *Labor Enquirer* she addresses an open letter to William M. Salter, taking him to task for his recent lecture upon the Anarchists. She says:

In the first place, Mr. Salter accuses the "Anarchistic organizations" (the gentleman probably means revolutionary organizations) of planing to take "forcible possession of this city," going on to say that Mr. Spies' own language at Grand Rapids was "conclusive evidence" of this "plotting" or "inciting to wholesale murder." Does Mr. Salter consider all revolutionists to be madmen? It would really seem so. None but madmen would conceive so brilliant a scheme as the taking of one city for revolutionary purposes! I thought that I had heard the last of that proposition, now that it had been successfully used (and invented—it originated in the brain (?) of our court fool Grinnell) to throttle free speech in the persons of my husband et al.! I never supposed that any one in Chicago really believed it! I had, I thought, heard every known variety of revolutionary scheme, but I never heard a revolutionist give vent to such nonsense! Why the platform of the "International Organization," as decided upon in the Pittsburg convention, to which Mr. Spies and Comrade Parsons went as delegates, plainly states that we look forward to a simultaneous uprising all over the world. What would a local riot, even if temporarily successful, amount to in such a movement? Would it not end in disaster, in worse than disaster? It would retard the general movement. Furthermore, to leave generalizing, I have heard Mr. Spies express himself time after time as strongly opposed to such fool tactics. One of his last injunctions to me (to whom he often said: "You must make an effort to live after I am gone, that my spirit may live in you") was: "The revolution is very near, but do not, in your excitement and anger, help to precipitate it, as in that case it will be premature and fail. I wish that it may be a success when it comes, and to be that it must come of itself—a natural labor. We can only prepare, educate the people for it, and thus make it both the more successful and the less bloody and terrible. It would come whether we were silent or not."

HOPKINS MUST STAY IN JAIL.

The Fidelity Banker Declared to Be in No Danger of Dying.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 24.—Capt. J. M. Wise and Chris Kinsinger having made application to Judge Sage of the United States Court for an order to remove Ben E. Hopkins from the county jail to his home, to allow him to die surrounded by his family, and promising to pay the cost of such watchmen as would be required to keep him safely, his Honor directed Mr. Dowling, the Government Surgeon here, to report to him upon Mr. Hopkins' condition. The court today announced that the surgeon's report indicated no immediate occasion for apprehension of death in Mr. Hopkins' case, and, remarking that it was the duty of the court to execute the law and to protect the general public rather than to consider the comfort of individuals, refused to make the order as requested.

Enforcing a New Law.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Francis Herbert, a scrawny, unpleasant-looking fellow with a long, pale face, black hair and mustache, sat in the dock of the Recorder's Court accused of seducing Agnes M. Gray, the 13-year-old daughter of a carriage builder. It was the first case under the new law raising the age of consent to 14 years. The evidence was all against the prisoner. He had been the trusted employé of the girl's father, and had been received into the house as a son. Little Agnes took the stand, and with much emotion told how the prisoner had won her consent. She, knowing the esteem in which he was held by her parents, gave way and said nothing until her condition became such that she could not longer escape observation. There was not a dry eye in the court-room. The prisoner made no defense beyond saying he was not guilty. Judge Swift charged the jury only as to being satisfied of Herbert's guilt. Just forty-five seconds from the time the door closed on them they returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner stood up on command of Judge Swift, who sentenced him to State's prison for life. A burst of applause was quickly suppressed. Herbert will go to Jackson tomorrow.

Could Not Impose on the Bridegroom.

APPLETON CITY, Mo., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Monday last Wilson Arnold, a widower about 50 years of age, living ten miles east of here, was married to a dashing young widow of Kansas City. Late in the evening several of his old neighbors, all middle-aged men, went to give them a serenade, but were met at the porch by the woman with a revolver in her hand and ordered to leave the premises. They did not go at once and she fired three shots into the crowd, but without hitting any one. Last night the boys of the neighborhood went to finish the serenade, but were met as the men had been and ordered off the premises. After they reached the road there were four shots fired into the crowd. One of the bullets struck Homer Haviland, a boy 16 years old, going entirely through his body. He is alive yet. The neighbors are indignant at the treatment they received.

Nina Van Zandt in Ottawa, Ill.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Miss Niña Van Zandt, or Mrs. August Spies, as the case may be, is the guest of the family of Carl Zwanzig, editor of a German paper in this city. She came here on account of her health, hoping to recover from the nervous prostration caused by the execution of Spies and his Anarchist friends.

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a cold many of the minor and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided, but since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curative for Coughs and Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

$1,000,000

Cook County 4% Bonds

FOR SALE BY

The First National Bank of Chicago.

Bonds due in from 1 to 20 years, in denominations of $500 and $100.

Price 100½ to 104½, according to maturity.

These bonds will be ready for delivery March 1st. Subscriptions for large or small amounts will be received by said Bank at any time prior to date of delivery.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

Home Insurance Build'g, 205 La Salle-st.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Surplus 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and CABLE TRANSFERS. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers, available at all principal cities of the globe, and COMMERCIAL CREDITS for importers.

A full line of first-class INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly on hand.

R. S. MCCORMICK. P. E. STANLEY

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,

REAL ESTATE,

RENTING AND COLLECTIONS,

MORTGAGE LOANS,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

88 Washington-st., - - Chicago

Special attention given to the care of estates and the property of non-residents.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital...$500,000.00

Surplus 477,000.00

Capital invested in Government Bonds at par. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

This bank is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State of Illinois, is a legal depository for court moneys, and acts as executor and trustee for estates, individuals, and corporations.

DIRECTORS—John McCaffery, John B. Drake, Geo. Sturges, L. Z. Leiter, Wm. H. Reid, Wm. H. Mitchell, John Crerar, John J. Mitchell, C. J. Blair.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Feb. 15, 1888.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union depot, at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, March 21, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing three directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1887, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock p. m. and reopened Thursday, March 22, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

7% Mortgages for Sale.

Interest Payable Semi-Yearly at our Office.

GUARANTEED.

LYMAN & GIDDINGS,

101 WASHINGTON-ST.

Established 1870.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,

154 Washington-st., Chicago,

Offer for sale carefully selected

7 Per Cent Real Estate Mortgages.

INVESTORS

Can make at least 10 per cent dividends. We will sell 350 shares of Treasury Stock of a solid manufacturing business. Established ten years. Staple iron Goods. Steadily increasing demand. Address H 95, Tribune.

Rare Business Opportunity—$25,000.

The one-half interest in a large, substantial Chicago manufacturing plant doing a safe and profitable business. Party retiring account old age. Man must be capable to take full charge of office. Best bank references. Apply Q 25, Tribune office.

Dunlap Smith,

REAL ESTATE & MORTGAGES,

97 Washington-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 24.	Feb. 17.
New York	$84,430,570	$77,182,709
Boston	15,347,378	11,976,176
Chicago	10,361,000	8,510,000
Philadelphia	10,238,133	9,974,768
St. Louis	3,784,461	3,009,818
Baltimore	2,156,232	1,676,380
New Orleans	2,216,288	1,728,775

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 7c discount to par; St. Louis, 75c premium.

There was a fair mercantile demand for money in this city yesterday, and a moderate demand for Board of Trade purposes. The rates were 5@7 per cent. Brokers claimed that considerable sums were offered to them on call at 5, but bankers generally denied that they were willing to lend at so low a figure. There is an increased disposition on the part of believers in local securities at present prices to buy them and borrow at the banks, which are glad to let them have the funds on favorable terms. New York exchange was rather weak at par, and sterling was unchanged.

Local securities showed considerable strength, though the market was by no means active. The Gas-Trust certificates were wanted at higher prices, and there were sales of three or four hundred shares in New York at 35@36. It is now generally believed that the trust people will pay no attention to the ordinance recently passed by the City Council in regard to the price of gas. A number of those most interested in the corporation are now out of the city. As for the new county 4 per cent bonds there will be no delay in the issue on account of the absence and illness of Clerk Wulff, as another official has been authorized to sign them. Sales were made on the Chicago Stock Exchange of 50 shares of Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company at 20½, and $2,100 Board of Trade 5s at 102. For the Gas-light & Coke 5s 88¾ was bid and 84 asked, for the Consumers' 5s 78¾ bid and 79¼ asked. Among the sales over the counter were the following:

- $5000 Cook County 4s of 1893..........101¾
- $5000 Cook County 4s of 1889..........100½
- $3000 Cook County 4s of 1891..........101¼
- $3000 Aurora 5s..........103
- $4000 N. W. Safe & Trust Co. 6s..........102½
- $5000 West Division R. R. 5s..........101½
- $ 500 City Railway 4½s..........100½
- $1000 C., B. & Q. 4s..........92½
- $ 500 U. S. coupon 4½s..........107⅞

The same inactivity as hertofore prevailed among our speculators on the New York Stock Exchange. There were a few sales of Richmond & West Point Terminal to realize profits, and here and there a trader ventured on a purchase of Western Union. The feeling as to St. Paul was stronger than usual on account of the confidence in the pool that has been formed to support it. The old bear party are doing nothing.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road increased $13,866 the third week of February; Norfolk & Western, $11,337; Wheeling & Lake Erie, $4,738; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, $8,300; the Denver & Rio Grande reports a decrease of $4,300.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—The general average of prices for stocks was higher through the day than the closing prices last night, though the net gains on any were small. The Gould stocks, and especially the Manhattan, had larger advances than the general list, but fell off with the general market in the last half hour. San Francisco preferred was higher on a report of the possibility of some kind of an arrangement with the Rock Island to give the latter a through route to the Pacific coast over the Atlantic & Pacific. The most remarkable feature about the market is that it keeps so strong while it is so dull. The close, however, was rather heavy.

The net advances for the day were Manhattan 2¾, San Francisco preferred 1⅝, Jersey Central ⅝, Philadelphia Gas 1, Tennessee Coal ¼, Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore preferred ¼, Lackawanna ½, Missouri Pacific ¼, Quicksilver preferred ¼, Western Union Telegraph ⅛, St. Paul preferred ¼, Omaha ¼, East Tennessee second preferred ¼, Illinois Central leased line ¼.

The net declines for the day were: Richmond Terminal ⅜, preferred 1⅛, Norfolk & Western preferred ⅜, Erie ⅛, Louisville ⅛, New England ⅜, Northwest ⅜, Union Pacific ⅛, Canada Southern ⅛, Canadian Pacific ¼, East Tennessee ¼, Lake Erie & Western preferred ¼, Northern Pacific preferred ¼, Colorado Coal ⅛, New York Central ⅛, Reading ⅛, Wheeling & Lake Erie ¼.

First prices this morning were nearly unchanged from those of last night, and the market continued dull through the forenoon, though nearly all stocks were a fraction higher. There appeared to be some special movement in the Gould stocks. Western Union was more active than usual. Missouri Pacific advanced 1 per cent, to 86¼, in the first hour, and a few minutes after 12 o'clock Manhattan suddenly jumped up 1⅜ to 93⅜, making its whole advance over last night's price 3⅜. St. Paul and Richmond Terminal common were both active, and together with Western Union furnished 70 per cent of the whole forenoon's business, though the Richmond Terminal stocks lost a small part of their yesterday's advance. St. Paul was strong throughout the forenoon, and whether the pool have sold any of their stock as rumored or not, they seem to have no trouble in keeping up the price: the earnings of the company for the third week of February also show an increase of 37-10 per cent over the same week of 1887, notwithstanding that the reports from Chicago have represented that to have been about the worst period of the rate cutting. As none of the other Western roads engaged in the fight report their earnings by the week, and as none have published any of their earnings in February, we have only this report of the St. Paul earnings as an index that the general effects of the rate war have been to increase business sufficiently to largely offset the decrease in net earnings. In the hour from 12 o'clock to 1 there was almost no trading and prices remained unchanged.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closed Feb. 24	Closed Feb. 23
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	200	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
Canadian Pacific	300	57	57	57	57¼
Canada Southern	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
Central Pacific	200	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	
Ches. & Ohio	150	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
Do 1st pfd	374	5⅞	5	5⅞	6
Do 2d pfd	350	4	4	4	4
C., B. & Q.	100	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	126
C., C., C. & I.	300	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
Col. Coal & Iron	300	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝
Col. & Hock. Coal	400	20⅛	20	20	
C., W. & Baltimore	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Do pfd	2,400	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
D., L. & W.	6,410	131	130⅜	130⅞	130⅜
Del. & Hudson	58	109⅞	109⅝	109⅜	108⅞
D. & Rio G. pfd	100	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
Erie	7,010	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	27
Do pfd	150	61⅝	61	61	
Do seconds	33,000	98⅝	98	98	98⅛
E. T. & Ga.	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
Do 2d pfd	210	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞
Ft. Worth & Den.	200	43	43	43	43
Hocking Valley	100	22	22	22	
H. & Tex.	150	20	20	20	
Ill. Central	238	117	116	116	116
Jersey Central	4,500	81⅜	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝
K. & Texas	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Lake Shore	4,600	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Louis. & Nash.	4,010	59⅞	59⅜	59⅜	59⅝
L. E. & W. pfd	200	46	46	46	46⅛
Manhat. Con.	2,255	93⅜	90⅞	93⅛	90⅞
Mo. Pacific	4,780	86	85⅛	85⅜	85⅛
Northwestern	2,895	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜	108⅞
Nash. & Chat.	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
Northern Pac. pfd	2,805	45⅝	45	45⅛	45⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	2,560	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	45⅞
N. Y. Cent.	150	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	107⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	2,100	38	37⅜	37⅞	37⅝
N.Y., S. & W. pfd	310	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
O. Transcon	820	21⅜	21½	21½	21⅜
Ont. & W.	100	17	17	17	17
O. Ry. & N. Co	100	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
Pacific Mail	470	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	36⅜
P. P.-C. Co.	100	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	
P., D. & E.	150	19	19	19	19
Phil. Gas Co.	100	105	105	105	104⅝
Reading	13,400	67	66⅛	66⅛	66⅝
R. & W. P. T.	5,230	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛
Do pfd	950	68	66	67	68⅛
Rock Island	217	113	113	113	113⅛
Rome & W.	200	85	85	85	
St. Paul	27,650	78	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
Do pfd	100	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
St. P. & Omaha	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅜
St.L. & S.F. pfd	610	72⅜	72	72⅜	71⅞
Texas Pacific	2,150	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Tennessee Coal	100	31	31	31	31
Union Pacific	2,625	57	56⅜	56⅞	56⅝
W. & L. E.	100	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
Western Union	21,478	79⅛	78⅜	79	78⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	129
American	107	United States	72½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	125⅜	M. K. & T. gen 5s	59
U. S. 4s coup.	125⅜	Mutual Union 6s	93
U. S. 4½s reg	106⅛	N. J. C. int. cert	101½
U. S. 4½s coup	107⅛	Northern Pacific 1sts	116⅛
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Northern Pacific 2ds	104⅛
Louisiana stamped 4s	92	Northwestern con	142⅜
Missouri 6s	101	Northwestern deb. 5s	108
Tenn. new set 6s	104	Oregon & Trans. 6s	96
Tenn. new set 5s	92	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	88⅛
Tenn. new set 3s	69⅛	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	115⅛
Canada Southern 2ds	93⅛	St. Paul consols	125⅛
Canada Pacific 1sts	113⅜	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119
Denver & Rio G. 1sts	120	Tex. P. L. G. tr. rcts	48⅛
Denver & Rio G. 4s	78	Tex. P. R. G. tr. rcts	68
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	72	Union Pacific 1sts	113⅛
Erie 2ds	97⅝	West Shore	101⅛
M. K. & T. gen 6s	68⅛		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

35000 A&P gtd 4s. 81⅜@82	11000 M U T 6s..........92½@93
3000 A & P inc..........26⅞	5000 Mo P 1s cn..........112
90000 CR I&P 5s cp..........104⅛@106	1000 M L S & W 1st..........119
2000 C & W I g m..........116⅛	5000 NYLE&W n 2 cn. 98⅜
14000 CR&B of Ga gd5s 100⅛	2000 NYL&W 1st..........129
39000 C & O cp 4s..........66⅛	15000 NYC&StL 4s..........89
2000 Can So 2d..........93⅛	6000 N Y C Ex 5s..........106
2000 C&E Ill gen 5s..........94	25000 N P 1st cp..........116⅛
4000 CenP gld 6s of '95.	1000 N Pac 1st reg..........115⅛
..........113⅞@113¾	6000 N P 2d cp..........104⅛
1000 Cen Pa g 6s of '98. 114⅝	7000 N J C gm 5s 101⅛@101⅛
1000 Cen Pa 1 gts..........109	7000 do (s 10)..........101⅛
10000 Det B C & A 1st..........106	20000 NL T 5s (sm)..........105
10000 D&RG-W 1st astd 66	1000 N W cons..........142
1000 Ev & I 1st con..........104	2000 N O P 1st Trst..........78
18000 E T cons gold 5s.	1000 Ogn Imp 1st..........99
..........99⅜@99⅛	1000 Ogn SL 6s..........101⅛
2000 Ft W & D 1st..........81⅛	32000 R&WP-Tm tr 6s. 87⅛
2000 Intl Gn cp 6s..........71	1000 R W & O cn..........103
1000 K P 1st cn..........105	3000 T C I&R 6s—Birm
10000 Ky C 1st 4s..........71	D 1st..........86⅛
10000 L&N g m 6s..........112⅛	1000 Un Pac 1s of '96. 113⅛
2000 L&N—NO & M 2d. 99⅛	1000 U Pac 1st of '97. 114
2000 L&WB con asstd. 114⅛	53000 W S gtd 4s. 101⅛@101⅛
2000 M K & T con 7s.	1000 WS gtd 4s rg..........101⅛
..........101⅛@102	10 Adams Ex..........148
	10 Wells Fargo E..........132

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 A &TH 2d..........104⅛	4000 NYLE&Wfd5s cp
1000 CB&Q—Den D 4s. 91⅛	..........89⅛@90
10000 CB&Q-NebEx 4s. 92⅛	2000 NYO&W 1st..........112⅛
2000 C J & M 1st..........96	4000 N Y S & W 1 rfd 5s 92
3000 C H V&T 5s..72⅛@73	3000 N P Term 1st..........102
25000 C&O cur..........19	10000 NJC g m 5s 101⅛@101⅛
1000 C & E Ill gen 5s..94	4000 N J C reg..........101⅛
16000 C R I & P 5s cp.	25000 N Pac 1s cp116⅛@116⅛
..........104⅛@105	2000 N Pa 3d cp..........91
2000 C C C&I g m..........106	13000 O & T 6s..........96
3000 CR&BCofGa gd5s 100⅛	10000 Ogn Imp 1st..........99
5000 C&M ill 1st..........126	1000 O Ry&N 1st..........109
2500 D & R G 4s..........78@80	1000 P & W 1st..........75
2000 D & R G 1st..........120	12000 R W & O cn 102⅛@103
10000 D &RGW 1s astd 66⅛	2000 SL&SF2d-Class C117
47000 FtW & D 1st. 81⅛@81⅛	10000 So Car 1st..........102⅛
20000 GC&SF gd 6s..........97⅛	5000 SP M&M 1st cn6s115
6000 Intl & GtN 1st.	1000 T P tm 6s tr..........60
..........103⅛@103⅛	28000 T P in 1 g Tr astd.
6000 I B&W cn in trst.	..........48⅛@49
..........16@17	7000 TCI&Rs-BirDist
8000 K Pa 6s 1895..........109⅛	..........86⅛@86⅜
2000 Mo Pa 1st con..........112	1000 Tol & W 2d..........99
25000 M C 5s 1931..........111⅛	1000 Tol AA&G T 1st..105
9000 MK&T con 7s..........102	1000 U Pac 1st of '96. 113⅛
5000 Met El 1st..........115⅛	10000 W S gtd 4s 101⅛@101⅛
13000 MLS&W cn..........89⅛@89⅛	2000 W S reg..........101⅛
2000 MLS&W1s MchD112⅛	13000 WSL&P—Chi D..
25000 M U T 6s..........93⅛@93⅛	..........98⅛@98⅛
6000 MetElv 2d..........106⅛@107	25 Fourth N B.135⅛@138
1000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 98⅛	

2 P. M. TO 3P. M.

20000 U S 4s rg..........125⅜	27000 NYLE&Wnw 2 cn.
1000 CenPa g 6s of '98. 113⅞	..........97⅛@98
85000 C R I&P 5s cp..	10000 N Y C & St L 4s.
..........104@104⅛	..........88⅛@89⅛
50000 CB &Q—NebEx4s. 92⅛	1000 N Y C 1st cp..........134
4000 C & O cur..........19	1000 NYS&W 1st rfd 5s 92
5000 C & O coup 4s..........66⅛	1000 N J C gm 5s..........101⅛
15000 C H V & T 5s..........73	15000 N W cons..........142⅛
5000 D & R G W ast 1st 66⅛	1000 N Pa 1st cp..........116⅛
5000 D & SC 2d Dv..........111⅛	1000 No Mo 1st..........115⅛
6000 E T con gld 5s. 99⅛@99⅛	1000 Ogn & T 6s..........96
29000 1 B&W con in trt.	1000 P & W 1st..........75
..........16@17	1000 R&WP tr 6s..........87⅛
5000 K Pac 1st..........105⅛	1000 SLA & T 1st..........103⅛
5000 Int&GN1st. 104⅛@105	1000 SPM&M1-MExts. 82⅛
3000 L&N—Pens&Als. 96	3000 U Pac 1st of '96..114⅛
1000 M & Nolst 1915 on	3000 VaMid g m..........82
Extn..........107⅛	20000 W S gtd 4s. 101⅛@101⅛
10000 Mut U 6s..........93	5 U S Express..........73⅛
2000 M K&T con 7s. 101⅛	

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent, last loan 2; closed offered at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½. Sterling exchange dull but firm at 485 for sixty-day bills and 487 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 141,523 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 8,010; Erie, 7,010; Lake Shore, 5,500; Louisville & Nashville, 3,710; Missouri Pacific, 4,880; New Jersey Central, 4,500; Reading, 13,400; Richmond & West Point, 15,930; St. Paul, 26,650; Western Union, 21,581.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,242	99⅛	99⅛	98⅞	99
Union Pacific	1,000	57	57	56⅛	56⅛
Topeka Land	50	7	7	7	7
Mexican Central	150	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Bell Tel	25	218	218	218	218
Wis. Central	200	19	18	18	18⅞
Do pfd	100	39⅛	40	39⅛	40
C., B. & N.	60	59	59	59	59
Oregon Trans.	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Mex. Tel.	200	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
C., B. & Q.	38	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	320	10	10⅛	10	10⅛

Bond transactions and quotations:

5500 Atch coll 5s. 94@95	5000 Wis Cen 5s..........91
10000 Atch trust 6s..........105	8000 So Kas 5s—Gulf.. 96
4000 Mex Cen 4s. 66⅛@66⅛	23000 C K & Winc. 45⅛@46
1000 C B & N deb 6s..........99⅛	61000 Cala So inc... 84@85⅛
3200 C K W 5s..........94@95	5000 Birm 5s..........98⅛
22000 Wis C inc..........45@45⅛	11000 O S L 6s..........100⅛@101

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 24.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54⅛@54⅛; Reading, 33⅛@33 5-16; Lehigh Valley, 56⅛@56⅛; Reading generals, 111⅛@111⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Consols closed at 102 5-16 for money and 102⅜ for the account.

United States bonds—4s, 128⅛; do 4½s, 108⅞; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 36⅛; Canadian Pacific, 58⅛; Erie, 27⅛; Erie seconds, 100⅛; Mexican ordinary, 49⅛; St. Paul common, 79⅛; New York Central, 110⅛; Pennsylvania, 55⅛; Reading, 34⅛.

The Bank of England gained £120,000 bullion on balance today.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Three per cent rentes, 82 francs 10 centimes for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Mining stocks: Amador, $1.00; Caledonia, B. H., $1.80; California & Virginia, $14.00; Eureka, $11.00; Homestake, $11.25; Hale & Norcross, $8.75; Horn Silver, $1.25; Mexican, $4.50; Navajo, $1.50; Pronstite, $2.05; Standard, $2.90; Santiago, $3.25.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.50; Calumet & Hecla, $246.00; Catalpa, 25c; Franklin, $16.25; Osceola, $24.00; Pewabic (new), $3.00; Quincy, $72.00; Tamarack, $171.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 24.—Closing quotations: Alta, $1.95; Bulwer, 50c; Best & Belcher, $5.75; Bodie Consolidated, $2.80; Chollar, $5.50; Consolidated California & Virginia, $15.37½; Crown Point, $6.25; Eureka Consolidated, $11.50; Gould & Curry, $4.55; Hale & Norcross, $9.37½; Mexican, $5.50; Mono, $1.00; Navajo, $1.70; Ophir, $10.25; Potosi, $4.25; Savage, $5.37½; Sierra Nevada, $6.50; Union Consolidated, $4.00; Utah, $1.85; Yellow Jacket, $8.87½; Commonwealth, $4.00; Nevada Queen, $1.65; Belle Isle, 65c; North Belle Isle, $7.25.

METALS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Notices of March delivery of copper were plentifully distributed on the Metal Exchange today. Large buying orders made their appearance at the outset for spot and March at $16.10@16.15, with buyers at the best. For April and May $16.35 was bid and $16.40 was paid for a line of 200,000 lbs of April. The market closed firm, with sales of between 800,000 and 1,000,000. The demand for export copper has increased lately. The bidding for deliveries from July to October was strong.

In lead business was exciting today and over 600 tons changed hands. Spot and March sold for from $5.07½ to $5.10 and April at $5.15 to $5.17½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday and again ranged lower, but met with enough of good support at the decline to turn and become really strong. There was a large trade in ribs, wheat, and corn at about the bottom prices of the day, showing that people are watching with eagle eyes for a chance to operate with some prospect of a profit, and that the recent dullness in the markets is no proof of absolute disinclination to trade, but simply to the absence of a sufficient inducement for doing so. The later buying developed a confidence to which the markets had been stranger for several days, and it was in large part a filling of shorts by local men who feared they had previously sold too much.

Provisions were weakened a little by the report of free arrivals of hogs at other points in the West and a decline of 3 pence in lard in Liverpool. Ribs were again the most active, being very liberally offered by home talent. Ream sold 2,000,000 lbs of them to Kirkwood and others let go several smaller quantities. Pork was offered all day by Clifton and Cudahy, but they did not sell much. Lard was quiet. Pork opened unchanged, at $14.00 for May, sold down to $13.95, and improved to $14.02½ at the close, with February and March at 20c discount. Lard opened a shade easier, at $7.82½ bid for May, sold at $7.80, improved to $7.85, and closed at the outside asked. Ribs declined 5c, to $7.30 for May, and closed at $7.35 bid, with June at 7½c discount. Cash sales were limited to 300 tcs lard at $7.72½.

In flour the sales were limited to 375 brls and 200 sacks, all on private terms. The market was dull, shippers holding off, but perhaps doing some business that was not reported.

Red winter wheat sold at 80c for No. 2 to go to store and 76½c for No. 3 to go to special bin. Free on board sold at 81½@82c for No. 2 red, 76½@77c for No. 3 red, and 80c for No. 2 Turkish. Total, 10 cars.

Regular wheat was heavy at the outset, with Liverpool publicly reported dull and tending downwards, improved on the report of large clearances from the seaboard and estimates that the visible supply is decreasing this week nearly 1,000,000 bu, then dragged along with numerous remarks to the effect that it "has got to go much lower," and started up on the receipt of advices that the outlook for the winter wheat in this country is poor, the fields being bare of snow, while freezing weather is expected. On this news there was brisk buying, supposed to be led by Ream, while there was no more of the selling by Hutchinson and Everingham which had been a feature earlier in the day. May opened ⅛c lower, at 79⅝c, and declined to 79⅜c bid, then improved to 80⅛c at the close, with June at a shade less premium, the difference being but a shade over ⅛c. Cash spring wheat in store sold at 77¼@78⅛c for fresh receipts of No. 2, 68c for No. 3 in a North Side elevator. Free on board sold at 78c for No. 2, with 75½@78c for No. 3 hard, 68@75½c for No. 3, and 62@68c for No. 4. Total, 79 cars.

Corn was rather weak early, though bought freely by Jones-McCormick and Boyd-Paxton, and improved in the afternoon in sympathy with wheat, while it was said that receipts of corn at St. Louis are dropping off and that the arrivals here are largely going through without coming on the market. The crowd was short, and seemed as if they all wanted to buy at once. May opened ⅛c lower, at 50⅛c, and sold at the split above 50⅛c, advanced to 51⅛c, and closed at 51⅛c, with June at about ⅛c discount. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 48½@48⅝c for No. 2 yellow, 46⅞@46⅞c for No. 3 yellow, 48¼@48⅝c for No. 2, and 46@46⅞c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 45c for ears, 47⅛@47⅞c for No. 3 white, 49⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 47⅛@47⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 46⅛@46⅞c for do at a country point, 46⅛@47⅛c for No. 3, and 44⅛@46c for No. 4. No. 3 on track sold at 46@46⅛c. Total, 382 cars.

Oats were quiet, and sold ⅛c lower at 30⅛c for May, but improved to 31⅛c at the close, in sympathy with corn, and June was at a shade premium. August sold at 27⅛c, but closed nominally firmer. No. 2 mixed to go to store sold at 29⅛c. Free on board sold at 34@35c for barley oats, 37⅛c for seed, 32@33⅛c for No. 2 white, 30⅛@31⅛c for No. 3 white, 30⅛@31⅛c for No. 2 mixed, and 29⅛@30⅛c for No. 3 mixed. On track sold for average qualities of No. 2 mixed at 30⅛c, 31c for do of No. 3 white, and 29⅛c for do of No. 3 mixed. Total, 160 cars.

Rye declined another point, selling at 59⅛c for No. 2 in store. The offerings were increased and there were few buying orders. Futures were dull and inactive, with May offered at 63⅛c. Sample sales were at 60@61⅛c, or about ⅛c lower. Total, 10 cars.

Barley was weak, with sales slow and in some cases at lower figures. Offerings on the sample market were larger, and the buyers withdrew early, leaving some consignments unsold. No. 2 in store was quoted at 77@80c. Trading by sample was at 67@73c for No. 3, 65@70c for No. 4, and 55c for No. 5. Total sales, 48 cars.

Millstuffs ruled steady, aside from bran, which was in large supply and easy. Sales were: 19 cars bran at $14.87½@15.37½; 5 cars middlings at $14.50@15.50.

Flaxseed was fully steady. Actual offerings on the cash market were small, and sales included 2 cars No. 1 on track and to go to store at $1.45; 3 cars rejected at $1.42. The demand was fair for cash and futures. May opened easier at $1.46, but closed steady at $1.46½@1.47.

Timothy seed was in good demand and steady on both cash and future account. February was exchanged for March contracts at an even price, and the latter was in request, selling at $2.46. Consignments were liberal, and trading was on the basis of $2.44@2.45 for country prime. Transactions included 801 bags at $2.30@2.50, the outside buying choice seed. Clover-seed continued on the down grade, selling early at $3.95 for March delivery, later at $3.91, closing at $3.95 sellers. Cash was nominally lower at about $3.92, and buckwheat sold at 60c.

No unusual activity was displayed in the street markets, although prices were steady, with poultry and fruits in good request and firm. Potatoes are now selling at the highest figures of the year, and a further rise is not anticipated in the immediate future. Wool merchants have enjoyed an improved business for two weeks past, and stocks in local warehouses are materially reduced. Grocers reported the usual order trade with coffees and rice weak and fish firm. Drugs exhibited few changes, and coal was barely steady. The stocks of tea in this country are large, and quotations remain unchanged. Some kinds of Japan teas are phenomenally low in price and importers complain that there is little profit in the business.

St. Louis reports 93,000 bu wheat loaded there yesterday for export. The takings at New York included 17 boat-loads of wheat, and other reports made it 160,000 bu wheat, with 32,000 bu corn, most of the wheat being for the Continent of Europe.

It is said that about the only large increase in freight traffic that has resulted from the Western war of rates is in the shipment of agricultural implements, and that they have been sent forward in large quantities.

A grain merchant in New York telegraphs his correspondent here, "We are on a working basis with every foreign market." This refers to wheat, and must be really encouraging to the many who had feared that the foreign markets were slipping away from us, to be recaptured only by a severe decline.

A New York dispatch tells of a large cargo of wheat being bought there for export and loaded into vessel, after which it was ordered resold. No one says this is done for effect, but there may be any one of several reasons for the change of mind, none of which necessarily prove weakness in the market.

The peg was set at 80c for May wheat yesterday, but it was on the top side of the market, whereas it was the under side of the range of prices a little earlier in the week. Then it was thought safe to buy at 80c, now safe to sell at the same figure. The difference appears to be chiefly due to the greater freedom with which grain is moving from first hands, and that in turn is due not only to the fact of lower freight rates, but also to the belief that they will not long remain at their present low level.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	57,781	15,054	58,208	15,782
Wheat, bu	49,231	12,138	26,732	58,589
Corn, bu	315,050	104,634	202,869	63,057
Oats, bu	194,138	115,096	186,071	84,367
Rye, bu	3,472	1,236	5,702	975
Barley, bu	66,305	34,466	65,231	26,394
Grass seed, lbs	618,090	126,220	554,185	345,717
Flaxseed, bu	8,197	4,286	10,175	9,898
Broom-corn, lbs	37,950	53,000	146,333	53,095
Cured meats, lbs	452,200	909,050	3,125,365	1,258,557
Canned meats, cases			3,045	1,680
Dressed beef, lbs	73,340	3,735	3,575,365	1,661,433
Beef, tcs			49	20
Beef, brls			465	313
Pork, brls	65	84	5,427	709
Lard, lbs	869,705	510,255	1,460,943	416,132
Cheese, lbs	128,901	180,742	219,815	156,555
Butter, lbs	337,697	228,127	418,420	183,581
Dressed hogs, No.	150	66	494	99
Live hogs, No.	18,113	22,248	7,484	5,762
Cattle, No.	7,840	10,817	5,131	3,992
Sheep, No.	4,067	3,585	1,196	2,437
Hides, lbs	790,845	428,055	1,006,430	533,100
Wool, lbs	25,110	4,000	116,843	36,640
Coal, tons	24,027	12,680	7,349	2,891
Lumber, M	2,707	1,164	4,216	3,004
Shingles, No. M	247		234	665
Salt, brls	8,486	9,080	4,035	3,247

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	8	4		12
Spring wheat	11	33	9	53
Corn	24	381	52	457
Oats	73	112		185
Rye	11	1		12
Barley		6	55	61
Total	127	537	116	780

Inspected out: 62,907 bu wheat, 23,014 bu corn, 17,316 bu oats, 4,391 bu rye, and 4,106 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 54 cars wheat, 335 cars corn, 102 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday
MESS PORK.			
Cash	$13.80	$13.75 @13.80	$13.80
March	13.80	13.75 @13.82½	13.82½
May	14.00	13.95 @14.02½	14.02½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
February	$7.70	$7.70 @ 7.75	$7.72½
March	7.75	7.70 @ 7.75	7.72½
May	7.85	7.80 @ 7.85	7.82½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$7.20	$7.12½@ 7.17½	$7.17½
March	7.20	7.15 @ 7.17½	7.17½
May	7.35	7.30 @ 7.35	7.35
WHEAT.			
February	75	74⅝@ 75⅛	75⅛
March	75	74⅝@ 75⅛	75⅛
May	79⅞	79⅜@ 80⅛	80⅛
CORN.			
February	46⅛	46⅛@ 47	47
March	46⅛	46⅛@ 47	47
May	50⅛	50⅛@ 51⅛	51⅛
OATS.			
February	27⅛	27⅛@ 27⅜	27⅜
May	30⅞	30⅞@ 31⅛	31⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 72⅞	$ 72⅞	$ 78⅞
No. 2 corn	33⅞	33⅞	38⅞
No. 2 oats	23⅞	23⅞	28⅞
Mess pork	15.70	15.70	15.90
Lard	7.00	7.00	7.15

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 24.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 23.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 24.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 23.
Western.				
Chicago	49,231	26,652	26,722	19,173
Milwaukee	48,990	31,420	8,025	2,240
St. Louis	1,000	5,000	38,000	18,000
Toledo	4,377	4,077	4,502	25,640
Detroit	6,285	4,778		3,110
Kansas City	500	1,500		2,500
Minneapolis	226,860	282,720	29,070	68,400
Peoria	2,500	2,000	1,000	1,000
Total	339,743	358,147	108,229	140,063
Eastern.				
New York	6,050	1,650	167,234	198,895
Philadelphia	4,967	5,712	8,290	7,428
Baltimore	6,484	7,906	96,500	
Total	17,501	15,268	272,724	206,323
Grand total	357,244	373,415	380,953	346,386
Same day 1887	254,000	372,600	243,000	439,000

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 23—	1887-'88.	1886-'87.
Chicago	1,635,000	1,785,000
Kansas City	740,000	785,000
St. Louis	345,000	355,000
Indianapolis	296,000	320,000
Cincinnati	305,000	338,000
Milwaukee	306,000	318,000
Omaha, Neb.	332,000	230,000
Louisville	184,000	206,000
Cedar Rapids	148,570	226,990
Cleveland	186,000	130,000
Sioux City, Ia.	108,820	85,000
Keokuk, Ia.	45,300	40,250
Ottumwa, Ia.	57,331	79,570
St. Joseph, Mo.	109,000	109,750
Nebraska City, Neb.	66,724	90,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Ruled firm, with foreign-grown in moderate supply, while receipts of domestic were small. Quotations were: Hand-picked navies, $2.80@2.90 per bu; medium hand-picked, $2.60@2.65; off stock, $1.75@2.25; California, $2.50@2.85; foreign, $2.25@2.75.

BROOM-CORN—Although receipts have recently shown an increase, it is not generally believed that stocks in the country are large. We repeat former quotations as follows: Fair to fine parlor hurl, 4@4½c; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@3½c; choice green carpet brush hurl, 4@4½c; green self-working, fair to choice, 3½@4c; inside and covers, fine green, 4@4½c; long, stalky, and undesirable, 2½@3c; brush corn, choice, short, and fine, 5½@6c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—There was a fair trade and the market was steady. Dairies were scarce at 24@25c for fine to fancy, and receipts of rolls were small. Off-flavored goods were slow. Quotations were: Fancy Elgin creamery, 26@28c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 23@25c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 14@17c; fancy dairies, 23@25c; fair to good do, 17@22c; common and packing stock, 12½@13½c; roll butter, 15½@17½c; grease, 7@8c.

CHEESE—The recent strength in light skimmed has disappeared under increased offerings, and 10c is about the top. Full creams remain fully steady, though quiet. Exporters are doing little, aside from picking up occasional lots of off grades around 6@7c. Quotations: Choice full cream cheddars, 10¾@11c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11½@12c; Young Americas, 12½@13c; low grades, 5@8½c; skims, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9½@10c; hard skimmed, 2@5c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

COAL—There is no quotable change in the prices, either wholesale or retail, with the latter relatively the steadier. Stocks are ample, and with a lessened demand the feeling in coal circles is not strong. The retail price of large egg is $7.75 per ton, and all other sizes $8.00. The following quotations are per net ton by car-load: Anthracite—Grate, $6.00@6.25; egg, chestnut, or stove, $6.25@6.50. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.25@4.50; Pittsburg, $3.40; Indiana block, $2.80@2.90; Hocking Valley, $3.10; Blossburg, $4.15; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.15; Wilmington, $2.15@2.40.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples were in large supply and quiet, and berries ruled firm. Quotations: Valencia raisins, 6¾@7c per lb; new Malaga L. M. do, $2.25; London layers, 1887, $3.00@3.10 per box; new Turkish prunes, 4¼c; old do, 3½@3¾c; currants, 6¼c; citron, 21c; apples, quarters, 6¼@7¼c for new; apples, evaporated, 8½@10½c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c per lb in brls and 9½c in boxes; raspberries, 27c; pitted cherries, 18@20c; pitted plums 12@15c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Merchants enjoyed a good trade on both local and outside account, and had little cause for complaint in sales or collections. Chloroform has recently advanced 10c, and opium preparations continue weak. Quotations: Borax, 8½@10c; Citric acid, 56@60c; tartaric acid, 49@50c; carbolic acid, 48@53c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.18@1.22; balsam Tolu, 50@60c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.60@1.65; vanilla beans, $9.00@12.00; cubeb berries, $1.75; calomel, 93@98c; camphor, 27@32c; cantharides, $2.00@2.10; cassia buds, 14@18c; chloroform, 60@65c; ergot, 60@65c; glycerine, 22½@27c; gum arabic, 60c@$1.00; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 71@76c; morphine, sulph., $2.75@3.10; opium, $4.00@4.25; quinine, 48@51c.

EGGS—Increased receipts of fresh laid are anticipated at an early day, and with dealers desiring to keep stocks well cleared prices are lower, at 18½@19½c per doz. The supply of stored lots now on hand is small, and prices are irregular.

FISH—The consumption is increasing and prices rule firm, under stocks both here and in the East that are none too large for current wants of the trade. Quotations: New whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $7.50; do family, $4.00; lake trout, $6.00; codfish, extra George's, $5.50; new bank, $4.50; boneless, 5@8c; mackerel, half-brls, extra shore, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 shore, $11.00; bloaters, $18.50@19.00; No. 1 Bay, $12.00; do, No. 1 medium, $10.50; do large family, $8.50; scaled herring, 25c; smoked halibut, 12½c per lb.

GAME—Was quiet at about previous prices. Choice antelope saddles were offered at 18@19c per lb. Quotations: Mallard ducks, $3.25@3.50 per doz; teal do, $2.25@2.50; plover, $1.25@1.50; jacksnipe, $1.50@2.25; rabbits, 75c@$1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Few Florida oranges arrived, and fair supplies of California navels were offered at $5.00@6.00 per box. Choice red apples, such as Northern Spy and Baldwin, were firm and held as high as $3.75 in car-lots. Quotations: Bright Florida oranges, $4.00@4.75 per box; Messina lemons, $3.00@3.75 per do; bell and cherry cranberries, $9.00@9.25 per brl; bell and bugle do, $9.25@10.00; apples, $3.00@3.75 per do in car-loads for good to choice fruit.

GROCERIES—Sugars are very dull, but steady, and a further immediate decline is not anticipated. Coffees and rice are easy, and other staple groceries in fair request and steady. Quotations: Coffees—Javas, 22½@27½c per lb; Mocha, 25@27c; Maracaibo, 17@19c; Guatemala, 19@20c; Santos and Rio, 15@19c; peaberry, 20c. Sugars—Cut-loaf, 8¼c; cubes, 7¾c; powdered, 7¾@8¼c; granulated, 7@7⅛c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; off A, 6½c; white extra C, 6¼c; yellow to extra C, 6@6¼c; browns, 5½@5¾c. Rice—Fancy head, 6¼@6¾c; choice, 6@6¼c; common to good, 5¼@5¾c.

HAY—The demand for prairie hay is light, and under liberal offerings dullness prevails. Sales were: On track—5 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.50; 1 car clover at $8.75; 23 cars upland prairie at $7.00@11.00. Receipts, 435 tons; shipments, 92 tons.

HIDES—The receipts were fair and the outward movement about as large as usual, with quotations unchanged, as follows: Green hides, 5@5½c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 6¾c; light do, 6¾c; partly cured, ½c less; No. 2, G. S., 4½c; green salted bull, 3½@5½c; green salted calf, 8@8½c; dry flint, 11@13c; deacons, each, 25@35c; dry salted, 8@9½c per lb. All branded hides are discounted 15 per cent from the price of No. 1.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—An improved feeling is reported, with the exception of bar-iron, which is weaker. Charcoal pig-iron is scarce and steady, while coke continued easy. Quotations follow: Pig-tin, 37@38½c; tin-plates, I. C., 10x14, $6.00@6.25; I. X., 10x14, $7.50@7.75; I. C., 14x20, $5.50@6.25; I. X., 14x20, $7.50@7.75; I. C., 20x28, $12.00@12.50; Ternes, $9.75@11.00. Ingot-copper, 17@18c. Bar iron, $1.90@2.20. Iron nails, $2.00@2.10; steel do, $2.05@2.20; wire do, $2.80@2.90.

OILS—About the usual business was done at former prices. The demand for carbon oil is only fair, and linseeds indicate firmness. The following are the quotations: Standard white, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 150°, 9½c; snow and water white, 150°, 10½c; headlight, 175°, 12c; Eocene, 12½c; Kenejene, 15c; Elaine, 16c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 55c and boiled 58c; turpentine, 44c; extra lard oil, 62c; No. 1 lard oil, 36@38c; No. 2 do, 32c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 42c.

POTATOES—This market was in much the same condition as earlier in the week and, under a fair demand, ruled steady. Quotations on track were: Choice Burbank or white star, 85@90c per bu; beauty of Hebron, choice to fancy, 90@95c; early rose, 90c@$1.00; imported Scotch varieties, 90c@$1.00. Small lots from store sell at an advance.

POULTRY—The receipts of live poultry are increasing, and meet with fair sale so long as the weather continues mild. Live hens were quoted at 9c per lb, mixed coops at 8@8½c, and turkeys at 9@10c. Dressed chickens were in excellent request and higher. Quotations: Choice dressed hen-turkeys, 12@12½c per lb; common to good do, mixed, 9@11½c; dressed chickens, 9@10½c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; full-feathered live geese, $5.50@6.50 per doz.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Were in fair request from the usual buyers. Quotations: No. 1 city tallow, 4¾@5c per lb; do country, 4¼@4½c; No. 2, 3½@3¾c. Grease—Brown, 3@3¼c; yellow, 3½@4c; white, 4½@5¼c.

VEGETABLES—Old cabbage and onions, if choice, are preferred to new Southern grown, and prices are very firm. A fair general trade was recorded. Quotations: Beets, $1.25 per brl; cabbage, $12.00@17.00 per 100; onions, $3.25@3.50 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabaga turnips, 28@30c per bu on track; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; celery, home-grown, 50@60c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $4.00@4.50 per brl; new cabbage, $3.00@4.00 per crate; cucumbers, $2.00@2.50 per doz; lettuce, 25@30c per doz.

WOOL—There was a fairly active movement, with sales principally to Western mills. Prices are unchanged, and the feeling is fully steady. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@30c per lb; medium tub, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 24@26c; coarse unwashed, 24@25c; fine washed, 26@28c; medium washed, 30@31c; coarse washed, 28@30c; Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 18@22c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 20	7,806	43	18,708	1,771
Tuesday, Feb. 21	8,005	221	14,931	4,087
Wednesday, Feb. 22	8,115	130	15,478	3,998
Thursday, Feb. 23	7,840	69	18,113	4,067
Friday, Feb. 24	5,700	80	17,500	5,000
Total	37,466	543	84,780	17,923
Same period last week	37,816	1,061	106,007	20,623
Shipments.				
Monday, Feb. 20	1,875		4,098	536
Tuesday, Feb. 21	2,238	2	5,546	643
Wednesday, Feb. 22	2,360		5,197	912
Thursday, Feb. 23	5,131	2	7,484	1,106
Friday, Feb. 24	3,400		8,500	1,400
Total	15,004	4	30,815	4,637
Same period last week	15,653	200	35,485	4,423

Today's receipts are estimated at 11,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 8,436 hogs, 2,175 cattle, and 1,714 sheep received Saturday of last week. Next week's receipts are estimated at 40,000 cattle, 100,000 hogs, and 25,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Less than 6,000 cattle arrived Friday, and the quality of the offerings was much poorer. The demand for beef cattle was good, both on local and shipping account. Thursday the market closed firm, but about 20@30c lower than last Monday's prices. Yesterday a strong feeling prevailed, and prices advanced fully 5@10c, especially for good cattle, which were scarce. Eastern shippers and exporters bought freely, taking about 2,500 head at $3 50@5.05 for steers averaging 1,050 to 1,529 lbs. No real choice cattle were received, but such cattle as sold Thursday at $5.35 were nominally $5.40@5.45. Most of the shipping cattle sold at $4.10@4.50. Dressed-beef men paid $3.00@4.75 for 900 to 1,498-lb steers. They bought principally at $3.60@4.25. Two loads of 1,050-lb yearling steers sold at $4.35, some 1,064-lb Hereford heifers sold at $3.75, and a load of fancy cows averaging 1,091 lbs at $3.55. Quite a good many steers averaging 900 to 1,140 lbs sold at $3.00@3.50. "Handy" 956-lb steers sold at $3.70, and coarse 1,264-lb steers at $3.65. All the beef cattle on sale changed hands, and the market closed firm. Native butcher stock met with a fairly active demand, and previous prices were sustained. The bulk of cows sold at $2.25@2.70, bulls sold largely at $2.20@2.60, and butchers' steers at $2.80@3.40. Stockers and feeders were in fair request and firm. Sales ranged at $2.40@3.55. Some 520-lb yearlings sold to go to the country at $3.05. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs	$ 5.30@ 5.55
Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	4.50@ 5.25
Medium to good, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	3.65@ 4.50
Common steers, 800 to 1,150 lbs	2.80@ 3.50
Fancy native cows and heifers	2.85@ 3.15
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.90@ 2.75
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.10@ 2.90
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.35@ 2.75
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@ 3.50
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@40.00

HOGS—The best grades of hogs sold 2½@5c higher, while common to fair grades were about the same as Thursday's closing prices. Trade was active, but the market closed weak. Shippers took 8,500 and seven packers bought less than 6,000, leaving about 5,000 unsold. The quality of the offerings was good, although no extra prime hogs were on sale such as sold Thursday at $5.65. Sales Friday ranged at $4.50@5.25 for pigs and light and at $5 05@5.60 for mixed and heavy. Desirable heavy packing sold principally at $5.35@5.50, mixed at $5.20@5.35, and light largely at $5.10@5.30. Rough heavy sold at $5.05@5.20; common mixed at $5.05@5.20; and pigs at $4.50@4.90.

SHEEP—Friday's sheep market was active and unchanged. Buyers tried to buy them lower, but were unsuccessful. Both local and outside buyers were in good attendance. Sales ranged at $3.75@5.25 for sheep and $5.60@6.25 for lambs. Nebraska sheep averaging 117 to 127 lbs sold at $5 20@5.25 and 80-lb Nebraskas at $4.05. Over 200 Texas sheep averaging 76 lbs sold at $3.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock yesterday at the points named. The * indicates car-loads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
St. Louis	600	3,200	100
New York	*67	1,720	1,200
Kansas City	1,200	7,000	200
East Liberty, Pa.	557	2,700	1,300
Buffalo	890	5,400	5,600
Omaha	300	3,000	
Shipments—			
St. Louis	1,100	6,200	400
New York	*20		
Kansas City	700	4,100	
East Liberty, Pa.	57	2,900	800
Omaha	180		

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24.—HOGS—Weak; 5c lower; quality common; good to choice, $5.20@5.30; common to medium, $5.10; skips and pigs, $3.00@4.60.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; demand poor; holders offer freely; winter, 6s 7d@6s 8d; spring, 6s 7d@6s 8d; club, 6s 7d@6s 8d. Corn dull; demand poor at 4s 9¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s 9d. Lard, 39s 6d. Long and short clear sides, 39s 6d; Cumberland, 38s; long cut hams, 47s.

CHEESE—58s 6d.

Weather cold but dry.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 70s, dull; do Western, 62s 6d, dull. Lard is in poor demand; spot, February, March, and April, 39s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 8d, steady; do spring, 6s 8d, dull. Flour is in poor demand at 9s 3d, steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot, 4s 9d, dull; February, 4s 8¾d, dull; March, 4s 7¼d, dull; April, 4s 7¼d, dull.

COTTON—Quiet, without quotable change in prices. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 8 500 American. Weekly cotton statistics —Sales of the week, 64,000 bales; American, 48,000. Speculators took 4,800; exporters took 3,800; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 21,200. Actual export, 6,800; total import, 77,000; American, 69,000. Total stock, 847,000; American, 673,000. Total afloat, 186,000; American, 160,000.

AMERICAN REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 4d; hind quarters, 5⅜d per lb.

SUGAR—15s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96 degrees, and 13s 9d for muscovado fair refining.

LINSEED CAKE—£6 7s 6d@£6 8s 9d per ton for Western.

SPERM OIL—£42@43 per tun.

New York, Feb. 24.—[Special.]—Business continued moderate both on and off 'Change, and while prices were not markedly lower, save in a few exceptional cases, there was a declining tendency in many cases. At the Produce Exchange business was rather light and prices as a general rule favored the buyer.

COTTON—The deliveries of contracts were large, but they seemed to be absorbed quickly, and this led to a confident feeling, the market closing 9@5 points better than the previous day. Spots firm and unchanged. A fair consumptive demand, sales reaching 325 bales at previous rates.

WHEAT—Easy. The market opened lower and weak, ruled higher, and closed firm at the highest prices of the day. Cash wheat was in moderate demand for export at a shade under yesterday's figures. Sales included No. 2 spring at 96½c; ungraded spring, 83@88 5-16c; No. 1 Northern 93¼c in store; No. 1 hard, new, 91¼c in store; 93¼c for old; ungraded red, 85@90¼c; No. 2, 88¾@89¼c free on board; 90@91¼c afloat. February closed at 89¼c; March, 89¾c; April, 90⅜c; May, 91¼c; June, 91c; July, 90⅝c; August, 89⅝c; December, 93⅛c.

CORN—Was quiet; sales included ungraded mixed at 58¼@60c, steamer; 58¼@58⅝c, elevator; 60c, delivered; No. 2, 58¼c, elevator; 60@60¼c, afloat; No 3, 58¼@58⅝c, elevator; March closed at 58¼c; April, 58⅛c; May, 58⅛c; June, 58⅛c; July, 58⅜c; August, 59⅛c; September, 59⅛c.

OATS—Easier. Sales included No. 1 white, 42c; No. 2 do, 39@40½c; No. 3 do, 38@39c; No. 1 mixed, 39c; No. 2 do, 37¼@38c; No. 3 do, 37c; rejected, 36c; No. 2 Chicago, 39c; mixed on track, 39@40c; white on track, 41@46c; No. 2 mixed, March, closed 37½c; April, 37½c; May, 37⅝c. No. 2 white, March, closed 39c; May, 39c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork was quiet and easy; mess on private terms. Bacon quiet and nominal. Cut meats steady and quiet; pickled bellies, 7¼@7½c. Lard steady; Western, $8.07½.

BUTTER—Has a steady sale at the appended range of prices: Creamery—Western, 23@30c; Elgin, 30c; imitation, 21@24c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 24@27c; do Welsh tubs, 20@25c; do dairies entire, 20@25c; Western, 18@21c. Factory—Fresh, 20@24c.

CHEESE—The home trade is a good one, but exporters manifested no interest. No changes. Factory—New York, cheddar, 11¾@12½c; Western, flat, 11½@12c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 6@10c; Pennsylvania, part skims, 1@2c; full skims, 2@5c.

SUGAR—Raws slightly higher, at least on muscovado grades. Fair refining 4 13-16c and 96° test centrifugal 5 7-16c. Sales of muscovado 88° test at 4⅝c, besides some 300 hhds various at full values. Refined quite steady on continued good demand. Quotations: Cut loaf, 7¾c; crushed, 7¾c; cubes, 7⅛c; powdered, 7¼c; granulated, 6⅞c; mold A, 7c; confectioners' A, 6⅞c; coffee, A standard, 6⅝c; coffee, off A, 5 94@6c; white, extra C, 5⅝@5¾c; extra C, 5⅝c; C, 5⅜@5½c; yellow, 5¼c.

FREIGHTS—Outside of good miscellaneous business there was little going on in freights. To Marseilles grain, private terms; Antwerp grain, private terms; to Glasgow grain, 3d.

FLOUR—Receipts, 25,543 packages; exports, 7,215 brls, 747 sacks; sales, 20,000 brls.

COFFEE—Spot fair Rio nominal; options fairly active and 30@40 points higher; sales, 134,750 bags; February, 11.70@12.75c; March, 11.00@11.35c; April, 10.90@11.25c; May, 10.90@11.20c; June, 10.80@11.10c; July, 10.50@10.75c; August, 10.25@10.50c; September, 10.25@10.50c; October, 10.00@10.30c; November, 10.00@10.10c; December, 9.90@10.20c; January, 10.00c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 89¼c.

EGGS—Steady; demand fair; receipts, 2,693 packages; Western, 22½@23c.

DRY GOODS—There was considerable business in progress in jobbing circles, but of agents the demand for cotton goods was moderate, though fairly good for woolen goods.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady; Western fresh creamery, 29@32c per lb; extra firsts, 25@28c; firsts, 22@24c; imitation creamery, 22½@24c; Western choice factory, 22@24c; fair to good, 19@21c; New York creamery, 26@28c; and extra firsts, 24@25c; Vermont extra creamery, 29@30c; extra firsts, 26@28c; and good to choice dairy, 22@24c; Eastern creamery, 27@29c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice Northern, 12¾@13c per lb; Western, 12@12½c; and Northern sage, 13@14c.

EGGS—Eastern, 26@28c per doz; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 26@27c; choice Southern, 25@26c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—CORN—Was unsettled, but grew firmer towards the close of the day; No. 3 at 54½c, and No. 3 yellow offered and and sold at 54½@55c; No. 2 corn, 55c; No. 3 yellow, 55½@55¾c on track; holders were asking ¼@½c advance, but there was just about enough of this low priced corn offered to supply the demand.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 24.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opened weak this morning, ⅜c below yesterday's close, dropped ⅛c additional, then firmed up and advanced ¾c, closing strong. Cash closed at 76½c bid. May ranged from 78⅞@79⅜c, closing at 79⅜c. June closed at 80⅛c, July at 81⅛.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened easy, but gained strength early and advanced steadily to the close, the market closing ⅛@⅝c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 80⅛@80⅜c; March, 80¼@80⅞c, closing 80⅛c; April, 81⅛c asked; May, 81¼@81⅞c, closing at 81⅛c; June, 80⅞c, closing at 81⅛c asked; July, 78⅞@78⅞c, closing at 78⅞c; August, 78⅛c; December, 82⅛@82⅞c, closing at 82⅞c. Corn strong and ⅛@⅜c higher; cash, 45⅛@45⅜c; March, 45c bid; April, 45⅛c; May, 46⅛@46⅜c, closing at 46⅛c. Oats firm and active; cash, 30@30⅛c; May, 29¼@29⅞c. Barley, 75@90c.

EGGS—16½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; creamery, 24@30c; dairy, 18@24c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 122,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm; March, 80⅛c bid; May, 81⅛c; July, 78⅞c bid. Corn firm; March, 45¼c bid; May, 46⅛c bid. Oats quiet; May, 29⅛c.

Toledo, O., Feb. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, 84c; May, 85⅛c; June, 86⅛c; July, 84c asked; August, 83⅛c. Corn quiet; cash, 50⅛c; May, 52⅛c. Oats neglected; cash, 32⅛c, nominal; May, 33c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash and March, $3.90 asked; April, $3.90.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat active and firmer; cash, 84@84½c; May, 86c; June, 86⅛c; July, 85⅛c; August, 84⅛c; September, 83⅛c. Corn dull and firm; cash, 50⅛c; May, 52⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 33c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, weak; cash, February, and March, $3.87½; April, $3.90.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; cloverseed, 135 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 200 bu; cloverseed, 1,679 bags.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 24.—WHEAT—There was a marked falling off in the demand for milling wheat, and with liberal offerings prices dropped ½@1c at the start. Buyers still held off, and sales were made at 1c below yesterday. Receipts, 498 cars; shipments, 51 cars. Closing: In store—No. 1 hard, cash and March, 76c; May, 78c; No. 1 Northern, cash and March, 73½c; May, 76c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 71½c; March and May, 74c. On track—No. 1 hard, 77@77½c; No. 1 Northern, 74@75c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73c.

FLOUR—Patents, to ship, $4.10@4.25; bakers', $3.20@3.45.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 24.—WHEAT—Stronger; cash, 76c; March, 75½c; May, 78⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; barley, 35,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.—OATS — Spot dull and lower. Sales ungraded white, 40c; No. 3 white, 39½c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c. Futures weak; No. 2 white, February, 39½@40c; March, 39½@39½c; April, 39½@39½c; May, 39½@40½c.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 soft, cash, 79c; May, 79½c asked. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 43c asked; May sales 45½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 28½c asked.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24.—OATS—Firm and fairly active; Western white, 40@41c; do mixed, 37@39c. Rye firm; 65@70c.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 24.—WHISKY—Firm; sales, 1,097 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.09.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 24.—TURPENTINE — Firm at 39c.

CONDITION OF THE WHEAT CROP.

Winter Wheat Is Now in a Critical Stage, as the Snow Has Gone.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 24.—The *Northwestern Miller* today publishes a review of the condition of the winter wheat crop, compiled from extensive reports. Following is a summary:

There has been a decided change in the weather conditions of the winter wheat district since Feb. 10. With the exception of some small areas in Michigan and the States of Pennsylvania and New York the entire crop is now bare of snow. From the 13th until the 16th inst. there was more or less freezing and thawing weather. From the 16th to the 19th there was beautiful, spring-like weather, followed by a sudden and severe freeze. The prospects now are that there is an entire difference in the coming out of the early and the late sown wheat, and this season this will cut a much more important figure in the crop than usual, for the reason that a large percentage of the crop was sown late. We are now in the midst of the first critical period of the trials and struggles of the winter wheat crop of 1887 and 1888. The movement of winter wheat, while it has been small so far during February out of farmers' hands, is even smaller at present than at any time since harvest, with no probability of any change until we have some definit facts either for better or worse as to the final outcome of the crop.

From the region south of the Ohio reports are generally favorable, the Texas crops being in the best condition.

Leaving the territory south of the Ohio River, and commencing west of New York, where they have had a general thaw, we still find considerable snow on the wheat, and so far no complaints as to the condition of the crop. This area, comprising Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, yielded in 1887, in round numbers, 132,000,000 bushels of wheat, and is the most important portion of the winter wheat belt. The reports from these States bring out forcibly this fact: That the late-sown wheat today is in a weakly condition. It looks today as if the condition of the wheat in Kansas was better than in any other State in the winter wheat belt.

CANCER CURED! Send stamp for pamphlet. Drs. L. D. & C. H. McMICHAEL, 63 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ALL PERSONS intending to travel in EUROPE may obtain valuable information free by addressing E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

HEALTHY DIGESTION, A CLEAR COMPLEXION, BRIGHT EYES,

A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the desert of the dyspeptic and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as

AREND'S BEEF, IRON, AND WINE, WITH PHOSPHATES,

The Most Successful Tonic of the Age.

It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system. It is a superior liver and kidney remedy, as well as a blood purifier. It cures Rheumatism and Malaria. Thousands sing its praises.

Beware of imitations. No other preparation of similar name possesses the same medicinal qualities.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,

Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

MADAME SCHACK'S Abdominal and Hose SUPPORTERS.

Where shapeliness, comfort, and health are desired it is indispensable. Corpulent figures reduced and made shapely. Women need no longer suffer from weaknesses of their sex by wearing this supporter. On sale by

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.,

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.,

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

Circulars to non-residents of Chicago.

EARL MFG. CO., 263 State-st.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

and others suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. ELECTRICITY instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear the same belt. ELECTRIC SUSPENSORIES free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 700 cured in '86. Send stamp for pamphlet.

DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELT & SUSPENSORY, OR REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose. CURE OF PHYSICAL WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp. The Canden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. Acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Trial. Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1. J. CRISTADORO, 95 William-st., New York. Interesting pamphlets sent free.

THE BESLY CABINET With CURTAIN is ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. Manufactured by BROWN & BESLY, 53 & 54 Wabash Av.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

RED STAR LINE.

Belgian Royal and U. S. mail steamers every Saturday between New York and Antwerp direct. Cabin accommodations unsurpassed. Rates low. Antwerp centrally located, this route is desirable for tourists. Brussels reached in 1 hour. Paris 6. Cologne and the Rhine 4. London 10 hours. Return tickets good also via Inman Line from Liverpool. Peter Wright & Sons, General Agents, New York. Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, Westn. Pass. Agts., 160-162 Randolph-st.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to

A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada,

THOS. COOK & SONS,

232 South Clark-st., Chicago, or

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,

51 Broadway, New York.

To EUROPE!

SPRING AND SUMMER PARTIES sail from New York in April, May, June and July. Send for program. Our new circulars are of interest to all intending travelers. THOS. COOK & SON, 232 S. Clark St., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	†12.01 pm	† 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 8.00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.50 pm	* 9.30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4.55 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka	* 5.35 pm	* 9.45 am
Mendota and Galesburg	* 9.45 pm	† 2.30 pm
Sioux City	‡10.00 pm	† 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.50 pm	* 3.00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.25 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Chicago, Santa Fe & California Ry.

(Leased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.)

Passenger trains run to and from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts., as follows:

Leave Chicago	* 8.20 am	† 5.25 pm
Arrive Joliet	10.15 am	7.22 pm
Arrive Streator	12.15 pm	9.30 pm
Arrive Galesburg	4.12 pm	
Arrive Pekin	4.35 pm	
Arrive Fort Madison	6.25 pm	

Trains arrive from Fort Madison 5.40 p. m. daily, from Streator 10.45 a. m., except Sunday.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N.M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§ 6.00 pm §12.05 pm	§ 8.00 am § 1.30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11.20 pm	§ 7.15 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9.00 am § 9.00 pm	§ 7.30 pm § 7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11.20 pm	§ 7.15 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n.	* 5.00 pm	* 9.45 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4.15 pm	§ 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, & Marshalltown	* 8.30 am §12.00 m § 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	* 6.10 pm § 2.15 pm § 8.00 am § 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 7.30 pm §10.35 pm	§ 8.00 am § 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am § 9.00 pm * 9.00 am	§ 6.45 pm § 6.50 am * 6.50 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am X8.30 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm * 5.00 pm § 7.30 pm §10.35 pm	* 9.00 am X1.45 pm * 1.50 pm * 4.00 pm § 9.50 pm § 8.00 am § 7.00 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am *11.30 am	* 4.00 pm * 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	§ 3.00 pm § 9.05 pm	§ 1.50 pm § 7.00 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 9.05 pm	* 7.00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§ 1.50 pm
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	* 7.00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton and Wausau	§ 3.00 pm * 5.00 pm	§ 1.50 pm * 9.50 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am * 4.45 pm	* 6.45 pm *10.45 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am * 4.15 pm *11.30 pm	* 3.45 pm *10.45 am *11.30 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 8.00 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	§ 6.45 pm

§ Daily. * Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. † Daily except Saturday. ‡ Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 8 00 am	† 7.30 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 5.00 pm	* 9.45 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex.	* 5.00 pm	* 9.45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.05 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	x6.35 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	‡6.35 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10.30 pm	‡6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. ○Monday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 am § 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	* 6.30 pm § 7.00 am § 3.00 pm
Milwaukee, Madison, and West	*11.30 am *10.30 pm	* 7.00 pm * 7.00 am
Milwaukee and Madison	§ 3.00 pm	§ 4.00 pm
Milwaukee	* 5.00 pm	* 8.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota	*11.30 am †10.40 pm	* 3.00 pm † 7.00 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco Fast Express	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	§10.40 pm	§ 6.00 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10.40 pm	§ 6.45 am

For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	7.50 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	7.50 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	1.30 pm
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	10.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	1.30 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	7.50 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	7.50 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	1.30 pm
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	7.50 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8.25 am	* 6.30 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9.00 pm	§ 7.25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§ 1.00 pm	§ 2.20 pm
Essex Accommodation	§ 4.30 pm	§ 9.30 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South and West go via this route.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.

(Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars, Palace sleeping-cars, combination buffet, and smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket office, No. 129 Randolph-st. (Sherman House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.*	5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex.*	5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Des Moines Night Express	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

‡Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§6.50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	*6.50 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: *Chicago*—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *New York*—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. *Boston*—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line) Nos. 4 & 11	† 6.50 am	† 5.40 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	† 9.00 am	† 6.40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	* 9.30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4.40 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8.15 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	‡ 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 5.40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3.55 pm	† 6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	* 9.10 pm	* 7.45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

		Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 8.50 am	* 6.45 pm
Limited New York & Boston	§ 5.30 pm	§ 9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§ 8.00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	* 5.40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'dati'n	* 4.05 pm	* 9.50 am
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9.30 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5 45 pm	* 6.30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*11.10 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Baltimore & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. and P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. and C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.30 pm
Night express (daily)	8.30 pm	6.45 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.45 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.20 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	8.00 am
Eastern Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	† 7.45 pm	† 9.00 am
New York Limited	† 3.10 pm	† 6.10 pm
Local Express	* 7.45 am	* 6.10 pm
Philadelphia Express	* 7.45 pm	* 9.00 am
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 7.45 am	*11.40 am
Kouts Accommodation	* 6.10 am	* 8.15 pm
Hammond Accommodation	* 4.20 pm	* 7.20 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	† 3.10 pm	† 9.30 pm

†Daily. *Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	§ 6.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.15 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	* 9.35 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m * 1.25 pm § 6.20 pm	§ 6.40 pm * 7.30 am §10.00 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	6.00 pm
Detroit Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.00 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 and 123 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address M. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, Clark-st., Chicago.

TRIBUNE

ARCHER-AV., 2

Leusman

COTTAGE GROV

Julius H.

COTTAGE GROV

F. Le B.

COTTAGE GROV

—Hubbar

HALSTED-ST., S

Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., S

HALSTED-ST., S

ter, Drugg

INDIANA-AV., 3

S. Jacobus

STATE-ST., 381.

Druggist.

STATE-ST., 2724

STATE-ST., 3160

STATE-ST., 3640

TWENTY-SECON

sellers and

THIRTY-NINTH-

Chas. S. S

THIRTY-FIRST-

Schmid, D

WENTWORTH-A

first-st.—

WABASH-AV., 1

Fischer, D

ASHLAND-AV., S

G. G. Shau

BLUE ISLAND-A

John R. Sh

HALSTED-ST., So

Pharmacy

HARRISON-ST., W

HARRISON-ST.,

C. J. True

INDIANA-ST., W

JACKSON-ST., W

Lyneman,

LAKE-ST., West,

T. Sill, Drug

LAKE-ST., West, 7

brecht Bro

MADISON-ST., We

MADISON-ST., We

Druggists.

MADISON-ST., We

Umsted, Dr

MADISON-ST., We

Co.

MADISON-ST., We

A. Thayer,

MADISON-ST., West

Druggist.

MADISON-ST., Wes

True, Drugg

MILWAUKEE-A

Geo. S. M

MILWAUKEE-AV

MILWAUKEE-AV

MILWAUKEE-AV

Sethness, D

OGDEN-AV., 581-

TWELFTH-ST., We

VAN BUREN-ST., W

Clancy, Drug

VAN BUREN-ST., W

E. Button, D

WESTERN-AV., 17

Matthews &

INDIANA-ST., West

Druggist.

NOR

CHICAGO-AV., East

Hanke, Drug

CLARK-ST., North,

Druggists.

LOST

LOST—SUNDAY E book containing tween Division and E return to 240 Hudson- eral reward.

LOST—BETWEEN atoga restaurant, Return to D. Appleto MURCH.

LOST—LIVER AND cense 8.867. A re to 1683 Prairie-av.

LOST—$170—SATUR 5 p. m., either in between Richelieu a bill. Party finding it returning same to L.

SITUAT

BOOKKEEP

SITUATION WANT insurance office b Q 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANT of 30, a position a (wholesale preferred) the East; can give A1 une office.

SITUATION WANT 20, gentlemanly, w bookkeeper, assistan class references. Ad

SITUATION WAN speaks German an or anything. LOUIS

SITUATION WANT proachable charact thoroughly correspon German languages, salesman. Address K

SITUATION WANT country by an exp able. No. 1 Chicago r

SA

SITUATION WANT as traveling sales have best of recomme acter, and habits. Ad Iowa.

SITUATION WANT years old, in some city. Good referen South Halsted-st., up-

SITUATION WANT draughtsman. Re

SITUATION WANT trious man to d factory. Q 35, Tribun

SITUATION WANT metal trades: unde years' experience in Q 49, Tribune office.

COACHMEN

SITUATION WANT teamster. Well re

MISC

SITUATION WANT gentlemanly, wel First-class references

SITUATION WAN who has had many business and unders manufacture, also o trade, as overseer o ences. Address B. M. New York.

SITUATION WANT cial man, with al chanical engineer, d where there are some not expected at first, and security. Q 45, T

SITUATION WANT watchman; good Address J. C., 2847 Fa

SITUATION WANT ucated German, 24 3 years in Chicago, wa Best of city reference

SITUATI

BOOKKEEP

SITUATION WANT writing in office o dress Miss M. K., 830 A

D

SITUATION WANT in a private family Address K 44, Tribune

SITUATION WAN married lady a p awaiting confinement

SITUATION WANT work by an Ameri

HOU

SITUATION WANT housekeeper in a and laundry or some dress Q 4, Tribune offi

EMPLOY

SITUATIONS WAN South Sides, for p domestics that can fu W. C. CARPENTER,

WANTED

BOOKKEEP

WANTED—A DRU German. 573 Bl

WANTED—AN AS must be a good w who have billed dr Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK ough grocer; stat rience in full, with re office.

WANTED—HAT man and have go

WANTED—FIRST months in a Tribune office.

WANTED—A REG first-class store, erences, DRUGGIST,

STENO

WANTED—AN EX has had some exp is also a good penman sirable. Address K 9

WANTED—BY A L bright, intelligen Must live with parent Address Q 10, Tribune

WANTED—A STO learn business; Q 28, Tribune office.

COACHMEN

WANTED—COACH and obliging. Re urday, from 10 to 12, a

SA

WANTED—SALES factured line of trade in Colorado an mencing fall trip abo commission; only ex men need apply. Ad tions and stating age, 2409, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVE goods and shoe t Address P.-O. Box 25

WANTED—AN E drug salesman fo ed with the trade. A as to sales, salary, and

WANTED—A JEW to go to a larg tween 1 and 2, at HEN roe-st.

WANTED—BY A firm, a house sa in the business; pref and can control some

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Lensman, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

HALSTED-ST. South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 3559—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.

INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.

STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, Near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.

WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.

WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.

BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.

HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.

HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.

INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.

JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 384, corner Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.

MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J True, Druggist.

MADISON-St., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }

MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.

OGDEN-AV., 581—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.

TWELFTH-ST., West, 429—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.

VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.

INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 19—POCKETbook containing money and valuable papers, between Division and Eugenie-sts.; finder will please return to 240 Hudson-av., first floor, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—BETWEEN TOM DONNELLY'S AND SARatoga restaurant, fob chain. A suitable reward. Return to D. Appleton & Co., 152 Wabash-av. C. L. MURCH.

LOST—LIVER AND WHITE COACH DOG: LIcense 8,867. A reward will be paid for his return to 1636 Prairie-av.

LOST—$170—SATURDAY, FEB. 18, FROM 7 TO 5 p. m., either in Richelieu or Leland Hotel, or between Richelieu and Leland, three $50 and one $20 bill. Party finding it will receive liberal reward by returning same to L. L. SMITH, Richelieu Hotel.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OR insurance office by young man (Scandinavian). Q 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN of 30, a position as office man or head bookkeeper (wholesale preferred); have 12 years' experience in the East; can give A1 reference. Address Q 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ADVERTISER, AGED 20, gentlemanly, well educated, as clerk, cashier, bookkeeper, assistant, or anything honest. First-class references. Address Q 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO speaks German and English as bookkeeper, clerk, or anything. LOUIS OTTE, 149 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF IRREproachable character as bookkeeper; understands thoroughly correspondence in English, French, and German languages, and is a Hebrew; also a good salesman. Address K 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TEMPORARILY IN THE country by an expert accountant; terms reasonable. No. 1 Chicago references. B 64, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 as traveling salesman (stationery preferred). I have best of recommendations as to education, character, and habits. Address Lock Box 316, Marengo, Iowa.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART BOY, 17 years old, in some store; well acquainted in the city. Good reference. WM. BUCHHOLZ, 3427 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEERING draughtsman. References. L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUStrious man to do carpenter work in a store or factory. Q 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HARDWARE OR metal trades: understands gas and steam fitting; 6 years' experience in England and America. Address Q 49, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD RELIABLE teamster. Well recommended. L 7, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CATHOLIC, AGED 20, gentlemanly, well educated, in any capacity. First-class references. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had many years' experience in the pickle business and understands everything about the manufacture, also of sauerkraut, and has a large trade, as overseer or bookkeeper. Best of references. Address B. M. A., Farmingdale, Long Island, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT FINANcial man, with also long experience as a mechanical engineer, desires some position of trust where there are some future prospects; high salary not expected at first. Can furnish highest references and security. Q 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A NIGHT OR DAY watchman; good references from the last place. Address J. C., 2847 Farrell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, WELL EDucated German, 24 years old, strong and healthy, 2 years in Chicago, wants to learn some business. Best of city references. K 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY FOR writing in office or would learn to set type. Address Miss M. K., 800 Austin-av.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. First-class references given. Address K 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE married lady a place to work for board while awaiting confinement. Q 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork by an American girl. 2248 Indiana-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF 30 AS housekeeper in a hotel; would take linen room and laundry or some respectable employment. Address Q 4, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH AND South Sides, for private family, trained, reliable domestics that can furnish verbal references. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; MUST SPEAK German. 573 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRUG BILL CLERK; must be a good writer and accurate; only those who have billed drugs need apply. Address L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK FOR TEA STORE; THOROUGH grocer; state age, salary expected, experience in full, with reference. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—HAT CLERK; MUST SPEAK GERman and have good references. Q 17, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WRITER FOR FEW months in a real-estate office. Address Q 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG CLERK IN first-class store, South Side. Address, with references, DRUGGIST, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER WHO has had some experience in legal work and who is also a good penman; rapidity with correctness desirable. Address K 95, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, bright, intelligent office boy 15 to 18 years of age. Must live with parents and come well recommended. Address Q 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY IN DRUG STORE TO learn business; state last employer and salary. Q 38, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—COACHMAN; MUST BE WILLING and obliging. References required. Apply Saturday, from 10 to 12, at Room 19, 145 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL OUR MANUfactured line of boots and shoes to the retail trade in Colorado and Northern New Mexico, commencing fall trip about April 10; terms, 5 per cent commission; only experienced traveling shoe salesmen need apply. Address, forwarding recommendations and stating age, J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., Box 2480, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN VISITING DRY goods and shoe trade, for a big selling side line. Address P.-O. Box 425.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING drug salesman for Southern Wisconsin acquainted with the trade. Address, giving full particulars as to sales, salary, references, etc. L 12, Tribune.

WANTED—A JEWISH CLOTHING SALESMAN to go to a large town in Wisconsin. Call between 1 and 2, at HENRY P. IDE & CO.'S, 200 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY firm, a house salesman; must have experience in the business; prefer one who has been traveling and can control some trade. Address Q 32, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GALVANIZED iron cutter and one who can estimate and take off work from plans to go into one of the larger towns in Illinois. Steady work to the right party. Address or call in person Sunday morning, Feb. 26, between 9 and 12 o'clock, CORNICE, at Windsor Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER TO TAKE the mechanical management of a newspaper, job, and general publishing business, owned by an incorporated company; must be able to estimate on work and buy $1,000 worth of stock in the institution; salary, $22 per week. B 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGRAVER ON SEALS AND badges or a steel stamp and stencil cutter willing to go to a Western capital; steady employment; married preferred. Address, stating experience and wages, D 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINTing office doing largely commercial small work: must be generally versed in bidding and willing to go to a Western capital; right party could purchase interest; a splendid chance. Address, stating experience, D 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable pressman to take charge of pressroom running ten presses; married man preferred. Address HARRISON & SMITH, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TAILORS—202 STATE-ST., ROOM 5, finest custom cutting taught by Jackson's scientific tailor system, the only perfect mathematical method: elegant, easy, artistic garments placed on ladies or gentlemen without alteration; professionals astonished; 33 per cent of time saved in learning, and afterwards in cutting; investigate.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LEAD BURNER AND plumber. Address Bremaker Moore Paper Company, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT COATMAKERS; prices $9 to $14; good workshop. S. W. STIMSON & SONS, Columbus, O.

WANTED—PRINTER—COMPETENT JOURNEYman to make up forms and set tasty jobs. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO HAS had experience in selling to wholesale grocer's trade in the West. State experience and references. D 68, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other business; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 samples free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MAN LOCATED outside Chicago to represent in his locality a responsible house. Good salary. References exacted and given. Supt. Mfg. House, Lock-Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS MANAGER FOR Western lumber yard; must understand country yard business; state salary expected, with references. Address D 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR DAKOTA; MUST be competent to figure on lithographing, binding, and blank books; none but those of experience need apply. JOHN MORRIS COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN OF GOOD appearance and character, one who has had some experience preferred; $15 per week. New York Manufacturing Co., second floor, 166 Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST ON BOOKS in wholesale house: experience not necessary, but must write a good and moderately-rapid hand; salary in proportion to ability. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must have references. Apply at 3967 Lake-av.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL. MUST have best of references. 3208 Lake Park-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND TAILORS, 202 State-st., Room 5; ten thousand dressmakers and tailors using our method are satisfied they have the only system that places easy, artistic garments on all forms, ladies or gentlemen, without alteration; our cutters always in demand. Agents wanted.

NURSES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—HEALTHY YOUNG wet nurse. Apply to DR. M. D. OGDEN, 163 State-st., Room 34, between the hours of 1:30 and 3:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A PROMINENT STATE-ST. FURniture house, a young woman of good address to attend door and make herself generally useful in the warerooms. Q 34, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.
ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.
ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.

Are warranted for seven years.
Prices low; terms to suit buyers.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, State and Jackson-sts.: HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS, AND KIMBALL ORGANS. Cash or time payments; new pianos to rent. Old instruments taken in exchange.
ALSO
A few second-hand pianos of standard makes, such as Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Knabe, Hazelton, and Emerson at SPECIAL BARGAINS on time.

AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS SHONINGER PIANOS. INSTRUMENTS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST.

KNABE — PIANOS. | SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison. Favorable prices and terms. Old pianos taken.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS REGARDless of prices previous to moving March 1 to 148 State-st. The Sterling Co., 179-181 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$4 AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—NEW UPright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200. $225, $250 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7⅓-octave; tone and durability fully guaranteed; easy payments; old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

$200 BUYS ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT piano warranted for seven years; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AGENTS WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT TO ALL ON ODORLESS FRYINGpan; fries onions, broils steak, etc., allowing no smell to escape into the room; liberal inducements; particulars free. Morgan Mfg. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

MANY WOMEN ARE CARING FOR AND EDUcating their children by canvassing for the Williamson Corset. Williamson Corset & Brace Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR FIRE PROOF safes; size, 32x22x22; 700 lbs.; sells rapidly to farmers, business, and professional men; big money; permanent business; apply quick. Eagle Safe Company, 106 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MAN AS AGENT—A NEW ARTICLE; sells everywhere, city or county; no experience needed. One New York agent's first order a car-load; New Jersey agent's, half-car; Indiana agent, half-car, and so on: rare chance; permanent business; exclusive territory. Write The Monarch Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY OF the United States to sell the patent portable sanitary dinner bucket. Address A. SIMON, 453 West Fifth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—NEW RUBBER UNdergarment; rapid seller, good pay. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LADY IN EVERY TOWN TO TAKE orders for the celebrated Clark Corset. JOHN DAVIS, 162 La Salle-st., Room 48.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN IN ILlinois to canvass for the incandescent petroleum lamp; light equals six ordinary lamps. Rare chance to make money. Address J. B. KING, Hudson, Ohio.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 92 LOOMIS-ST. Established 1870; the largest and most complete music school in the Northwest; furnace heat and gas throughout the entire building; music and all the fine arts. By their new and easy method of musical instruction pupils, young or old, are taught to perform on piano, organ, banjo, harp, or guitar in 20 lessons what requires years by the old method; pupils wishing to attend from a distance will find all the comforts of a home at the seminary; room with board reasonable. Send for new catalogue. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

ECLECTIC SHORTHAND—SIMPLE, LEGIBLE, brief; no "word signs," no verticals; one shade; other decided advantages. Class and individual instruction, day and evening; lessons by mail. Gill's School of Shorthand, 726 Chicago Opera-House.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, SELECT—we graduate thoroughly trained stenographers. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN AND LADIES to take private lessons in penmanship and bookkeeping afternoons and evenings. Call or address A. J. SCARBOROUGH, 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ARMSTRONG: SAMUEL'S COUSIN from St. Louis is in town. Would like to know his address. L 18, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMAN OF GOOD STANDing, no dude, stranger in city, wishes the acquaintance of refined lady socially inclined. Q 50, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR a cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—DRESSMAKERS AND TAILORS, Jackson's Tailoring Institute, 202 State-st., supplies the only tailor system that places elegant, easy, artistic garments on all forms, either ladies or gentlemen, without alteration. This system is unapproachable for high grade work.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc; low rates; advances made. Telephone 891.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROEst.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4573.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO CAPITALISTS.
DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.
An office building on Washington-st.; price $172,000.
A double store on Wabash-av.; price $165,000.
Store on Van Buren-st., east of State-st.; 90 feet front; price $150,000.
Store on Madison-st.; price $60,000.
Store on Dearborn-st.; price $36,000.
Store on Michigan-av.; price $30,000.
Flat building on La Salle-av., fine corner; price $50,000.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—We have a great variety, as well in prices as in area and location, and offer some special bargains; would build to suit responsible tenants and lease for a long term at fair rents. All persons seeking desirable sites, whether centrally located or remote, with or without railroad facilities or dock front, are invited to consult with us. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 99-YEARS' BUSINESS leasehold; one tenant; pays 9 per cent net, and will pay 12 per cent; central location. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO FURNISHED houses, central corners, 100x125, improvements, nets 15 per cent, cash down, $10,000. D E 53, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
Double store on South Water-st.
Good corner on South Water-st.; well rented.
Two 40-ft. stores on Randolph.
Elegant double store on Market-st.
Washington-st., office building.
Franklin-st., double stone-front building.
Large corner on Wabash-av.; one of the best on the street; big investment.
State-st., double building, south of 22d-st.
State-st., large vacant corner, south of 22d-st.
Several good investments on West Madison-st.
Capitalists wishing to make investments should look up these bargains.
J. P. WHITE,
Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD HOUSES, near 35th-st.—Do you want a modern house in excellent location, every convenience, finish hardwood? Go see above houses we are just completing. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—LARGE corner and buildings.
State-st.—2 large corner lots; bargains.
Thirty-first-st.—Large business block and corner lot.
Wabash-av.—Large double store; $100,000.
West Madison-st., near Halsted—Fine block; $55,000.
South Halsted-st.—Corner lot, cheap; $7,500.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—100 FT. WIDE NEAR 40th-st.: new house, modern finish and conveniences, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on parlor floor. Will be shown on application to J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—LOT 62X182 FEET—WOULD SELL 20 feet or more; $180 per foot; Wabash-av., near 25th-st. LISTER, Room 44, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT, 50 or 150 feet; will sell on easy terms or lease for 99 years.
Michigan av.—Fine brown stone house, cheap; $21,000.
Prairie-av.—Large stone front house, large rooms, steam heat; d.-r. main floor; will sell on long time and take part pay in smaller house or vacant lots.
Indiana-av.—Choice modern house, well located.
Small modern house, 9 rooms, new; $10,000.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON OAKWOOD-BOULEvard, 173 feet deep to 20-foot alley, fronting south, 200 feet east of the Grand-boulevard; price $15,000, one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent interest. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH BROWN-STONE FRONT, South Side, near Twenty-second-st.; dining-room on parlor floor; $14,000; lot 200 feet deep; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON MICHIGAN-AV., south of 26th-st., at a bargain. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, WELL IMproved; only four blocks from Court-House; wish to sell today. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 31ST—STORE, with 8-room flat above; well rented; $8,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT—The owner of a stone-front house of ten rooms and lot 163 ft. deep, is in need of money and will sacrifice house and lot to party who will pay $4,000 cash and assume the $4,500 mortgage, the property being valued at $11,000. Please address H 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW SOUTH SIDE 2-STORY AND cellar brick houses, modern, boulevards, steam and cable cars, $4,600. HAMILTON, 4235 St. Lawrence-av., or 95 Clark-st., R. 13.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER ON THE SOUTH Side to erect apartment building; lot 50x200; near Twenty-second-st.; will take other good property in part pay. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5006 WASHINGTON-AV.—THIS DEsirable modern residence, with 87x150 feet of ground, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., A TWO-FLOOR dwelling, east front, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $8,000. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SUBSTANTIAL 11-ROOM BRICK houses, east of Indiana-av., in good repair; easy terms. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE AVENUES SOUTH—A desirable residence of 10 rooms and grounds 50x165. R. P. WALKER, Room 2, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD — RESIdence of 10 rooms for $8,500 cash. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES BETWEEN SWIFT and 31st-sts., between Crawford and Hamlin-avs., $1,200 per acre. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A MODERN 8 ROOM brick residence, only $5,300. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 53.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
WEST SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS.
CENTRAL PARK-BOULEVARD, near Sacramento-Avenue Station, C. & N. W. Ry.; $1,100.
ALBANY-AV., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $500.
TROY-ST., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $450.
MEAD-ST., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $450.
KEDZIE-AV., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $750.
HUMBOLDT-BOULEVARD, near California and Milwaukee-avs.; $825.
BURCHELL-AV., near Humboldt-boulevard; $800.
RICHMOND-AV., near Diversy-av.; $300.
THOMAS-AV., near Evergreen-av.; $300.
With cable cars on the West Side now assured these lots will readily sell at double the price now asked. Easy monthly payments. Title perfect and certified abstract furnished each purchaser.
Send for plat or call on
BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO.,
154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—158 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., COR. of alley, between Monroe and Adams, 2-story and cellar modern house. $3,250. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—230 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences. 231 Marshfield-av., 2-story and cellar; d.-r. and k. on parlor floor, stone front, splendid location. OWNER, 239 and 241 South Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET NEAR ARMITAGE AND Milwaukee-avs.; $1,600; can build frame cottages and double your money in 60 days. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—A LARGE FRAME house, large lot, fine barn, on good residence street, $15,000. This is a great bargain, as house-hunters will find on investigation. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—ROBEYst., between Adams and Jackson, modern 2-story and cellar 9-room house. $6,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2 STORY AND BASEMENT houses, Nos. 670 Adams-st. and 707 Monroe-st., both in good repair and in first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, 670 Adams-st., or 34 Pacific-av., Room 20.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—NO. 92 N. ADAst., corner, 43x125, 2-story and basement house, with barn. Address 1112 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—817 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, thirty feet, south front; part cash, balance on time, or other property. J. L. BATCHELDER.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., CORNER LEAVITT and Taylor-sts., 78x110; only $7,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR GOETHEst., in the finest neighborhood between it and Schiller-st.—First-class 25x59 feet brick residence with the modern conveniences; large 25x151 ft. lot; the 2-story barn has stalls for five horses, two rooms for servants, lofts for carriages, etc.; possession at once if desired; price $12,500, part cash and part on time; title clear. Apply to J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—BRICK FLAT AND LARGE LOT within one block of Lincoln Park; fine lot on Oglesby-st., near North-av.; two good lots on Thirty-third-st., between Auburn and Laurel; lots on Barry-av., Lake View; mill in running order, with dwellings, barn, sheds, and 23 acres, including water-power, near Flint, Michigan. MARTIN DAWSON, 214 and 216 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER-AV., NEAR DAYTON-ST.—A modern 10-room residence with large barn and lots, 48x115 feet to alley; convenient to street-cars; title clear; is offered below market value, on terms to suit. Apply to J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW MODERN RESIdences in the best neighborhood on the North Side. DUNLAP SMITH, 97 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST VACANT RESIDENCE corner on the North Side, 50x149 feet to a 20-foot alley; south and east exposure. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN ROUGH CUTstone front house, 363 Schiller-st., near Potter Palmer's residence and Lake Shore-drive; go and look at it if you want a genteel home; price $13,000. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. Cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEAR LINCOLN PARK and McCormick Seminary—Large, sunny south front house on Fullerton-av., in complete repair, convenient to street and steam cars; will be sold for $4,000 cash, buyer assuming $4,500 mortgage. This property is choice and considered worth $10,000. J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN HOUSES ON Bellevue-place, Elm-st.; prices from $10,000 to $35,000; want offers. B. L. HONORE, 39, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DETACHED BRICK house beautifully finished; first-class in every particular; fine location on North Side; must be sold at $4,000. LANDIS & FULLER, 192 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SPLENDID HOUSE, LOT, and barn, with all comfortable improvements thereon. Lot 25x120 feet; alley in rear; sold on account of sickness. Inquire on premises, 672 Lincoln-av.

FOR SALE—A NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE SITE facing Water-Works, $5,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAST CHANCE.
23 ALREADY SOLD.
A Rare Opportunity to Buy a Home.
VERY EASY TERMS!
ONLY SIX LEFT.
Renters and Investors Should See Them at Once.
THE NEW ARTISTIC DETACHED BRICK AND
STONE HOUSES,
Fronting east on
LAKE-AV., BETWEEN FORTY-FIRST AND
FORTY-SECOND-STS.
Are very handsome and complete, with large rooms, good cellar, and all modern conveniences.
Near Oakland and Forty-third Street Stations.
Near Cable Cars.
Near Drexel-boulevard Board of Trade Trains.
Pressed Brick Fronts, $6,750.
Stone Fronts, $6,850.
Examine Them.
For plans and information call at the premises or our office.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER GROVE.
The finest property on the St. Johns River, six miles south of Palatka, containing 2,600 orange trees, 1,500 bearing, and a large number of other fruit trees, pears, peaches, plums, Japan persimmons, pineapples, etc. Fine modern house of 15 rooms, with hot and cold water throughout, laundry and bath-rooms, large barns, tenant's house, packing-house, greenhouse, artesian well, sulphur bathing pool, etc.
All steamers land at wharf. The whole place is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy, as a winter home or paying investment. Address W. F. FULLER, San Mateo, Fla.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD HOMES — YOUR choice of 27 new homes on Harvard, Yale, Wentworth, Perry, Lafayette, and Stewart-avs., on easy monthly payments or otherwise, at following prices:
Ten houses, with lots, $3,300 to $3,850.
Six houses, with lots, $4,000 to $4,600.
Eleven houses, with lots, $5,000 to $6,650.
Read our three advertisements in this column.
APPLY IN CHICAGO
to Wm. A. Purcell, agent, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st.
APPLY AT ENGLEWOOD
to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st., J. M. YOUNG, 6550 Yale-st.

FOR SALE—
ENGLEWOOD HOMES—STOP AND THINK—On a cash payment of $300 to $500 and monthly payments of $35 to $50 (nothing additional for interest) we will sell you an elegant new modern house on brick or stone basement, 7 to 9 rooms, full 2 stories, on paved street, all improvements in and paid for. This money paid for rent is GONE FOREVER, but applied in buying a home will make you in a short time THE OWNER of a beautiful home. Read our three advertisements in this column and come and see us. GEORGE & YOUNG, Builders, Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—
5 lots for $2,000.
10 lots for $2,000.
24 lots for $4,800.
Lots at Cheltenham from $250 to $500.
Lots near Ashland-av. and 47th-st., $300 to $600.
Lots at Panhandle Crossing from $200 to $300.
Lots at Almira Station, $300 to $500.
Lots at Fernwood, $260.
Lots on Halsted-st., $1,000.
Lots on Superior-st., $900.
Lots at Douglas Park, $400 to $1,000.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ROSALIE-COURT.
SOUTH PARK STATION, ILL. CENT. R'Y.
We are now offering 12 new and beautifully designed houses, 5 to 8 rooms each, furnace, bath, and all conveniences, 34 to 40 ft. frontage with each house; price $4,500 to $7,200 each.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ARGYLE PARK.
50 Lots in this delightful suburb $500, $800, $1,200, $1,400. Call at our office at 12 o'clock sharp today and go and see them.
DAVIS & HAMMOND,
92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, NEW BRICK RESIdence, near steam and cable-cars; papered and decorated; wood mantels and furnace; 379 40th-st.; terms easy; only $5,450; also two new pressed-brick houses on Bryant-av., $6,500; two on Oakenwald-av., $5,500; also fine country residences at Highland Park. W. J. TAYLOR, Room 520, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES on Bowen-av. and 42d-st., seven and nine rooms, all modern improvements, one block from cable and steam-cars; location very desirable; less than two blocks from Drexel-boulevard. A decided bargain may be obtained if sold on or before April 1, and at terms to suit. By the Oakland Bank, corner Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO LAWN LOTS: $200; $10 cash, $5 monthly; 6c fare; houses built to order. WILSON P. CONOVER, Room 44, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NORTHEAST CORNER Ashland-av. and 71st-st. at $800 per acre; splendid bargain. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ON COTTAGE GROVEav., near 43d-st., 50x140, east front, improved; $7,000. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE TO SUBDIVIDE, 17 acres, at junction of two railroads and Belt R. R., n. w. of limits. J. H. O'BRIEN, owner, 319 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—ON DICKEY, near 69th-st., 1½-story, 11-room house, only $2,000 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOT, HALSTED and 44th-st., 75x125, with a very good cottage. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO LAWN LOTS, $200 TO $300; $5 monthly; pleasantest, cheapest, and best lots within a 6c ride; selling rapidly; don't buy a home without seeing them; houses for sale and built to order. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A VERY DESIRABLE EASTfront house at Woodlawn Park not offered for sale before. JAMES WADSWORTH, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES CORNER 47TH AND Blanchard-sts. for $1,500 per acre. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW 6-ROOM cottages on easy payments; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents; on Winter and Desplaines-sts., near 52d; water pipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., 4203—9 ROOM modern house; hall in the centre; front of lot 44 feet, running through and fronting north on 42d-st.; price only $5,800; open today. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR Drexel-boulevard, a modern 10-room brick house, with lot 170 feet deep; will be sold at a great sacrifice if promptly taken; want offer. CRONKRITE & FOUKE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—40 ACRES NEAR suburban trains of Northwestern R. R. and near station; the adjoining property is being rapidly built up, and these acres will pay handsomely to subdivide and improve. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TOWN OF LAKE—10, 20, 40, 60 acres near vicinity of Grand Trunk R. R. shops; also several acre tracts on Archer-av., between 39th and 47th-sts.
—HYDE PARK—
3, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 80 acres, near suburban trains, and good improvements.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES BETWEEN 50TH AND 51st., near the railway station; $2,000 per acre. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., EAST front, 61 feet frontage, for $5,300. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES AT MODERate prices at La Grange, on terms to suit. Call or write for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORNst.: 300 lots in choicest part of South Englewood, near depot; high, dry, and best in Cook County for price; only $200 and upward; the price of these lots will be advanced soon; buy now; several bunches of 10 to 20 lots at about acre prices.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—DO YOU know that Englewood has 18,000 population? 7 miles from the Court-House; 80 trains each way to the city daily; time thirty minutes; State-st. cable every eight minutes; fare by cable or railroad, 5 cents. Read our three advertisements in this column and come and see us. GEORGE & YOUNG, Builders, Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN ACRES IN the Town of Lake. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS—EASY PAYments. 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents, on Winter and Desplaines-sts., near 52d, two blocks from 55th-st. depot; water pipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON 53Dst., near Illinois Central R. R. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV. AND 48TH-ST., 10 acres, all light ground; can be had at a bargain. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WHO ARE LOOKING FOR a residence in Englewood, Hyde Park, or Woodlawn Park will please call or send for my printed list of property in these suburbs. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—IF YOU ARE looking for a beautiful house for a home look at 6327 and 6333 Dickey-st.; 9 and 10 rooms; all modern and complete; price $4,500; open for inspection today. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK, 51ST-ST., AT CAR shops Grand Trunk and Santa Fe. EARLE, 3646 Forest-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—10-ROOM BRICK; ALL conveniences; lot 100x188, facing lake; South Evanston; no agents. Address G 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN TRADE—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL residences in Rosalie-court, Hyde Park, and several well rented flat buildings; will take well located lots for equity. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON RAILROAD EIGHT miles from Court-House; $300 per acre; you can make a fortune out of this property and subdivide. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOTS—I FURNISH tickets to any one desiring to see these beautiful lots; only 30 minutes' ride from city; 18 daily trains. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 24.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHLY-IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms, 160 to 500 acres each, 60 to 70 miles south of Chicago, on I. C. R. R.; all under cultivation; price according to improvements; terms to suit buyers; might accept improved city property in part payment. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—180 ACRES IN IOWA AT HALF price for cash; would exchange for Chicago property. S. R. HARRIS, 170 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF MODERN HOUSES ON South Side and Hyde Park; price from $5,000 to $50,000. If you want to sell send me descriptions. I have customers for them. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—THE SPRING DEMAND FOR houses, lots, and acres is being felt. Owners who really desire to sell at reasonable prices and will send or leave particulars with us will be sure of our personal attention and best efforts to make quick sales. H. G. TEED & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE, BOTH vacant and improved. Owners wishing quick sales made please leave particulars NOW at this office. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE, AN ATTRACTIVE house of 8 or 9 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; new house preferred; price must not exceed $10,000. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

CHOICE OF THREE A1 KANSAS FARMS FOR good Eastern property or clean stock of hardware. LANDIS & FULLER, 192 S. Clark-st.

FINE NEW PIANO, STANDARD MAKE, FOR merchant tailoring. Q 37, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES SOUTHWEST OF city; "Stickney" Belt Ry. to run on east side, Wabash Ry. just west, will be worth $1,000 per acre in a few years; will take business property in the city and assume, or take business property clear in any good Western city, as part pay. V. H. SURGHNOR, 14 Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—3,400-acre cattle ranch in Kansas, well improved, located, fenced, and clear; will assume or pay cash difference; price, $65,000.
To exchange or for sale—Molding, door, sash, and blind factory, with ground, and machinery: bargain given; price $10,000. GOLSEN, 150 Washington-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE—HALF CASH, BALANCE REAL estate, two of the finest and best stocked saloons in the city; big trade; license all paid. Address Q 52, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WANT CITY OR SUBURBAN property for established laundry and cash. WALTER, 103 Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$7,000 BOOTS AND SHOES FOR city property. Store 388 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD INSIDE MINNEAPOLIS improved and cash for furniture or boots and shoes. CYRUS W. WELLS, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPENING IN THE JOBbing business. Interest in one of the largest jobbing houses of its kind in Chicago. Sells goods all over the world. Business now clearing over $12,000 per annum, to good live man interest will be sold for $10,000. Established ten years.
¼ interest in catering business, 2 horses and wagons; invoice $1,000. Retiring partner will sell his interest for $650; place now clearing over $15 per day. Investigate.
½ interest in largest agricultural manufacturing plant in United States. Invoice over $30,000. Interest will be sold for $5,000; part cash.
31-room European hotel, $800.
Grocery and meat market, horse and wagon, etc.; invoice $700, price $400.
HERBERT L. FLINT & CO.,
Rooms 49 and 50, 126 E. Washington-st.

AN EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY making staple goods wishes to open a branch establishment in Chicago to take care of and extend their western business. A man capable of taking charge of correspondence, collections, and finances can have a good opportunity to engage in business. Must be able to take $8,000 to $10,000, which will pay a good per cent, and a fair salary to the right man. First-class references will be required. Address "Manufacturing," care Tribune office.

AT A BARGAIN—DRUG, BOOK, AND STATIONery store doing a good business. No ill health, but have two places of business. Will invoice about $2,500. Address H. P. MOFFETT, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

A PUSHING ADVERTISING HOUSE TO HANdle a novelty in advertising; has had a big sale in Mass.; sells for $30 thousand; samples and full particulars sent on receipt of 15c to cover postage and packing. H. H. DURGIN, Pittsfield, Mass.

A COMPLETE CORNICE SHOP TO RENT AT 292 Milwaukee-av.

BAKERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED bread and cake trade in Anniston, Alabama.; only bakery in town. Inquire of S. G. REYNOLDS, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

BEST THING IN CHICAGO—$15,000 TAKES HALF interest. Address K 75, Tribune office.

INVESTORS—WANTED—AT ONCE—RELIABLE party or parties to join in the purchase of tract of land in the South containing iron; fullest investigation desired; have option on land. Address K 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FACTORY AND MACHINERY, ALL in first-class order, especially built an adapted for picture moldings and frames, but suitable for any other wood-working establishment; corner lot, 150x240. For further particulars apply to FARRAR & CO., 624 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY, CIGAR, AND TOBACco store; established 8 years; owner going South. L. THOMAS, 709A Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL TAKE AN OLD-ESTABlished wrapping-paper route, horse, wagon, harness, etc. Address PAPER-DEALER, 254 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—ONE-THIRD INTERest in traveling cyclorama Battle of Gettysburg. M. A. STIVER, Walnut, Ill.

FOR SALE—MY STOCK, FIXTURES, TEAM, AND good will of an established first-class family restaurant, catering, ice-cream, and confectionery business in a large suburban town near Chicago; will exchange for improved property. Address W, Room 72 Metropolitan Block.

IT WOULD HELP YOUR TOWN—A MANUFACtory of metal goods will remove its works to some good shipping point, provided a building containing not less than twenty thousand square feet of floor space is provided, with switch tracks, and stock subscribed by citizens. Address, stating particulars, L 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK BUILDING IN GOOD location, 44x144 ft., with good cellar, occupied for the last 20 years for a furniture and carpet house; the best-advertised business house in this region. Possession given April 1. Apply to DANIEL GOULD or J. J. DAMHS, No. 128 East Third-st., Davenport, Ia.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MANufacturing plant, well filled with wood and iron working machinery; fine water power; sidetrack to mill. If in want of a manufacturing plant write for particulars to S. B. HAWKS, Trustee, Marseilles, Ill.

TO RENT—DINING ROOM AND RESTAURANT in first-class building and locality; cheap rent and good chance; fine range and partly furnished. Apply at Room 26, 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO INVEST FROM $1,000 to $5,000 in the stock of an incorporated company; a capable man will be given the position of secretary-treasurer, now vacant, at a salary of $100 per month. Address B 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A RESIDENT OF OMAHA A line of leaf tobacco, tobacco, confectionery, or other goods in that line to sell on commission to be paid weekly. Address EDWARDS, General Delivery, Omaha.

YESTERDAY'S IMPOSSIBILITIES BECOME the accomplished facts of today; new achievements have followed one another so fast that it is indeed a master success which occasions any surprise; one more of those long-standing impossibilities has been overcome, which is pre-eminent in saving time and in the perfection of its work, making the peculiary value very great; a few thousand dollars will place the matter in position to command independence. Particulars only at interview. H 5, Tribune office.

$3,000 TO $5,000 CASH TO INVEST IN legitimate business that will stand investigation by young man of first-class ability; well and favorably known. Address, stating nature, G 61, Tribune office.

$12,000 $6,000 CASH BUYS HOTEL IN LIVE town; fine chance. J. A. CASTER, 93 Ottawa-st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $600 IN ESTABlished real-estate and commission business; nets $300 monthly; references exchanged; investigate. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $300—LIGHT MANufacturing; inside duties; more than a good living, or will pay $15 a week for man and money. Store, 193 South Desplaines-st.

$500 AND LIVE MAN WILL BUY HALF INterest in established laundry. WALTER, 103 Adams-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—MANUFACTURING SITE FOR A term of years; 12,000 square feet on first floor, with grounds 192x132; convenient to railroad on principal street in town of 20,000 inhabitants; but one hour's ride from Chicago; building adapted for heavy manufacturing purposes; this entire property can be had for five, ten, or fifteen years at $1,000 per year. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK—CORNER WEST WASHINGton-st. O. LUNT, Room 17, 102 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

5,000 BOOKS FOR SALE—

Chambers' Cyclopaedia, 10 vols.	$15.00
Johnson's Cyclopaedia, half Russia	20.00
Blaine's Twenty Years in Congress, 2 vols.	5.00
U. S. Dispensatory, 15th Ed.	4.00

Cash paid for old books and magazines. MILLER'S Old Book-store, 2 Arcade Court.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
[illegible] La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS OBTAINED AND PATENT LITIGAtion attended to. Inventors and patentees will find it to their advantage to address or call on E. J. [illegible] & SON, Room 10, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3752 JOHNSON-PLACE, ELEGANT house, all modern conveniences, $85. JOHN V. A. WEAVER, Room 48, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3236 RHODES-AV., MODERN BRICK house; 9 rooms, every convenience, small barn, excellent location; possession April 1. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—A VERY FINE TWO STORY HOUSE, with 49 foot lot, at your own price if taken Saturday or Sunday. Call at 4112 Prairie-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—INDIANA, NEAR STATE-ST.—14-room brick house. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE—2-story and basement house; $65 per month. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MARCH 1—235 SUPERIOR-ST., first floor and basement, $35; second and third floors and attic, $50. Apply to D. C. MORRILL, 269 Erie-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TO PROMPT CAREFUL TENANTS, 7-room houses; 4, 6, and 7 room flats; modern improvements; $18 to $25. T. DEMPSTER, 521 Taylor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—4 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN McLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; $20 to $30; free water, janitor's services, elevators, refrigerators, dumb-waiters, first-class laundry, steam drying-room, etc. Apply at building, day or evening.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS AT 1623 WABASHav., $30 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICE UNFURNISHED UPPER flat. 2346 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict apartment building, northeast cor Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen, separate laundry; steam heat and janitor service free. Rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, CORNER, 150 La Salle-av.; also 12-room house, 244 Chestnut-st. Furnace and gas-fixtures.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV., SECOND FLOOR front, elegant flat, in thorough repair; all modern improvements. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 48, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—STYLISH FURNISHED FLAT, FOUR rooms and alcove; also furnished front room with alcove. Apply on premises, 6010 School-st., Englewood, Ill.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO business men; low rent to good permanent parties. 1329 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2 EAST 12TH, 2 OR 4 ROOMS CHEAP, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SOUTH front, 105 and 107 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—336 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms; cheap. Reference.

TO RENT—187 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished alcove and single room; no May moving.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY NEXT, ENTIRE BUILDing, State-st., opposite the Palmer House, adjoining the Bee-Hive; permission to see the building can be obtained of F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—1627 WABASH-AV.; PRICE $50 per month; 1454 Wabash-av., with living rooms in rear; price $25 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STOREROOM IN SULLIvan, Ind.; occupied for 16 years by W. G. Young as dry goods and millinery store; nicely fitted up; will rent for any respectable business. Apply to C. M. STEWART, Sullivan, Ind., or to the owner, W. P. CLARKE, Mansfield, O.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 40x165 on Randolph-st., west of La Salle-st.; steam elevator, etc., to one party from May 1, 1888. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—4 STORY AND BASEment brick building, 68 Lake-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW SIX-STORY BUILDING, Nos. 449 and 451 State-st., will be rented for a long term to a good tenant. The building is adapted to a business needing much room, and is well-lighted, with good shipping facilities in the rear. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 86 TWENty-second-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE AND FLAT OF 10 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 85 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-STORY AND basement brick; very strong building; $200 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—184 AND 186 WASHINGTON-ST., STORE and basement; also second floor.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 57 STATE-ST., FOUR stories and basement. H. & A. KEEP, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND HOTEL, 284, 286, AND 288 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 24, 236 State-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 13 La Salle-st., near South Water, 20x100; hydraulic elevator, $2,100. F. M. ELLIOT, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 119 FIFTH-AV.; RESTAURANT fixtures for sale. J. L. BATCHELDER, 817 Washington-boulevard.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, from May 1, large, well lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service; will make alterations to suit tenants. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES IN THE Sears Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, Room 19.

TO RENT—OFFICES—IN THE GRAND PACIFIC Hotel and Rock Island Depot Building; steam heat, vaults. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors in building corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, WITH large bay window, suitable for dressmaking, portrait painter, or photography. 189 Wabash-av. B. L. HONORE, 39, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS, 102 WASHINGst. O. LUNT, Room 17.

TO RENT—DESKROOM FOR REASONABLE price, in light, pleasant office facing Post-office. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—114 MONROE-ST., LOFT, 22X160 FEET. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST, 1888—NO. 68 LAKEst., 4-story and basement brick building. West Madison-st., near Centre-av., store and basement, 24 x110. Dickey Building, cor. Dearborn and Lake-st., fine light offices. No. 80 Dearborn-st., fine light offices. No. 2346 Calumet-av., 10-room dwelling. No. 273 Thirtieth-st., 10 room dwelling. Pine and Ontario-sts., 6-room flats in the Newport Apartment Building; steam heat. No. 3002 Wabash-av., 10-room dwelling. No. 376 W. Madison-st., 6-room flats. JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FACTORY BUILDING ON WEST Twelfth-st., west of Western-av., crossing of the Wisconsin Central and Pan Handle Railroads; railroad connections; whole building or separate floors, with steam power and elevator; light all around the building; size 75x100, five stories. Will be rented for a term of years at a reasonable price. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT STORES AND 12,000 FEET lighted from two streets, with heat, power, and elevators; Western Bank Note Co. have taken part of building; automatic sprinklers, walls, floors, and ceilings fire-proofed; will divide; Dearborn-st., near Van Buren. Room 20 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO RENT BUILDings, stores, or upper floors for business, printing, manufacturing, or storage purposes, call and see my large list. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—BY J. W. BOYDEN, 97 CLARK-ST., Room 49: Residences and business buildings, stores, lofts, offices, etc. Leases made, rents collected, and special attention to the care and management of estates. J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—ELABORATE CORNER ROOMS, OR apartments; also residence, select central locality; finest cuisine connected. Call 74 Rush-st.

TO RENT—THE 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS OF NO. 23 Lake-st. from May 1; hydraulic freight elevator. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY NEW BRICK, 50X60 FEET, 12,000 square feet of light from all sides, close to railroad track, with 50-horse power boiler and engine, steam elevator; at low rates to responsible parties.
Apply at 62 West Division-st.

TO RENT—TO MANUFACTURERS—966 NORTH Halsted-st., 2-story brick building, 40x100; low rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT SECOND FLOOR, 50X75, SUITable for sample salesroom or light manufacturing. 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE CORNICE SHOP AT 292 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK FACTORY, COMplete; 13,000 square feet, side-tracks connecting with seven railroads. F. C. ALDRICH, 240 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—100-ROOM HOTEL ONE BLOCK SOUTH of Palmer House, 80-room hotel, Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st. Second floor, 60x100, n. w. cor. State and Jackson-sts. Apply at Room 24, 236 State.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A MODERN house (without basement preferred), with not less than 4 bedrooms, beside servants' room, south of 31st-st. and east of Michigan-av., by a responsible party, who will lease for term of years at rental of $600 to $800 per annum; house must have modern and sanitary improvements. Address A 56, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms; housekeeping; South Side; state price. M 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF VACANT houses and flats list your property with us. We have applications from tenants for houses and flats in each division of the city far in excess of what we can supply. E. C. HULING & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FLAT of four or five rooms; prefer North Side, near Lincoln Park or the lake; state location and price. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE—
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY
86 LA SALLE-ST.,
LENDS MONEY FOR ANY TIME WANTED IN ANY SUM FROM $25 TO $2,500 ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, MACHINERY, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, ETC., ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL FROM THE POSSESSION OF OWNER, WITHOUT DELAY, AND ON FAIR TERMS; ANY PART OF THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF AT ANY TIME, AND THE INTEREST IS REDUCED AS FAST AS PAYMENTS ARE MADE; ACCOUNTS DUE TO FURNITURE DEALERS PAID OFF AND CARRIED AS LONG AS WISHED; AS WE DO BY FAR THE LARGEST LOAN BUSINESS IN CHICAGO WE ARE ABLE TO GIVE THE VERY BEST RATES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN; PERSONS WANTING MONEY WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL ON US BEFORE BORROWING.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
86 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission, long or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

ADVANCES AND MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., to remain in owner's possession, for long or short time; low terms and honorable treatment. If you are in need of money call on B. L. DEMINT, 154 East Madison-st., corner Clark, Room 2.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., LOAN DEPARTMENT, E. S. JUDD, Manager, S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.—Real estate loans, any amount, without delay or attorney's fees.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate, interest and principal guaranteed, in small and large amounts, for sale by the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., Room 13, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED PURCHASE MONEY mortgages on Chicago and suburban property in sums of from $500 to $5,000; interest made equal to 8 per cent per annum. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR LARGE SUMS ON CITY REAL ESTATE at low rates call on J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and Tontines; same bought; send stamps. EDGAR HOLMES, rooms 27 and 28, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates, in large or small amounts; can close loans at once. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property at current rates. E. PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, 95 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED ON LOCAL BONDS, RAILroad bonds, and similar collaterals. A. W. WHEELER, 90 Washington-st.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., loan money on real estate at lowest rates.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago or vicinity at 6 per cent, by LANDIS & FULLER, 192 S. Clark-st.

$5,000 TO $10,000 TO INVEST IN A MANUfacturing or mercantile business; will furnish and require highest references. Address, giving full particulars, K 68, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

9 31ST-ST., NEAR ILLINOIS CENTRAL STATION—Pleasant-furnished front room with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT WARM DOUble and single rooms, with board.

1259 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT HANDsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, for adults; every modern improvement.

1726 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT ALCOVES, with board.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, ALSO back parlor; conveniences; good board.

219 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

359 EAST OHIO-ST.—SINGLE ROOM AND board; also day-board.

WEST SIDE.

22 SOUTH ADA-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMMATE wanted by young lady living at home. Also room and board for gentleman.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE, BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, with a plain, small private family, at or about $5 a week. Q 56, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF elegant flat on Michigan-av., ten minutes walk from the Hotel Richelieu; everything fitted up in modern style; steam heat, etc. Parties wishing a fine home in the heart of the city and away from the business centre will find this just what they want. Address K 40, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BIG SACRIFICE—STANDARD STALLION, low record, for sale; part cash, balance real estate. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CHESTNUT SORREL gelding, 16 hands, 1,250 lbs., seven years; warranted sound and free from blemishes; not afraid of steam cars; safe for family use about city, and very handsome, $250. Address K 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL DAPPLE GRAY COUPE horse, 16 hands, 1,250 lbs., 8 years, sound, and free from blemishes; city broke; not afraid of anything. $250. Address K 59, Tribune office.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—$1,800—BOARD MEMBERSHIP IF taken today; will act promptly. K 3, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE: CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 511 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits; ladies 50 cents and $1; always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50 cts in stamps.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope, 50c. Hours 9 to 5.

JESSIE BIGELOW, MEDIUM, GIVES TREATments. 41 South Clark-st., Room 22. Call today.

MME. E. LAMONT WILL GIVE EXACT LIFE chart, and to her sitters their name in full—ladies' maiden and married name. Tells whether stocks will rise or fall. Charms and love affairs a speciality. 378 S. State-st.; name on door.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM; nativities given. 30 Ogden-av., near Randolph.

445 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORner Throop, now Waverly place, 3d floor—Mme. Joy, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; Iddo charms for business, health, love, and success during leap year. Consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

TYPEWRITERS.

A HAMMOND MACHINE FOR SALE CHEAP; almost new. Address Q 50, Tribune office.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITERS rented for any length of time at low rates, and when a purchase is contemplated a portion of the money paid in rental may be applied on the price of a new machine; machines delivered and returned, kept in good order, and ribbons furnished free. Prompt attention assured. Telephone 137. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 196 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS ALways on hand; Underwood's and Smith's ribbons and carbon paper, manufactured expressly for us and kept constantly fresh by daily and semi-weekly shipments; linen paper of the very best manufacture also made expressly for us for typewriter users, lithographed, printed, ruled, punched, and blocked to suit the patron; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue. Telephone 137. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 196 La Salle-st.

WE HAVE A CALIGRAPH IN FIRST-CLASS condition, which we will dispose of for $50. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BAXTER 15-HORSE BOILER, WITH 10-horse engine.
One line of shafting and pulleys.
One cut-off saw.
One mitre saw.
One box saw.
Five glue-heaters.
One emery lathe.
Two shaving blowers.
One mitre chopping-machine.
All will be sold cheap. Apply at 324 Carroll-av.

WANTED—A ROCK CRUSHER, CAPACITY TEN tons daily, to pass through 16 mesh screen; rock is quartz; new or second hand; to be used in New Mexico; state price and maker of crusher. G. G. HUNT, Bristol, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALLING MANICURE—OFFICE 72 EAST TWENty-fourth-st. Orders by mail.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION — INFORMATION wanted—Will the owner or person using a Guthrie pipe wrench, numbered 13,741, please send his address to the Newton Machine Co. of Newton, Mass., and he will hear something of great interest to him.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, AND ALL KINDS of optical goods below cost at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist, 105 Dearborn-st.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

SOME NEW VENTURES IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

Thomas Adolphus Trollope's Entertaining Reminiscences—Memories of Dickens, George Eliot, and Other Famous People—Tolstoi's Stories for Children—Gentle Breadwinners—Harper's Periodicals—The Weather—Religious Publications—Literary Notes—Books Received.

The Trollope family is likely to become well known to the world, not only as one possessed of the literary faculty to a marked degree, but intimately, as a family—father, mother, brothers, and sisters. Mrs. Trollope began the introductions between her family and the English-speaking race, Anthony the novelist then charmed us all with his breezy autobiography, and now comes the eldest brother with a delightful volume of reminiscences in which life in general and the Trollope family in particular are made more interesting than ever.

It is a venerable face, not unlike that of John Brown, which looks out from the frontispiece of Thomas Adolphus Trollope's book, and when we read that he was born in 1810, and that he remembers the London of George III. so accurately as to be able to present to us a living picture of it, there is nothing to do but lay aside everything else and bid the garrulous and charming old man say on until he is himself tired of his theme.

The Trollope boys were wont to wander at will all over the London of the early part of this century, seeing, as only boys can see, all the minutest details of the exterior world. Life to the young is a show, a procession, enthralling in interest not for what it means but simply as a spectacle. These boys made many a pilgrimage into the worst parts of London, equally interested in Rag Fair and Vanity Fair. One excursion was made to Saffron Hill, a place where it was said all the pockethandkerchiefs stolen by all the pickpockets in London were to be seen exposed for sale. Report had spoken truly; from every window and on lines stretched across the narrow street fluttered handkerchiefs of of every color, size, and quality. The boys walked along with wide-eyed interest, but were prevented from purchasing any of the flaunting wares by the absence from their pockets of any of the coin of the realm. Their favorit excursion was to the famous White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly, to watch the arrival and departure of the mail coaches. It makes one quite out of conceit with railroads to read of the old coaching days in England. Surely the days must have been longer in the old times. There was such abundance of leisure for all things, and of all undertakings a journey was the last to be hurried. Now it makes one's pulse beat faster just to think of going anywhere, and the hurry begins from the moment an excursion is planned.

The changes of time and tide are exemplified in Mr. Trollope's style, as well as in his reminiscences. Latin quotations plentifully besprinkle his pages, giving them an old-time look; but although he inveighs against modern habits of carelessness in writing he is by no means free from the faults of which he complains. He makes some observations upon slang which should interest the "dear boy" sort of youths and "perfectly lovely" girls. Every class had its own peculiar slang in the old days, says Mr. Trollope, the thieves theirs, the tradesmen, the university men, and the fashionable world theirs; but modern life has swept away the barriers of speech as well as many others, and the slang of the gutter is repeated in the class-room, and even, it is whispered, in the drawing-room. The peculiar vulgarity of the modern use of slang, says Mr. Trollope, arises from the most intrinsically vulgar of all the vulgar tendencies of a vulgar mind, imitation—that is, imitation for imitation's sake. "If it is your real opinion," continues our mentor, "that any slang phrase expresses any idea with peculiar accuracy, vividness, or humor, use it by all means, and he is a narrow blockhead who sees any vulgarity in your doing so. But for Heaven's sake, my dear Dick, don't use it merely because you heard Bob use it!" This is in exact line with the criticism recently made upon the habit of using slang—that it is a sure indication of mental weakness or laziness, one or the other. Lacking the power or the energy to express in original language the thought of the moment, the flabby mind clutches at the first current expression floating upon the surface of common speech, and contents itself therewith.

Poor Mr. Trollope, the father of Anthony and Thomas, goes down to posterity with but dubious honors, and yet he was not by any means a bad man. Like many another honest soul, he was infinitly better than his words and actions would indicate. His faults were those of temper; like Carlyle, he was "an ill man to live wi'," though honest and true to the core of his being. "Your father," said an old lawyer to Thomas Trollope, "never came into contact with a blockhead without insisting on irrefutably demonstrating to him that he was such. And the blockhead did not like it! He was a disputatious man; and he was almost invariably —at least on a point of law—right. But the world differed from him in the opinion that being so gave him the right of rolling his antagonist in the dust and executing an intellectual war-dance of triumph on his prostrate form." He was fond of whist and was a good player, but people did not like to play with him. "Many men," said an old friend of this fine old Englishman, "will scold their partners occasionally, but Trollope invariably scolds us all round with the utmost impartiality; and that every deal!" The poor man must have been relieved—as every one else apparently was—when he came at last to the end of his partnership with the irritable nerves and unhappy temperament which he inherited with his earthly tenement.

The elastic, sunny nature of Mrs. Trollope made ample amends to her children for the shadow in their home. She was a woman of indomitable courage, irresistible personal charms, high talents, and great gifts of disposition. The picture her son draws of her will remain long in the memory of all who take notice of it as that of a most remarkable and pleasing character.

Leaving the Trollope family, this volume is full of sketches of men and women whose names are household words. In Paris Mr. Trollope met Chateaubriand and Mme. Recamier, and those faded figures of the past live fresh and fair in his memory, blossoming anew in his pages, like those Eastern flowers which one buys dry and charmless in the shops to watch them bloom into life and beauty when they are dipped into water. Thiers, Guizot, and Victor Hugo in his early literary struggles—all were known to the young Englishman upon his first visit to Paris. All his life he has been acquainted with the minds that lead the world, and his sketches of people he has known have rare insight and sympathy as distinguishing marks.

Here are many delightful anecdotes of English men and women of letters, all touched with the sweet and tolerant spirit which is the special grace of some people in the evening of life. Charles Dickens, says Mr. Trollope, "was, perhaps, the largest-hearted man I ever knew." He adds:

> I think he made a nearer approach to obeying the Divine precept, Love thy neighbor as thyself, than one man in a hundred thousand. His benevolence, his active, energizing desire for good to all God's creatures, and restless anxiety to be in some way active for the achievement of it, were unceasing and busy in his heart ever and always. But he had also a sufficient capacity for a virtue which, I think, seems to be moribund among us—the virtue of moral indignation. Men and their actions were not all much of a muchness to him. There was none of the indifferentism of that pseudo-philosophic moderation which, when a scoundrel or a scoundrelly action is on the tapis, hints that there is much to be said on both sides. Dickens hated a mean action or a mean sentiment as one hates something that is physically loathsome to the sight and touch. And he could be angry, as those with whom he had been angry did not readily forget.

Mr. Trollope knew George Eliot and Mr. Lewes intimately, and he speaks most reverently and feelingly of the great nature of England's greatest novelist:

> Never have I met with so impressionable and so delicately sensitive a mind as that of George Eliot. I use sensitive in the sense in which a photographer uses the word in speaking of his plates. Everything that passed within the ken of that wonderful organism, whether a thing or combination of things seen, or an incident, or a trait revealing or suggesting a character, was instantly reproduced, fixed, registered by it, the operating light being the wonderful native force of her intellect. And the photographs so reproduced were by no means evanescent. If ever the admirably epigrammatic phrase, "Wax to receive and marble to retain," were applicable to any human mind, it was to that of George Eliot. And not only were the enormous accumulations of stored-up impressions safe beyond reach of oblivion or confusion, but they were all and always miraculously ready for coordination with those newly coming in at each passing moment. . . . What was truly in my opinion matchless was the power of her intelligence; the precision, the promptitude, the rapidity (though her manner was by no means rapid), the largeness of the field of knowledge, the compressed outcome of which she was at any moment ready to bring to bear on the topic at hand; the sureness and lucidity of her induction; the clearness of vision to which muddle was as impossible and abhorrent as a vacuum is supposed to be to nature; and all this lighted up and gilded by an infinit sense of capacity for humor—this was what rendered her to me a marvel and an object of inexhaustible study and admiration.

But it is not fair to plunder too freely from this choice store of memories. All lovers of the literature and life of our times will wish to enjoy Mr. Trollope's book as a whole, and each one will find in it something of peculiar value and interest, so varied are the subjects it touches and so candid and wholesome is the spirit in which all is written. No mean and vulgar scandals disfigure the work; no jealousies, no petty rivalries are permitted to show their ugly heads. One rises from this steady look into the past wiser, better, and happier, as the contemplation of human nature and the world through unclouded eyes should always make one. (What I Remember. By Thomas Adolphus Trollope. Harper & Bros.)

Tolstoi's Stories for Children.

Whatever may be the opinion of children or grown people about the stories for children which take up the first part of the new volume of translations from Tolstoi's writings, there can be but one verdict upon "School Scenes at Yasnaya Polyana," the sketch with which the collection ends. Yasnaya Polyana, or Fairfield, is the name of Count Tolstoi's estate near the City of Tula, and in this little sketch a peasant school is described, the writer bringing heartily all of his immense power of character study and reproduction fully into play, using without stint that rare literary skill which has fixed upon him the attention of the world.

The story of this peasant school has a twofold value: First, as an imperishable work of art, beautiful in its firm lines, truthful to life, perfect in execution; and next, as an exposition of Count Tolstoi's theory of education. The boys Fedka, Semka, and Petka become at once friends of the reader, at home in his imagination, and the incidental details of Russian life make a strangely-moving background for the story of the school. No one can read without keen pleasure this little sketch, which shows Tolstoi, the much bepraised and endlessly blamed, at his best. (The Long Exile and Other Stories for Children. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

Gentle Breadwinners.

Women have long been told, with no embarrassment about repetition, that the road to man's heart is through his stomach, and, accepting this guide-board theory, it begins to be apparent to feminine pilgrims that the same road leads pretty surely to his purse. There are, doubtless, a thousand men (and women, too) who would willingly pay $10 for a dainty, palate-tickling dish at dinner to one who would pay the same amount for a really fine painting, a hammered-brass plaque, a "high-art" vase, or even an embroidered portière. Acting upon this practical idea, Mrs. Owen has written a book showing how a poor woman, possessed, indeed, of fine natural taste and fairly abnormal good sense, made for herself a home and fair fortune. Dorothy, the heroine of the story, really is such a genius that most women will feel afraid to even try to tread exactly in her footsteps, but some will be inspired, it is to be hoped, to set their faces in her direction upon reading of her trials and triumphs. Mrs. Owen's book will be found useful to practical housewives for the clear and explicit manner in which she explains the mysteries of macaroons, French icing, candied fruit, and many other dainties for which people usually depend upon confectioners and caterers. (Gentle Breadwinners—The Story of One of Them. By Catherine Owen. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Harper & Brothers' Periodicals.

Any publishing house has a right to be proud of such excellent literary and artistic work as that displayed in every number of *Harper's Monthly Magazine* and three weekly journals. It is only when a volume of one of these publications is examined as a whole, however, that the real value of the peculiarly modern institution the popular magazine can be properly estimated.

THE TRIBUNE has received, bound, Vol. 75 of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 20 of the *Bazar*, Vol. 31 of the *Weekly*, and *Young People* for 1887. The magazine improves, as all really good things must, with age. It is true the serial story, once the boast and especial pride of this magazine, is no longer its main claim to consideration; indeed, its choice of fiction during the last few years does not compare well with that of former times, but it must be remembered that the power to command such novels as "The Newcomes," "Little Dorrit," "Our Mutual Friend," and "Romola" no longer exists anywhere in this world. "Narka" and "April Hopes" nevertheless seem almost too great a falling-off from the old standard. In short stories this volume is rich; here no fault can be found. That marvel of pathos and humor, "Aunt Randy," appeals from these pages to every sympathetic reader; R. M. Johnston contributes his quaint and racy sketches of Georgia life; Amélie Rives' brilliant poetical tales shine like strange Eastern gems amidst prosaic Western surroundings, and George Parsons Lathrop's "Man and Two Brothers" preaches its sermon of human kindness and forbearance.

Of poetry, alas! the less said the better in these degenerate days. Facts, facts hard and incontestable, swarm in this magazine; to read it is a fair, if not a liberal, education in the progress of our age in commerce, politics, science, art, literature, and social life.

Anything more captivating to the youthful mind than the last volume of *Harper's Young People* it is hard to imagine. Stories, pictures, articles of all sorts interesting to boys and girls crowd the generous book from cover to cover.

The *Bazar* has won a reputation of its own. Through the efforts of its editor, Miss Mary Booth, it has cut loose from the inanity of ordinary fashion magazines and allied itself with the forces of refinement, intelligence, and education in all its departments. This publication shows in a marked manner what high and steady aims can accomplish even in connection with the most unpromising subjects under discouraging circumstances and with no inspiring antecedents.

Of *Harper's Weekly* it is not necessary to speak. Its varying fortunes are an interesting study; in no time, under no stress of weather, has it failed in literary or artistic merit; it is always what it professes to be, "A journal of civilization," although at times it advocates men and measures not in accord—so many enlightened readers think—with the highest ideals of modern civilized life.

The Weather.

The Hon. Ralph Abercrombie has written a professedly "popular exposition of the nature of weather changes from day to day," which is published in the Appleton International Scientific Series. There can be no doubt that the author is master of his subject, as he is a prominent member of scientific meteorological circles in England and Scotland, and a perusal of his work proves that he understands it. But the exposition is scarcely destined to become a popular one. It strikes the critic as being just about half way between the really popular treatment of the subject which would be appreciated by the general reader and the scientific disquisition that would satisfy the student who wishes for a precise knowledge of the character and laws of weather change.

New Religious Publications.

"Palestine in the Time of Christ." This volume of 527 pages is by Edmond Stapfer, D. D., Professor in the Protestant Theological Faculty of Paris. Annie Harwood Holmden is the translator. The work affords a general survey of the geography, politics, population, manners, and modes of life in Palestine 1,850 years ago. It is an instructive book, and may be relied upon as substantially accurate. The writer does not depend for his statements upon the late Jewish writings. It will be valuable for reference as well as general reading. It contains a good map, a plan of the Temple at Jerusalem, a general index, and a table of passages in the Bible that are quoted or commented upon. (New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

The *Andover Review* for February, 1888, contains the following articles: "The Real Question—Why Have We a Church," by the Rev. William Frederic Faber; "The Vertical Line in the Labor Problem," by William Chauncy Langdon, D. D.; "The Christian Character of Goethe's 'Iphigenie auf Tauris,'" by Mr. Lewis J. Huff; "The Lost Sheep: A Bible Study," by the Rev. John W. Ballantine; "Tholuck in Halle," by J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D. D.; with editorials, Biblical and historical criticisms, and book reviews and notices. Several of the articles are worthy of careful attention. The editorials are less than usual occupied with the Andover controversy. But in "Comment on Current Discussion" the writer notices an English volume by the Rev. Edmund S. Ffoulkes of Oxford, England, in which the agency of the Holy Spirit is held to extend to the heathen world in the present life. Dr. E. C. Smyth has, among the book reviews, a sharp criticism of Prof. E. D. Morris' recent volume on the question, "Is there Salvation After Death?" His comments evince temper, but are at some points apparently just.

The *Homiletic Review* for February has a good article by Prof. W. C. Wilkinson, D. D., on "Better Training of Candidates for the Ministry." Another article, by Prof. W. H. Wynn, considers the question, "How May the Lack of Religion and Moral Culture in Our Public Schools Be Remedied?" Prof. Wynn shows that religion and morality are to a great extent ignored in our public schools, and contends that the Christian teachers, who are an immense majority, should avail themselves of their opportunity and assiduously inculcate, not sectarian tenets, but the grand principles of morality and religion in which nearly all supporters of the schools are agreed. Still another good article is by Prof. J. O. Murray, D. D., of Princeton College, on "A Great Court Preacher and His Sermons: A Study of Dr. Robert South." All young ministers should read it.

The *Catholic World*, for January, 1888, opens with an article on the "headless, heartless, and Godless" public school system. An article on the University of Louvain in Belgium draws lessons to guide in the establishment of the new Catholic University in America, which the Pope has so strongly commended. The other articles are devoted almost exclusively to topics especially interesting to Roman Cathlics.

The *Catholic World* is ably conducted. (Office of the *Catholic World*, New York.)

Literary Notes.

The next issue in the series of American statesmen will be Mr. Roosevelt's volume on Gouverneur Morris.

A new edition of Thomas Starr King's eloquent volume of lectures, entitled "Substance and Show," will be issued shortly, at a reduced price, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Three more volumes will complete Mr. Bigelow's admirable edition of Franklin, which Messrs. Putnam are publishing. The last will probably appear in May or June.

Prof. Francis W. Kelsey and Prof Zenos of Lake Forest University, Ill., are preparing a school edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," on the same plan as Prof. Kelsey's "Gallic War," which has met with so favorable a reception. It will appear in the summer.

Davis Ross Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby"), the well-known humorist, died recently at his home in Toledo. He is said to have been refused a commission during the war for the reason that his pen was mightier than a thousand swords, and he could not be spared as a writer.

"Reincarnation" is the title of a forthcoming book by Mr. E. D. Walker of New York, who treats in a popular way the doctrine of metempsychosis, showing how it has been held by Eastern writers, and what arguments and suggestions for and against the idea have appeared in the writings of the most famous English and American authors.

There will appear in the *Forum* for March a curious study of the leading American newspapers, wherein it is shown what proportions of their space are given to religion, to crime, to literature, to art, to sport, to the markets, and to editorial matter by the large dailies of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. This comparison has been prepared by Mr. Henry R. Elliott, a New York journalist.

Miss Hapgood has translated for the *Independent* a story of Tolstoi's, called "Laborer Yemelyan and the Empty Drum." It is said that the story "has never been printed in Russia or elsewhere, and exists only in one or two manuscript copies, one of which was furnished Miss Hapgood by a friend of Tolstoi, with the latter's special permission, he having made her, since her arrival in St. Petersburg, the authorized translator of all his works."

A book of interest to canoeists and all lovers of Nature, which will soon be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., will be "Historic Waterways," by Reuben G. Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It gives a detailed account of 600 miles of canoeing down the Rock, Fox, and Wisconsin Rivers. To the student of American history it will also be specially interesting as it describes minutely the water highways that have been in use by white men since the times of Jean Nicolet, who traversed them in 1634, and Joliet and Marquette, in 1673.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton, who is spending the winter in Washington, is described by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* as having "an interesting face, with a kindly smile that drives away an expression of weariness that is apt to take possession of it. His forehead is broad rather than high, with a large vein running down the middle. His black hair and mustache are becoming flecked with gray. He has a slow, soft way of speaking, with a very even and musical voice." The only thing that Mr. Stockton is tired of is the question: "Was it the lady or the tiger?"

A little book small enough to slip into the smallest pocket, and containing the multiplication-table with appropriate texts interspersed, has been printed by D. Lothrop Company, under the title of "The Caroline Herschel Handbook." Why Caroline Herschel, is thus explained on the first page: "Caroline Herschel, who discovered eight comets and continually 'minded the heavens' for her brother, the great astronomer, said, near the close of her long life, 'I never could remember the multiplication-table, but was obliged to carry always a copy of it about me.'" Miss Anna L. Dawes, the daughter of Senator Dawes, says of it: "It is a clever little compilation of the multiplication-table."

"Bismarck" is the subject of a brief but timely paper which is to appear in the March *Century*. The author (the article is anonymous) is of the opinion that so long as Bismarck is Chancellor—that is, so long as he lives, for no new Kaiser will be likely to take the responsibility of displacing him—things will probably continue to run in the accustomed course. The question is, who or what is there to replace Bismarck when he, too, disappears? There is no Minister living whose measures have been so often defeated in Parliament as Bismarck's, but as he is responsible only to the King and Kaiser the German Parliament cannot drive him from office by any direct or implied vote of want of confidence. Two portraits will accompany the paper in the *Century*, one of them an engraving of the bust by Roth.

Books Received.

POEMS. By Irwin Russell. $1. Century Company.

THE DEEMSTER. By Hall Caine. 50 cents. D. Appleton & Co.

BILL NYE'S CHESTNUTS, OLD AND NEW. Belford, Clarke & Co.

HARVARD REMINISCENCES. By Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. Ticknor & Co.

LES TROIS ROIS. By Robert P. Nevin. Joseph Eichbaum & Co., Pittsburg.

THE ART OF INVESTING. By a New York Broker. D. Appleton & Co.

THE WORLD'S VERDICT. A Novel. By Mark Hopkins Jr. Ticknor & Co.

AN UNLAID GHOST. A Study of Metempsychosis. 50 cents. D. Appleton & Co.

SLIPS OF TONGUE AND PEN. By J. H. Long, M. A., L.L. B. D. Appleton & Co.

CHIPS. (un)Natural History. 50 cents. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR. No. 11 and No. 12. The Century Company.

THE DUSANTES. By Frank R. Stockton. Paper. 50 cents. The Century Company.

THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF PLANTS. By Sir J. William Dawson. D. Appleton & Co.

MONARCHS I HAVE MET. By W. Beatty-Kingston. Illustrated. 50 cents. Harper & Bros.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. By Alexander William Kinglake. Vol. V. Harper & Bros.

OUTLOOKS ON SOCIETY, LITERATURE, AND POLITICS. By Edwin Percy Whipple. Ticknor & Co.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH YACHTS. By Edward Burgess. Illustrated. $10. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WIT AND WISDOM OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. By G. Birkbeck Hall. $2. The Clarendon Press, Oxford.

NERVE WASTE. By H. C. Sawyer, M. D. 75 cents. The Bancroft Company. San Francisco, Cal.

CREATION; OR, THE POWER BEHIND EVOLUTION. S. E. Miner. Burdette Company, Burlington, Ia.

THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY. By W. D. Howells. New Edition. Illustrated. $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DAINTY DESSERTS FOR DAINTY DINERS. By Nellie M. Littlehale. 50 cents. C. A. Montgomery & Co.

SECTION 558; OR, THE FATAL LETTER. From the Diary of Inspector Byrnes. By Julian Hawthorne. $1. Cassell & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Dugald & Baunatyne. $3. Scribner & Welford.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT? (Meaning the Surplus.) Taxation and Revenue Discussed by President Cleveland, James G. Blaine, Henry Watterson, and George F. Edmunds. 25 cents. Harper & Bros.

DRAMATIC WORKS OF VICTOR HUGO. Translated by Frederick L. Slous and Mrs. Newton Crosland. Hernani. The King's Diversion. Ruy Blas. $1.40. London: George Bell & Co. New York: Scribner & Welford.

Art Publications.

The *Art Age*. February.
The *Portfolio*. February.
The *Art Journal*. February.
Art and Letters. An Illustrated Review. January and February Numbers. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Pond's Extract, used by physicians and hospitals in all parts of the world, *for pain and hemorrhages. Genuine only in bottles with buff wrappers.*

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

THE TAILOR-MADE WOMAN.

HER COSTUME CRITICISED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF GOOD TASTE.

Suggestions to Women Who Ride in the Street-Cars and Never Have Any Small Change, or a Place to Put It if They Had—A Woman with a Little Learning and How She Was Betrayed—A Six-Day Go-as-You-Please.

New Orleans *Picayune:* A "tailor-made" woman is by no means the artificial creature the term would imply. Far from it. There is perhaps less room in the premises for artificial conditions than in other methods of costuming the softer sex. The expression is used to classify a masculine style of female dress which has within a year or two past grown into a certain vogue. The tailor-made gown is simply cut and fitted in much the same style as that of the upper and outer garment of masculine wear. It is ordinarily made of much the same sort of material as is used for men's coats, and is extremely plain and devoid of ornament, either in the way of external attachments or color. The tailor-made garment for women is the outgrowth of an attempt to imitate the masculine costume in plainness, without, however, even the remotest suggestion of anything unrefined or unwomanly, and it comes up for remark only in respect to mere questions of taste.

The beauty of a woman is like that of a flower, of a nature so delicate and depending on conditions so varied that it is deprived of much of its charm to envelop it severely in dull, neutral tints unrelieved by colors or draping. The beauty of almost any flower is enhanced by combination with others in a bouquet. Indeed, a single blossom on a long stem devoid of foliage is ungainly and ungraceful to a degree which not even the rose or the camellia, most perfect of flowers, can endure without having its beauty marred. In the same way, women, however beautiful, lose an infinit charm when they wrap themselves severely in tight-fitting garbs of dull colors. So dressed they are not even statuesque, because a statue must be white or of an extremely fair hue to secure all the best effects of light and shade, which are wholly lost in dark colors. Even bronze is wholly unsuited for proper effects in statuary unless exposed under the open sky to the full blaze of the sunlight. As long as female beauty is a source of such supreme delight to the other sex women owe it as a duty to preserve and present their charms in the highest state of perfection, and no fashion which mars or masks them should be countenanced.

It seems to be an English fad to give women in dress and manners a sort of roughness and masculinity. No woman can become an athlete without altering her form, and it cannot be beautiful to develop upon the rounded relievo and delicate corners of her limbs the knots and cords of muscle which belong to men. "Hercules in petticoats" is a most revolting suggestion. There is another circumstance, however, in the effort to masculinize women. This is, that when the fair sex invades the domain of manners and morals which is supposed to belong to the stronger it is because the men are degenerating into effeminacy. There is no effect without a cause, and the degeneracy of manners is the result of a serious decay in morals. It is not likely that under our free institutions society can ever reach the condition of moral decomposition so severely scourged in the celebrated satires of fierce old Juvenal, but any decadence is to be earnestly deprecated.

Women in the Street-Cars.

It is a surprise to me that women who constantly patronize the street-cars, says a writer in the Boston *Herald*, should make themselves as uncomfortable as they do by not providing small change for their fares and keeping it where it can be easily reached. While the present style of dress continues, and tailors remain oblivious to a woman's need of pockets, the simple matter of paying the conductor is fraught with misery for her. Men always have a quantity of small coin tucked about in waistcoat and trousers pockets, and it is one of their enviable rights in feminine eyes that they are able to buy and read an evening paper in the most crowded car and in the highest sea without turning a hair, or even a somerset in the passengers' laps. How different it is with woman. She never trusts herself to purchase a newspaper at these critical moments. She knows what would ensue. As to her fare, it might be truth at the bottom of a well, so far as the difficulty of extraction is concerned. Does she carry a shopping bag? Every Boston woman does; therefore why ask the question? In this bag, among fifty other things, is her purse, and to fish it out, open it, hold her muff, books, parcels, umbrella, and several lesser trifles, while at the same time she grasps the strap, is a feat which rivals the double trapeze act. I have seen women, in order to do it successfully, put dimes in their mouths, bite their muffs, and tread on other people's toes, all at the same instant. Now, a little forethought would obviate all this awkwardness. But it seems impossible, while aiming at equality, for the feminine nature to insist on the least privilege of the stronger sex. If horse-car etiquet admits of no general gallantry, I know no law forbidding pockets, or, rather, an atom of a pocket in that portion of a woman's dress most easy of access wherein she can keep some loose change. Of course, if she wishes to arm herself with a pocket-book half a yard long, she is welcome; but, for the sake of those who watch the everyday struggle of getting into the modern dress pocket, pray let her not hide it there, unless she is indifferent to personal dislocation. "Do you think she'll untwist without breaking something?" said an observer in the car the other morning while a natty tailor-made girl impatiently fumbled at the intricate drapery of her skirt. Half a dozen pairs of eyes were watching her, and the speaker uttered a sigh of relief when the smart creature finally dragged forth a brilliant red purse and extracted a nickel from its innermost recess. There! She has lost it in the straw. No, she hasn't; it is safe. And the conductor rings in his fare. Then the pocket has to be "discovered" once more, with the same contortions, all over again. The anxious passengers came to the conclusion there are some things that should not be encored.

A Little Learning.

I was introduced to a woman not long ago at a sort of blue-stocking reception, says a correspondent, who prided herself on her literary attainments, and she at once began a learned harangue on the great literary masters. She rattled off names and quotations till it sounded like a volley of musketry. Her monolog was only interrupted by lack of breath, when I took occasion to speak apropos of her last remark. Quoting from Sterne, I ended the passage with: "As my Uncle Toby says." Mrs. A——'s face beamed with the warmest pleasure as she exclaimed: "Have you got an Uncle Toby, too? Why, isn't that a remarkable coincidence? I have a darling old uncle of that name, and it's so rarely you meet it." I have flattered myself that the quiet composure with which I met this announcement would have won the admiration of Chesterfield himself.

A Friend of the Girls.

Mme. Floquet, wife of the French statesman, is an active promoter of technical schools for girls, which she aids both with money and social influence. She is also interested in homes for servants, and in offices and homes where Alsatian girls can obtain shelter and places. It was she who thought of celebrating the opening of the new Hôtel de Ville by a lunch to the children of the communal schools of Paris, which delighted the children and their parents and added greatly to her husband's popularity.

Cause of Detention.

Omaha girl (in New York)—I couldn't leave Omaha any sooner. You see I had promised to read a paper at the Athenian symposium before I received your invitation.

New York girl—Symposium?

"Yes, you know, a friendly contest of——"

"O, dear me, yes. We had one in New York last week. Here we call it a 'six day go as you please.'"—*Omaha World.*

Do You Know

That the handsomest and most readable monthly magazine in the world is published in Chicago? Such is the fact. It is called the SOCIETY MAGAZINE. Each number contains from four to ten full-page engravings printed in colors on plate paper. Its reading matter is the cream of good literature.

Ask your newsdealer for it, or send 25 cents for sample copies to SOCIETY MAGAZINE COMPANY, Opera-House Building, Chicago.

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS is a New Novel by the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York."

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS is a queer citizen, but has some charming relations.

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS sells for 78c in cloth and 38c in paper.

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS is all the rage.

BILL NYE'S CHESTNUTS is a Humorous Book by Bill Nye.

BILL NYE'S CHESTNUTS contains the latest Bon Mots of Bill Nye.

BILL NYE'S CHESTNUTS contains all the old "Chestnuts" of Bill Nye.

BILL NYE'S CHESTNUTS has "caught on" and sells in paper for 38c, cloth 78c.

IT IS THE LAW is a sensational Divorce Novel.

IT IS THE LAW shows up the Divorce Laws in great shape.

IT IS THE LAW is selling like "Hot Cakes" at 38c paper, 78c cloth.

The above Books are for sale at

THE FAIR BOOK DEPARTMENT,

And so are the following, which, owing to our being overstocked, will be sold for another week at

PRICES WHICH ARE WAY OFF.

As some of the quantities are limited try to get down early. Caution! We reserve the right to refuse a sale where we suspect the buyer to be in the Book Trade. Goods will be sent to parties out of town by freight or express at their expense.

THE BOOK AND THE PRICES.	Our former low price.	This sale price.
Mr. Potter of Texas, by Archibald Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," paper covers	$	$ .38
It Is the Law, by Thomas E. Willson, a Sensational Divorce Novel	....	.38
Bill Nye's Chestnuts, Old and New, the latest gathering, profusely illustrated	....	.38
Chambers' Encyclopedia, 6 vols., cloth binding	12.48	9.75
Chambers' Encyclopedia, 6 vols., full sheep library binding	15.75	12.48
Chambers' Encyclopedia, 6 vols., half morocco	18.75	15.75
NOTE—The most reliable edition published, unabridged, and unaltered, with an elaborate and carefully prepared American Supplement. It contains all the illustrations of the English edition and 40 full page maps, printed in 7 colors, each volume 12x9 inches.		
Ruskin's Complete Works, 12 vols., cloth	13.48	9.75
Ruskin's Complete Works, 12 vols., half calf	28.00	22.00
Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., cloth	6.98	5.75
NOTE—The latest and best editions, containing all the colored plates, profusely illustrated and attractively bound.		
Jo's Boys, by Louisa M. Alcott	1.18	.85
The Late Mrs. Null, by Frank R. Stockton	1.18	.85
At the Mercy of Tiberius, Augusta Evans Wilson's Latest Novel	1.58	1.25
Free Joe, by Joel Chandler Harris	.98	.75
Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, 5 vols., cloth	5.98	4.75
Knight's History of England from the landing of Julius Cæsar to the death of Prince Albert, 8 vols., cloth, profusely illustrated	5.98	3.98
Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols., cloth	3.38	2.75
Macaulay's Essays and Poems, 3 vols., cloth	1.68	1.25
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols., cloth	1.48	1.25
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols., half morocco	3.18	2.25
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., cloth	2.88	2.25
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., half morocco	4.98	3.98
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., half calf	5.48	4.25
The Riverside Edition of American Novels, paper covers: Hammersmith; Prudence Palfrey; Not in the Prospectus; Their Wedding Journey; Sam Lawson's Stories; Stillwater Tragedy; Pilot Fortune; A Chance Acquaintance; An Earnest Trifler; Stories and Romances; Man Who Was Guilty; Choy Susan, etc., etc., etc.	.25	.18
Ireland Since the Union, by Justin H. McCarthy, cloth	.98	.75
Memories of the Men Who Saved the Union, Lincoln, Stanton, Chase, Seward, Thomas, etc., with new portraits, by Donn Piatt, cloth	.98	.75
Henry Ward Beecher, illustrated	.98	.75
Bacon's Essays, cloth	.75	.58
Mill on Liberty, cloth	.75	.58
The Land of the Arabian Nights—Travels in Asia Minor	.98	.75
Intellectual Life, cloth	.75	.58
Seekers After God	.75	.58
Early Days of Christianity	.75	.58
Thackeray's Complete Works, 11 vols., cloth	6.75	4.30
Thackeray's Complete Works, 11 vols., half morocco	11.98	8.75
Thackeray's Complete Works, 11 vols., half calf	13.75	9.75
NOTE—This is an entirely new edition, printed from new plates from large, clear type, on good paper, handsomely illustrated with over 200 full-page illustrations.		
Bulwer Lytton's Complete Novels, 13 vols., cloth	9.75	7.50
Bulwer Lytton's Complete Novels, 25 vols., half calf	44.00	33.00
NOTE—Printed from large type, handsomely bound. These are the most desirable editions of this celebrated author's works.		
Schiller's Complete Works, 4 vols., cloth	4.98	3.98
Shakespeare's Complete Works, Edition de Luxe, 4 large 8-vo. volumes, well illustrated, gilt top, uncut edges	6.48	5.50
NOTE—This is the most reliable edition of the works of this peerless dramatist.		
The Key of Heaven, with Epistles and Gospels, thick 24mo., rims and clasp, tooled edges	1.58	1.25
Favorite Dictionary (Pocket Edition)	.25	.15
Button's Inn, by Tourgee	1.18	.85
Carlyle's Complete Works, 11 vols., cloth	8.80	6.75
Carlyle's Complete Works, 11 vols., half calf	16.50	14.75
Carlyle's Complete Works, 11 vols., half morocco	16.50	13.95
Carlyle's Complete Works, 22 vols., cloth	22.48	18.75
Carlyle's Complete Works, 22 vols., half calf	36.00	29.00
Carlyle's French Revolution, 2 vols., cloth, gilt top	1.48	1.18
Carlyle's French Revolution, 2 vols., half calf	3.18	2.50
NOTE—This is an entirely new edition of Carlyle's Complete Works, printed from large, clear type, on good paper, and is the only complete and desirable edition published in this country at a moderate price.		
Manners and Social Usages, by Mrs. Sherwood	1.08	.85
Saracinesca, by F. Marion Crawford	1.25	.98
Masterpieces of Modern Painters—Photogravure reproductions of the most prominent works of art. Large folio volume, with sketch of artist and subject, cloth	4.98	3.15
Note—Contents of the Book: Portraits of the artists.		
The Horse Fair....by Rosa Bonheur		
The Defense of Champigny....by J. B. E. Detaille		
Ancient Italy....by J. M. W. Turner		
La Rixie....by J. L. E. Meissonier		
Christ Before Pilate....by M. De Munkacsy		
Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, by V. Brozik		
The Missionary's Story....by J. G. Vibert		
Hard Hit....by W. Q. Orchardson		
The Railway Station....by W. B. Frith		
The Chariot Race....by A. Waggoner		
The Story of Manon Lescaut, one large volume, cloth	$ 2.98	$ 1.48
Note—Translated from the French Edition of 1753, fac-simile of the $25.00 edition, beautifully illustrated by Maurice Leloir. "An immortal love story," Hawthorne says.		
Dickens' Complete Works, Lakeside Edition, cloth, gilt top	9.75	7.95
Dickens' Complete Works, 15 vols., half morocco	17.00	14.00
Note—An entirely new edition, large, clear type, handsomely illustrated. The beauty of the type and illustrations will commend it to all desiring a fine and at the same time a cheap edition of Dickens' Works.		
Marzio's Crucifix, by F. Marion Crawford, cloth	1.25	.98
Rudder Grange, by Frank R. Stockton	.98	.85
The Gates Between, by Elizabeth S. Phelps	.98	.85
Elmo's Model Speaker, cloth	.78	.59
2,010 Choice Quotations	.78	.59
5,000 volumes assorted, such as Andersen's Fairy Tales, Sartor Resartus, She, Spy, King Arthur, Charles O'Malley, Mysterious Island, The Pilot, Sunrise, Imitation of Christ, Called Back, Romola, Vanity Fair, handsomely bound in cloth	.....	.33
NOTE—The best edition published of English Classics and the best edition offered for anything like the price.		
Erminie, the complete vocal score	.68	.45
Erminie, vocal gems	.25	.15
Erminie, instrumental gems	.25	.15
The Marquis, vocal gems	.25	.15
Nanon, vocal gems	.25	.15
Washington Irving's Works, 10 volumes, half morocco	10.98	8.98
Studies in Social Life, by Geo. C. Lorimer, D. D., cloth	.98	.68
Man and Labor, by Cyrus Elder, cloth	.98	.68
The Social Danger; or, Two Years of Socialism in Europe and America, cloth	.98	.55
A Boston Girl at Boston, Bar Harbor, and Paris, cloth	.98	.68
Love's Ladder, by Wallace, cloth	.75	.48
Ten Thousand a Year, by Samuel Warren, D. C. L., cloth	1.18	.75
Carleton's Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, cloth	1.18	.75
William Black's Complete Works, 15 vols., cloth, white label	9.88	6.25
Dean Swift's Complete Works, 6 vols., cloth	6.48	3.98
George Eliot's Complete Works, 8 vols., cloth	5.48	3.35
George Eliot's Complete Works, 8 vols., half calf	10.00	8.45
George Eliot's Complete Works, 8 vols., half morocco	8.80	6.75
NOTE—Printed from large, clear type and strongly bound. The best edition for the money published in America.		
Count Tolstoi's new book, Russian Proprietor, cloth	1.25	.98
Seth's Brother's Wife, by Frederic, cloth	1.08	.85
Romantic Love and Personal Beauty, by Finck, cloth	1.98	1.48
First Steps in Scientific Knowledge, by Paul Bert, cloth	.78	.55
The Buchholz Family, Sketches of Berlin Life, cloth	1.18	.75
John Parmelee's Curse, by Julian Hawthorne, cloth	.78	.48

Books and Music—Main Floor, Midway Between State and Dearborn-sts.

"The Fair," E. J. Lehmann & Co.

The Great West.
By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Vol. LXXVI, No. 454.

Harper's Magazine.

MARCH.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Modern Spanish Art.
By Edward Bowen Prescott. Beautifully Illustrated with Nine Full-Page and Ten Smaller Engravings. "The Last Scene in Hamlet," from Barbudo's Painting, is the frontispiece to the Number.

Canadian Voyageurs on the Saguenay.
By C. H. Farnham. Illustrated by Howard Pyle, A. B. Frost, Charles Graham, and L. Joutel.

Studies of the Great West. Part I.
By Charles Dudley Warner.
Descriptive of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and the Northwest to the Great Falls of the Missouri and Helena. With a Map.

Mere Pochette.
A French-Canadian Story. By Sarah Orne Jewett.

A Little Swiss Sojourn. Second Paper
By William Dean Howells.
Villeneuve, Vevay, Montreux, the Lake of Geneva, and Geneva. With Eight Characteristic Illustrations by C. S. Reinhart.

A Gypsy Fair in Surrey.
By F. Anstey (author of "Vice-Versa," etc.). Illustrated by Frederick Barnard.

In Far Lochaber. A Novel. Part III.
By William Black.
This story promises to reweave the subtle spell of enchantment felt by the reader of "A Princess of Thule," and we welcome the delight the months will hold in store.—Boston Traveller.

In Sight of the Town of Cockermouth. A Sonnet.
By William Wordsworth. With an Illustration by Alfred Parsons.

A New England Vagabond.
By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

A Visit to a Colonial Estate.
Romancoke Plantation. By Frederick S. Daniel. Illustrated.

In the Red Room. A Story.
By Lucy C. Lillie.

The Empress Eugenie and the Court of the Tuileries.
By Anna L. Bicknell. With Portrait of the Empress.

An Unknown Nation.
The Indian Tribes of Indian Territory. By Anna Laurens Dawes. With a Map.

Chess in America.
By Henry Sedley. With Portraits of Notable Players.

Poetry:
CHRISTENING. By George Parsons Lathrop.
A DITTY TO DOTTY DIMPLE. By Charles Henry Webb.
THE FIRST FIRE. By Julia C. R. Dorr.

An Unappreciated Compliment.
Full-Page Illustration by George du Maurier.

Editor's Easy Chair.
By George William Curtis.
College Hazing.—The Tariff Papers in Harper's Magazine.—The Destruction of Forests.

Editor's Study.
By William Dean Howells.
Mr. Lea's History of the Inquisition.—The Spirit of the Inquisition Not Necessarily Catholic or Medieval.—The Mixed Motive in All Human Affairs.—La Terre and La Puissance des Tenebres, and Their Pictures of Peasant Life.—Mr. Frith and His Opinions of Art Criticism.—Mr. St. Gaudens's Cognate Opinions.—An Unwilling Act of Justice.

Monthly Record of Current Events.

Editor's Drawer.
Conducted by Charles Dudley Warner.
With Illustrations by W. H. Hyde and A. B. Frost.

Literary Notes.
By Laurence Hutton.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:
Postage Free to Subscribers in the United States Canada, and Mexico.

Harper's Magazine	$4.00
Harper's Weekly	4.00
Harper's Bazar	4.00
Harper's Young People	2.00

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

When no time is specified subscriptions will begin with the current number.

☞ HARPER'S CATALOGUE, comprising the titles of between three and four thousand volumes, will be sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents for postage.

PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s
NEW BOOKS.

A Century of Ballads.
Collected, Edited, and Illustrated in Facsimile of the Originals, by John Ashton, author of "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne," "Dawn of the Nineteenth Century," etc. In one volume, quarto, $7.50.
Large-Paper Edition. A few Copies. $15.00.

Reincarnation.
A Study of Forgotten Truth. By E. D. Walker. 16mo, $1.50.
This book springs from the strong tendency of the last few years to study the mysteries of existence, to investigate the shadowy realms of being in the spirit of curious but reverent interest.

Substance and Show,
And other Lectures. By Thomas Starr King. Edited, with an Introduction, by Edwin P. Whipple. New Edition. $1.50.
Twelve of the wisest, most eloquent, and inspiring lectures ever given to the American public.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

Roberts Bros.' New Books.

THE UNITED STATES OF YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW.
By WILLIAM BARROWS, D.D., author of "Oregon: The Struggle for Possession." 16mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.
Contents—How Large Is the West? Surprising Distances in the United States: The Six Growths of the United States; Growth in Settlements: Ancient Chicago: The Great American Desert: Large Landholders in the United States: Wild Life on the Border: Pioneering in Education: Lynch Law: Eastern Jealousy and Neglect of the West: The Railway System of the West: The Empire of the Future: Conclusion.

TREASURE ISLAND. ILLUSTRATED.
A STORY OF PIRATES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.
By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, author of "Travels with a Donkey," "An Inland Voyage," "Silverado Squatters," "Prince Otto," etc. A new, enlarged edition, with 28 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, gilt and colors. Price, $1.25.

☞ Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers, ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE
—FOR—
MARCH CONTAINS:

BLUCHER UNHORSED AT LIGNY. Drawn by R. F. Zogbaum. Engraved by Peckwell.

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO. By JOHN C. ROPES. With illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum, and drawings made by W. T. Smedley, especially commissioned by this Magazine to visit the field. A strikingly original history of this greatest of military events. A concluding article, beautifully illustrated, will appear in April.

BEGGARS. The third of the series of charming essays by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

A SHELF OF OLD BOOKS—LEIGH HUNT. By MRS. JAMES T. FIELDS. Illustrated with drawings, portraits, and fac-similes. A charming account of some of the literary treasures owned by the late James T. Fields.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR AND ITS APPLICATIONS. By FRANKLIN LEONARD POPE. With 14 illustrations. Mr. Pope describes the great advances recently made by which electricity takes the place of steam, or supplements it in so many directions.

THE NIXIE. A Fantastic Story. By MRS. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

MENDELSSOHN'S LETTERS TO MOSCHELES. From the MSS. in the possession of Felix Moscheles. By WILLIAM F. APTHORP. II. (*Conclusion.*) With portraits, reproduction of drawings, musical scores, etc.
"The letters are full of interest, especially in their frank observations on musical affairs of Mendelssohn's day."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

THE DAY OF THE CYCLONE. A stirring Western story, founded on the Grinnell (Ia.) tornado. By OCTAVE THANEY.

FIRST HARVESTS—Chapters VII-X. By F. J. STIMSON. (To be continued.)

NATURAL SELECTION—A Novelette in three parts. By H. C. BUNNER. (*Conclusion.*) With illustrations.

POEMS. By THOMAS NELSON PAGE, C. P. CRANCH, BESSIE CHANDLER, and CHARLES EDWIN MARKHAM.

"In its one year of life SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE has taken not only an exalted and permanent place in periodical literature, but one that the world could in no sense spare."—*Boston Traveller.*

Price, 25 cents. $3.00 a year.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

Mrs. Burnett's New Story
Uniform with "Little Lord Fauntleroy,"
SARA CREWE;
Or, What Happened at Miss Minchin's.
By Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Illustrated by R. B. Birch.
SQUARE 8VO., $1.00.

"They who have read 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' will not be disappointed in their expectations of like enjoyment in Mrs. Burnett's companion book, 'Sara Crewe.' The same love of innocent and bright children, the same sympathy with wrong and suffering, the same knowledge of the human heart, and the same art to reach and express it are manifested with like power and skill. It is a story that will be treasured by all who read it."—*Boston Globe.*

"It seems destined to fill the place of a companion piece to 'Fauntleroy.'"—*Chicago News.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

D. APPLETON & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.
The Geological History of Plants
By Sir J. William Dawson, F. R. S. "International Scientific Series." With illustrations. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.75.
"The object of this work is to give, in a connected form, a summary of the development of the vegetable kingdom in geological time. To the geologist and botanist the subject is one of importance with reference to their special pursuits, and one on which it has not been easy to find any convenient manual of information. It is hoped that its treatment in the present volume will also be found sufficiently simple and popular to be attractive to the general reader."—From the Preface.

II.
The Art of Investing.
WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING A LIST OF NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES. By a New York Broker. 12mo, cloth. Price, 75 cents.
A portion of the material in this brochure has appeared in leading magazines, and the interest awakened thereby has induced the author to revise and enlarge it for publication in a more accessible form.

III.
Slips of Tongue and Pen.
By J. H. Long, M. A., Principal of Collegiate Institute, Peterboro, Ontario. 12mo, cloth. Price, 60 cents.
CONTENTS—Common Errors; Grammatical Points; General Suggestions Upon Composition; Words Often Confused, Synonyms, Opposites; Words to Prefer in Objectionable Words and Phrases; Note on Punctuation.

IV.
The Deemster.
A ROMANCE. By Hall Caine, author of "The Shadow of a Crime," etc. 12mo, paper. Price, 50 cents.
"The spiritual grandeur of its conception and the tremendous nature of the forces engaged raise it to the region of tragic drama. . . . Grandly conceived and grandly executed."—London Academy.
"It is a marvelous study . . . by the creative power of genius."—Literary World, London.

V.
An Unlaid Ghost.
A STUDY IN METEMPSYCHOSIS. By an American Author. 12mo, paper. Price, 50 cents; half bound, 75 cents.
A somewhat remarkable treatment of a subject recently revived. The author writes with great imagination and force, and is strikingly suggestive.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price by
A. C. McCLURG & CO.,
Wabash-av. & Madison-st., Chicago.

Since 1873

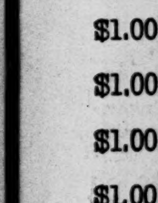
When ST. NICHOLAS first gladdened the world of young people, that magazine has grown steadily in merit and popularity. But there are still thousands of young folks who do not see it, and chiefly because their older friends have not examined it.

It is a monthly magazine, containing in each issue stories, sketches, and useful articles in the different fields of literature; and in point of illustration ST. NICHOLAS has been called an Art Educator.

The March number is just out. Price, 25c; $3.00 per year. All dealers sell it and take subscriptions. THE CENTURY CO., New York.

Largest
VOLU
SPEC
CO

50 dozen Miss
fitting, elegantly
50 dozen Ladies
well made and nic
During th
SPECIAL.—
over ten different
assortment of C
Corsets, regular
During the
VERY
WARREN'S
Choice of over
styles given below
Sacri
$1.00 Warren's Corsets, e
$1.00 C. B. A la Corsets, e
$1.00 Genuine Woven C anteed.
$1.00 The Equi with shou guaranteed
$1.00 Ball's H with Kal anteed.
$1.00 Dr. Warr sets, pate anteed.
Muslin



10 dozen Ladi
celebrated "Fru
tra length, excell
Choice durin

For Gen
Bee-
172, 174
Fo
A few Stor
that handson
erected on the
av. and Monr
position Build
iron and gla
The front w
large plate-g
work will be
gold, making
front in the c
basements, a
to 23 feet in
feet deep. R
sonable rent.
TO
111 M
Four-story an
feet to main al
will be put in
tenant.
TO
The 2d and 3
With use
ESTA
To
THE DOUGLA
Grove-av. and S
be renovated and
suitable tenant fo
269 Washington-s